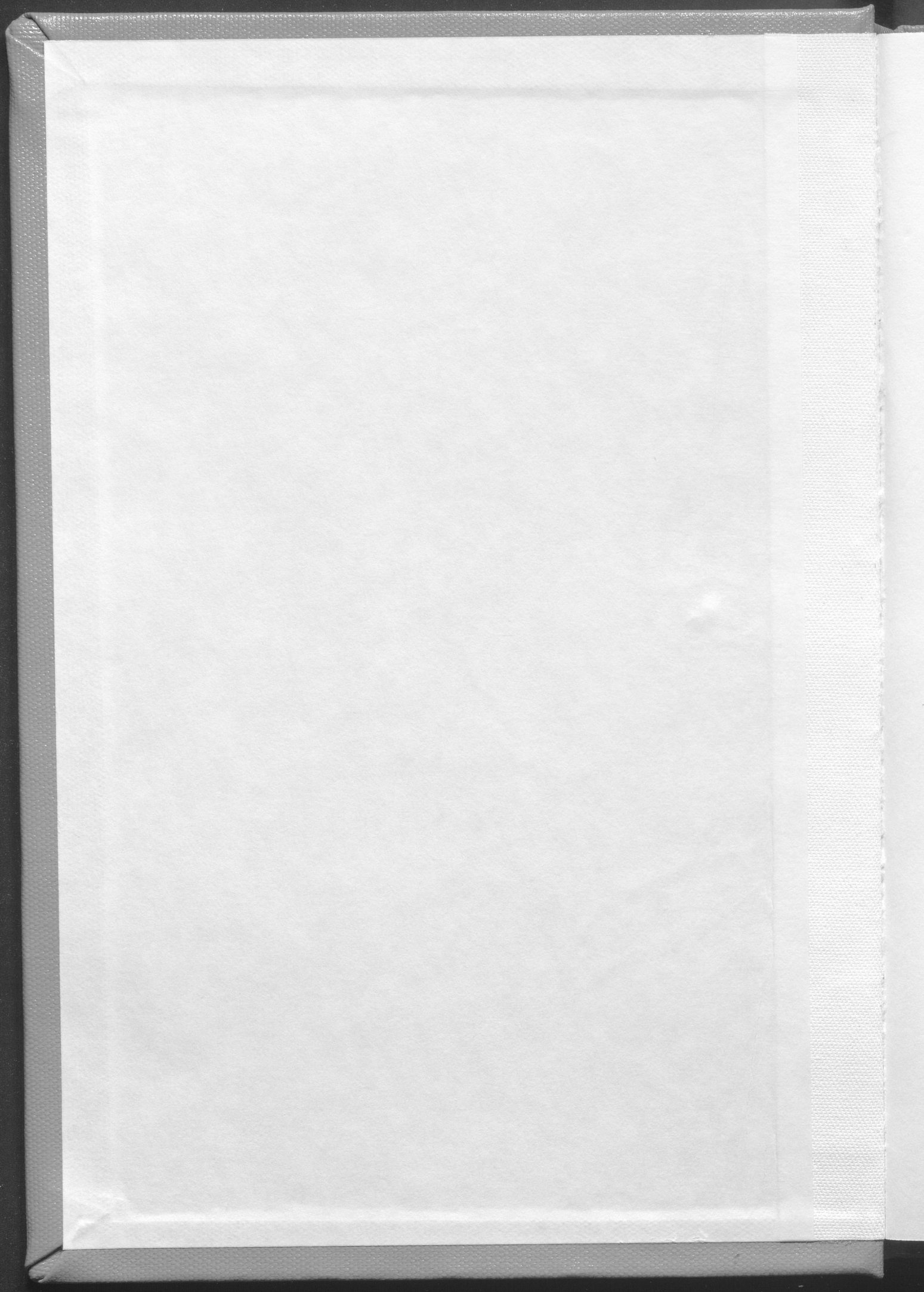
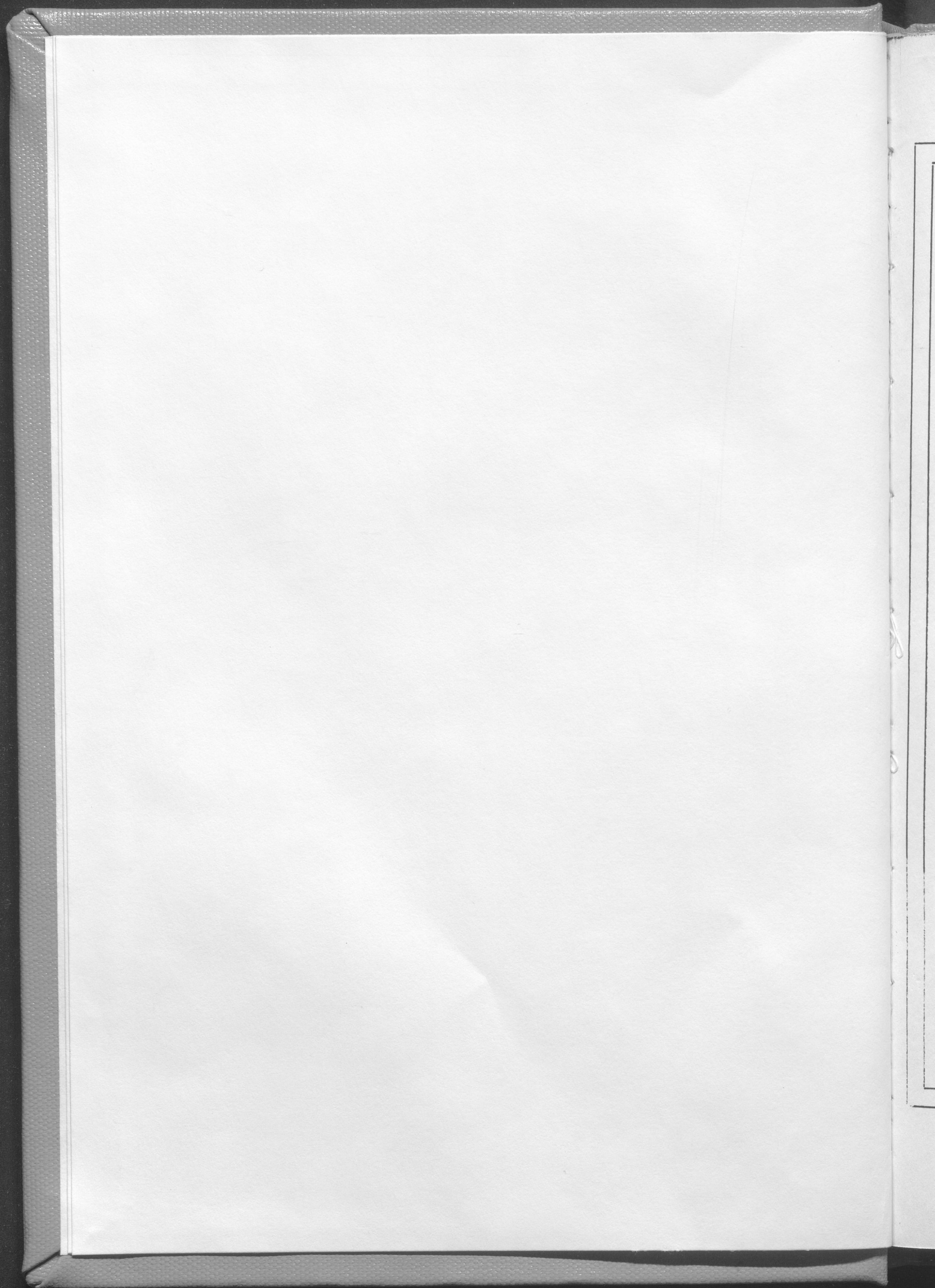


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AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

A NEW CYCLOPEDIA

Compiled Under the Editorial Supervision of

A NOTABLE ADVISORY BOARD

ILLUSTRATED

VOLUME XLIII

Published under the Direction of
THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Inc.

New York
1930

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ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

man, his brother, William F. Gray, editor of the "Bolivar Commercial":

The private and personal things that touch the editor [he wrote], have no place in the columns of his newspaper. Least of all, should a grief that is sacred be here paraded. And I shrink from the doing of it. But one died in Houston, Texas, last Sunday morning, whose life and career were such perfect justifications of love and truth and courage, that I cannot forbear putting into print the reflections that his death awakened, for the good they may possibly do some youngster tempted to doubt the value of the worthwhile things in the scheme of living.

When the sun has been sinking very low in the moral skies, when the heart has been stricken and sore distressed, and the way has become very difficult, I have often turned to the contemplation of this man's life, his doing and thinking, and found there a light and a strength that could not come from any other human source. He was my brother, less than two years older than I, and we were intimately associated in the home life and business life for more than twenty-five years. I, therefore, came to know him very well, indeed, and to love him very deeply.

But the thing I wanted to say about him is that he was the kindest, the purest, the truest and bravest man that I ever knew, and his influence was a benediction for every one who fell under it. I am sure he never knew the sense of fear, mental or moral or physical. He was absolutely sincere in believing that whatever happened to him was for the best, and he lived literally after the prayer, "Thy will be done." It was this, I think, that gave him his extraordinary moral and physical courage.

To this may be added the estimate of a standard Texas encyclopedia:

Mr. Gray was a man of exceptional mental attainments, occupying a distinguished place in the life of his city. On questions concerning the rice and cotton industries, he was a foremost authority, and did much to further the interests of these important factors in the prosperity of Texas. A man of distinguished bearing, he was respected in any gathering, and with his talents for affairs, was often accorded a place of leadership. His powers he used with indefatigable industry, and always toward a worthy end, and during the many years of his career accomplished many things which will stand as memorials to his name. A staunch Democrat, a true friend and lover of humanity, Flavillus Nathaniel Gray remained true to his standards to the end, and his death has left vacant a place in the life of Houston that will long remain unfilled.

ROWSON, JOHN, Building Contractor—Actively engaged for many years in the business, social, civic and fraternal life of Grand Rapids, Michigan, John Rowson was one of the leading figures of his day in this city, and was widely known for his work as a building contractor and as a member of the Free and Accepted Masons. There was no phase of public life in which he was not keenly interested and an eager partici-

pant, with the result that in the course of his very useful career he came to be recognized by his fellowmen for his qualities of leadership and to be dearly loved and cherished by them for his excellent personal traits of character: kindness, thorough integrity, and willingness to aid others. And his death, it is hardly necessary to point out, caused widespread grieving wherever he was known—in Grand Rapids or his adopted State of Michigan, in his native Canada, and in business and fraternal quarters.

Mr. Rowson was born on May 24, 1855, at Port Hope, Ontario, Canada, and in Canada received his early education. Although his formal schooling was limited, he acquired much knowledge in later years by reading, observation and close study of books and men. In those early days he was trained as a carpenter, and so became thoroughly familiar with the building industry and its problems. After his marriage, which took place in Canada, he came to the United States and settled in Grand Rapids, Michigan, where he spent the rest of his life and did much important work. Here he continued his building contracting up to a time seven years before his death, and gained considerable fame for his activities in this field in Grand Rapids. He used only the best materials in his work, and these, handled with the craftsmanship of which he was capable, have stood the test of the years. For a time, Mr. Rowson's brother, James, was associated with him in business, and together they played an important part in this phase of the life of Grand Rapids. So complete was John Rowson's knowledge of building values that, for a considerable period, he was called upon to serve as "fire loss adjuster," a position in which his work was most successful. He retired from active business endeavor in 1920, but even after that time continued active in the public affairs of Grand Rapids, in whose prosperity and welfare he had a deep and abiding interest.

Mr. Rowson's civic service in this city included his work as a member of the Board of Education, of which he was twice president; while he was also a member of the Board of Public Works, and the Board of Assessors. He was prominent in the Free and Accepted Masons, his history in connection with this order having begun on April 5, 1887, when he was initiated into the Valley City Lodge, No. 86. On May 10 of that year he was passed, and on June 10 was raised. From 1892 to 1895 he served as Worshipful Master. He belonged to the Grand Rapids Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, and the DeMolay Commandery, No. 5 of Knights Templar, in the latter

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of which he was Eminent Commander in 1901. He also was a member of the DeWitt Consistory of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, as well as of other subordinate bodies in this connection, having received the degrees from fourth to fourteenth, inclusive, on February 20, 1894; from the fifteenth to the eighteenth, inclusive, on October 19, 1894; and the nineteenth to thirty-second, on October 20, 1894. From 1909 to 1911 he served as Commander-in-chief, and was crowned, on September 18, 1906, a thirty-third degree Mason. On December 8, 1892, he became a member of Saladin Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and served as Potentate from 1902 to 1904. He was a member of Oriental Chapter No. 32, of the Order of the Eastern Star, and was Worthy Patron and later Worthy Grand Patron of the Grand Chapter of Michigan. He was a member of Palestine Shrine No. 1, of the White Shrine of Jerusalem, and served as Supreme Chancellor of the order. In the Grand Lodge of Masonry in Michigan he was elected Grand Marshal in 1899, and was regularly promoted each year until he became Grand Master, in 1905.

John Rowson married, in Canada, Casandra Fulsher. To Mr. and Mrs. Rowson were born five children, four of whom are living: 1. Laura L. 2. Florence M. 3. Fred L., who married Lillian Neilson, and they have the following children: James Herbert and John F., (twins), June, and Laura. 4. Iva I., who married H. G. D. Nutting.

The death of John Rowson, which occurred on April 26, 1927, came as a great shock to his many friends in Grand Rapids and elsewhere; not only because he was a man whose part in civic and public affairs was an extensive and valuable one, but also by reason of the fact that he was liked by his fellowmen. A citizen of many attainments, he was also a delightful and companionable comrade, a most desirable friend, and an excellent husband and father.

COX, CHARLES HENRY, Manufacturer—The late Charles Henry Cox, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, was one of this city's most esteemed citizens and one of the best-known furniture manufacturers of the United States. Mr. Cox, who died on April 18, 1928, was vice-president of the Michigan Chair Company of this city for twenty-five years, retiring from active business associations in 1922. A member of an old distinguished family, he attained considerable prominence in fraternal affairs, particularly in the Masonic order, while in the work of public welfare and

municipal advancement, he was always a leader and ever had the interests of his fellow-men at heart.

Mr. Cox was born in Barrington, Nova Scotia, Canada, February 22, 1851, son of James W. and Esther (Coffin) Cox. James W. Cox was active in the shipbuilding industry of Nova Scotia and he lived to be seventy-seven years old; his wife died when Charles H. Cox was a baby. James W. Cox was a son of James Cox, "Gentleman," as styled in early accounts of the family. The latter was a man of splendid education and accomplishments and held a high place in the educational affairs of early Canada, conducting a private school of high repute, compiling and writing the text books himself. Many of his memoirs still extant and in the possession of his descendants show him to have been an expert in beautiful penmanship.

The antecedents of this branch of the Cox family were residents of New York City before the War of the Revolution, as represented by two brothers, William and James Cox. The latter accompanied Lord Howe and a number of Loyalists, who remained true to their convictions and sailed from New York to Canada at the outbreak of the Revolution and, for his loyalty to the King, he was given the county of Shelbourne in Canada. The family is an ancient, honorable one and was granted a coat-of-arms many centuries ago. Their origin was France, where, in Normandy, before the time of William the Conqueror, they held a prominent place. The original spelling was De-Coux, later Coux when they settled in England, and changed to Cox when they came to America. The members of this family have always displayed a constructive part in history and many achieved distinction in England as well as in Colonial America, some members of the family being buried in old Trinity church yard in New York City.

Charles H. Cox was educated in Barrington and also studied at the Boston Latin School, where he was preparing to enter Harvard Medical College. However, in his senior year, he met with a serious accident which caused him to abandon all idea of a medical career. This decision caused much regret to his friends who had predicted a promising future for him, the great profession as a physician. After giving up his studies, Mr. Cox entered the furniture business in Boston for himself. In 1878, he went with Frank Rhoner & Company in New York; in 1888, he became connected with the C. H. Medicus Company of Brook-



Chas. H. Cox

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lyn, New York, and as partner and vice-president in that concern, remained with them ten years. Mr. Cox went to Grand Rapids to enter the furniture industry in which he was so active until six years before his death. The Michigan Chair Company was one of the first enterprises of its kind to be organized in this State, and in its active management and direction, Mr. Cox was busily occupied for twenty-five years. He was an energetic worker, and much of this company's accomplishments in the realm of industry have been due to his remarkable business ability and sincere endeavor. In the interests of the organization, he spent the greater part of his career travelling in the metropolitan and New England territory where he was known, far and wide, as one of the most progressive, successful furniture men, being referred to on many occasions as "the best liked man on the road," and was an outstanding member of the Furniture Manufacturers' Association of Grand Rapids, serving as president at one time. Outside his business interests, the affairs of the Masonic Order claimed his greatest attention and he took an important part in everything concerning this great organization. It was in Brooklyn, New York, that he first gained honored recognition in fraternal circles, attaining the thirty-second degree, and holding the office of Past Master of Clinton Lodge in Brooklyn, while he later had the great honor to serve as District Deputy Grand Master of the Second Masonic District of the State of New York under Most Worshipful Master John Stewart. His even disposition and cheerful personality made him a host of friends, not only in his fraternal connections, but in every walk of life. He was a true, public-spirited citizen, thinking never of personal aggrandizement but always true to the principles of honor, integrity and consideration of others, which guided his whole life. All appeals for aid met with instant response from his generous heart, and to all philanthropic works he was most charitable, although he never made a display of his good works. In his religious affiliation he was an attendant at St. Mark's Pro-Cathedral of this city.

Charles H. Cox married Elizabeth Ella Fitz, a member of an old, distinguished family, and she died March 8, 1922. She was a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Hunnewell) Fitz. She was born in Portland, Maine. Mrs. Cox was actively identified with the Grand Rapids Art Association, the Ladies Literary Club, St. Cecelia Society, and St. Mark's Pro-Cathedral. She won the esteem and respect of all who knew her and

appreciated her wonderful qualities as an influential woman in civic affairs and as a devoted wife and mother. Mr. and Mrs. Cox were the parents of two children: 1. Frank A., now residing in Worcester, Massachusetts, where he is married and has two children: Elizabeth B. and Robert C. 2. Emma M., who resides in the old family home in Grand Rapids.

Although Mr. Cox had been in ill health for several years, his death came as a shock to the residents of this city and to his numerous friends connected with the furniture industry throughout the country. The record of his life is a splendid example of honest, consistent effort rewarded by substantial achievement, while in all the years of his successful business management, he never departed for an instant from the strict, upright methods of operation that characterized his entire connection with industry. He was never so happy as when engaged in some activity which helped to assure the welfare of his fellow-men, and he will be remembered as one of Grand Rapids' exemplary citizens.

KIVLEN, KEARNEY JOSEPH, Executive—Family traditions of following one line of business through the generations were fully maintained in the case of Kearney Joseph Kivlen, of Dallas, Texas, who for many years operated an extensive cooperage manufacturing plant here and who, in turn, handed it down to his sons to continue. He was a very successful man in many ways. Successful in trade because of a keen mind and a far-seeing vision and in private life because of his association intimately with those whose intellectual endowments coördinated with his own and inspired him to achievement in friendly rivalry. He was a builder, for his commercial enterprise contributed largely to the general prosperity of the city in which he operated, coöperating as it did, with other lines of effort in making a composite army marching toward the same general objective. Although not a native of Texas, he came here not many years after the close of the Civil War and lived to see the open ranges give way to the march of civilization and cities born where cattle by the millions had grazed in freedom. In these points of progress he was a vital factor. He labored incessantly at his occupation and saw the small beginning grow to great proportions to hear his name heralded as one of the leaders in the commerce of the State. He was genial, generous, sympathetic and of the highest integrity, esteemed by every one who knew him and counting his friends by legion. He was a lover of music and of

the refinements of life and knew no greater happiness than the enjoyment of these in his home circle, wherein he was idolized. Texas could ill afford the loss of this estimable citizen, but the Commonwealth is richer for having had the benefit of his labors here for the good of all its citizens.

He was born in County Sligo, Ireland, October 27, 1847, a son of Patrick Kivlen, who came with his family to America when he was four years of age and settled in Davenport, Iowa. He was a cooper by trade, as had been his ancestors for several generations, and entered into that occupation in this country. His son was educated in the local parochial schools of Iowa and upon leaving them he also engaged in the cooperage business, first in Davenport and, when he was twenty-five years of age, removing to Texas, where he settled in Denison. Three years he remained there, working as a cooper, and in 1875 coming to Dallas, where he established a cooperage manufacturing plant. Under his expert guidance it prospered, finally becoming the largest business of its character in the Southwest. The original establishment was located near the old Union Terminal railway station, but later a much larger factory was erected in the Oak Cliff section of Dallas. He never surrendered the leadership of this enterprise and built it into a highly productive property. In politics he was a Democrat, and held membership in the Catholic Knights of America and several other business and social organizations. His death occurred in Dallas, Texas, December 18, 1917.

Kearney Joseph Kivlen married three times. He was the father of the following children: 1. Don A., deceased, for a number of years following his father's death president of the business he had established. 2. Charles, deceased, vice-president of the business. 3. Anna M., deceased. 4. Margaret, now Mother Superior of the Ursuline convent at Dallas, Texas. 5. Nell G., married Alfred Bruce, of Dallas. 6. Kearney Joseph, Jr., killed by an explosion aboard the U. S. S. "Missouri." 7. John R., now president of the family business. He is a graduate of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, and held commission as lieutenant, junior grade, serving four years in the Philippine Islands and China.

Kearney Joseph Kivlen will be remembered and respected by the commercial element of Texas as a great force in the advancement of all productive enterprise, for the influence of his operations was felt far beyond the borders of Dallas, which profited greatly through them. By his friends he will be revered as a man of tender

charm, refinement of character and generosity of soul, his hand always outstretched to aid the needy or to succor the unfortunate—a Christian gentleman and a most progressive citizen.

GILLESPIE, CHARLES BOWEN, Publisher—A pioneer in Texas journalism and in Houston, Charles Bowen Gillespie spent twenty-seven years in identity with "The Houston Chronicle," getting out the first paper published by the Chronicle Publishing Company as city editor, and living to see this great journal rated among the foremost of the Southwest. He was vice-president of the Chronicle Publishing Company, and had retired from the post of highest authority on the paper—that of editor-in-chief. He had served before that as managing editor. All through his connection with the "Chronicle," his efforts for the unity of its staff and excellence of its news presentation were uppermost, and he is recalled with affection to his many former associates, colleagues of the Fourth Estate. He died, in Houston, February 7, 1929, aged fifty-six, leaving a brilliant record behind him.

Born on a farm near Forney, Texas, December 17, 1872, he was a son of Rufus C. and Ann (Walker) Gillespie. His father, a planter of rather modest income, veteran of the Confederate cause and member of an old Virginia family, was a man highly regarded in all circles wherein he had his contacts. Ann (Walker) Gillespie came of old Tennessee stock, the name Walker having been in high places there during our country's early history. Both houses were of pioneer courage; and the inherent qualities of vision and courage which led Rufus C. Gillespie to become a planter in Texas led his son into the pioneer field of journalism here.

Charles Bowen Gillespie's mother was a lady of gracious refinement and culture. Widely read, she charged herself with much of his instruction. Facilities for education were meagre; but he contrived to equip himself well enough with formal instruction for later development independently, and became in fact a scholar and philosopher. His writings, preserved in bound volumes of "The Chronicle," attest his artistry as a writer and interpreter of news and opinion.

Until he was twenty years of age he helped his father on the farm, then became editor of a weekly newspaper struggling for its life at Forney, Texas. The die was cast; he had begun a career which was to fascinate him while he lived. His second position in the editorial field of Texas was as a reporter for the "Brenham News." And his next



C. R. Gillespie

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was as city editor of "The Chronicle," Houston. The story of his life is the story of this worthy paper. As city editor he superintended the city news going into its first edition, Vol. 1, No. 1, October 14, 1901, and directed the make-up. From that time on, with the exception of three years spent with interests at Sugar Land, he served the paper faithfully in the editorial department. His acquaintance, through the paper and his work, was both city and state-wide. He knew nearly every political and business figure of importance in the State which has risen to a position of major strength since the turn of the century. He was a favorite of editors in other cities, and virtually all newspaper editors and publishers in Texas had pleasant contact, and now a pleasant recollection, of Mr. Gillespie. In Houston, where the staff under his direction had been writing the events of the rise of a village into a modern metropolis, he knew all major personalities. Mr. Gillespie lived to see "The Chronicle" grow from an eight-page sheet to one of the largest. He fought with it as a champion in the great causes of progress which it sponsored—notably as an exponent of prohibition and the franchise for women—and in June of 1926 was named editor-in-chief. But within hardly more than a year his health broke. Jesse H. Jones, publisher, granted him an indefinite leave of absence. His condition gradually grew weakened until he was forced to go to a hospital. Complications brought the end.

Coming at a time when a new spirit of harmony was welding together various conflicting elements in the city, his appointment as editor-in-chief brought most beneficial results to Houston. He threw himself wholeheartedly into the task of encouraging that spirit, visualized the prosperity of the community whole, and gave of his time and energy—even of his health—to foster the new ideals prevailing. He turned his attention to widening the scope of "The Chronicle." He saw new high totals of circulation bring a wider and wider territory into "The Chronicle's" family of subscribers. And it was at the peak of this success that the long years of work began to tell on him. His life, always, had been a struggle.

Charles Bowen Gillespie married, March 30, 1902, at Brenham, Texas, Bessie Eldridge, daughter of William H. Eldridge; and of this union are two children: 1. Ina, who is the talented fine arts editor of "The Houston Chronicle," noted for his criticism and for her ability at music, soprano in the choir of Christ Episcopal Church, Houston, and writer on general topics, gifted with her compositions. 2. Charles Love, who has

begun his career in Houston. Mrs. Gillespie continues to make her residence in Houston. She has many sincere friends, who hold her in warm esteem; and assists numerous worthy causes in the name of charity, and civic and social welfare.

Fraternally, Mr. Gillespie was affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, with the Patriotic Order of Sons of America, and various newspaper organizations. He attended the Methodist Church. Quiet, reserved, a thinker, he had a fine sense of service to man. Modest, he did much for those around him without public acknowledgement of credit. He is recalled as the champion of every major cause designed for betterment of men and their conditions.

The daily column in "The Houston Chronicle," entitled "Our City," which has been conducted since the foundation of the paper, had a most appropriate tribute to the life of one beloved, the day of February 7, 1929. Extracts from that column here are reproduced:

We are sad today because C. B., our chief; C. B., our friend, is dead. Sorrow is with "The Chronicle" family as it seldom has been before.

By his attitude of life and his own example he won the love and affection of every man and woman of "The Chronicle" family, and during his years of association and direction no member of its organization can recall a single harsh word from his lips.

His pen had no sting; his column no favorite. "The Chronicle" reveres the memory of Charlie Gillespie, whose soul was integrity itself.

So we, his friends of "The Chronicle," in grief today, can pronounce for him that noblest of epitaphs:

"If all those to whom he has done a human kindness should come and cast a blossom on his grave, he would sleep tonight under a wilderness of flowers."

Memory of Charles Bowen Gillespie will endure in legion hearts.

ENSIGN, WINFIELD SCOTT, Enterprising Business Man—Winfield Scott Ensign, of Battle Creek, Michigan, became nationally known through his activities in connection with the Ensign Remedies Company, of which he was founder and head until the time of his death. Taking his place in the economic régime first as a printer—that trade which many famous Americans have used as a stepping-stone to further endeavor and ultimate success—he spent many years as a newspaper publisher. But medicine had always been his deepest interest and in the latter part of his life he was able to put into effect his fondest dream, the alleviation of suffering through providing the general public with a remedy his researches had discovered.

Born at Mt. Gilead, Ohio, September 19, 1850,

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Mr. Ensign was the son of Chauncy Ensign, who, although educated for the legal profession, spent his life as a shoe merchant, and Katharine (Ink) Ensign. They had four daughters and one son, the subject of this sketch, who received his education in the public schools of Mt. Gilead. While still a boy, he left school, but so assiduously did he read and study upon his own initiative throughout his life that his intellectual equipment was far superior to that of the average college graduate. He learned the printer's trade in his youthful boyhood. Before he was nineteen years of age he married Ida F. Davis, daughter of Thomas and Caroline Matilda (Shipley) Davis, early residents of the "Buckeye" State, who remained an inspiring companion and true helpmate to him to the end of his days. One of Mr. Ensign's first business ventures was the purchase of a newspaper at Fredericktown, Ohio, which he disposed of after a short period of operation in order to go to Cleveland and take a position as proofreader on the Cleveland "Herald." This connection with a metropolitan daily provided him with much valuable experience which he was able to use to good advantage in later years. At Cardington, Ohio, he eventually bought another paper, and from Cardington he went on to Union City, Indiana, which was to prove the scene of a large share of his newspaper work. After many successful years as editor and proprietor of the Union City "Eagle", he gradually relinquished the burdens and responsibilities of the business to his sons in order to devote his entire time to a project in which he had been vitally interested for years, the manufacture of medicine.

Medical studies had always held an inescapable fascination for Mr. Ensign, even while he was a young man. During his stay in Cleveland he attended lectures at medical centers and never lost an opportunity to add, through reading and research, to his fund of knowledge on the subject. It was Mr. Ensign's theory that no element should be taken into the system that had not originally been a part of it and he set about finding a remedy for the wasting away of the tissues, which constituted his particular study, that would be in accordance with his theory. After many years of experimentation he perfected a formula which has proven highly successful and has benefited thousands of suffering men and women throughout the United States. Beginning, as important projects often begin, in a small and almost accidental way, the remedy was provided to friends simply as a neighborly service. But as those who used it benefited and its merits became known, the demand grew greater and greater. Several

influential men in Union City prevailed upon Mr. Ensign to organize a company for the manufacture and sale of his remedies. Under the name of the Ink Remedies Company of Union City (using the maiden name of his mother) Mr. Ensign started the concern which later he reorganized under a new name. Battle Creek, Michigan, was, he believed, the logical place for his project since it was becoming a noted health center, and in 1904 Mr. Ensign removed to that place, reorganizing his business under the name of the Ensign Remedies Company, which name it still bears. The remedies, of homeopathic nature, are sold by mail to all parts of the United States. From the first Mr. Ensign refused to advertise, preferring to rely upon the merits of his product to increase the sales of his remedies. This is, perhaps, an old fashioned idea and not in line with modern progressive methods. However, the merit of the remedies is attested to by the constantly increasing demand for them. Mr. Ensign was of the old school of medical men who were more interested in the good they could accomplish than in any financial benefit accruing to them therefrom. As the volume of requests, coming in by mail, asking literature pertaining to the remedies grew, the Ensign Printing Company was established to print pamphlets of informational nature and prepare all necessary material for mailing purposes. The "Truth Teller," one of the company's publications, has a wide circulation and is unique in its field, its name indicating the nature of its contents. A son of Mr. Ensign, David Ensign, is head of the Ensign Printing Company.

To Winfield Scott and Ida F. (Davis) Ensign four children were born: 1. Mary (deceased), was married to John D. McKee (deceased). They had two children; (a) Frances, who became the wife of Glen Bowne, and has a son, John Allen. (b) Virginia (deceased), was married to Robert Pack, and had a daughter, Mary Jean. 2. David, married (first) Clara Snyder and, following her death, married Maude Sherrots. They have two children, David and Dorothy. 3. Thomas, who, following the death of his father succeeded him as head of the Ensign Remedies Company; married Charlotte Hewett. Their two children are Winfield Scott, 2nd, and Marian Elizabeth. 4. Frances Beatrice, makes her home with her mother in Battle Creek.

The death of Winfield Scott Ensign occurred May 29, 1924, bringing to a close the life of a man who had made his contributions generously toward solution of the problems of humanity. Self-made and, for the most part self-educated, he was nevertheless familiar with Latin, Greek, French,

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Thomas J. O'Heary

German and Hebrew, and was well versed in English literature, history, and the scientific field. His wide knowledge was of inestimable value to him in his medical studies. He was fond of outdoor sports, yet his work demanded such a large share of his time that he seldom indulged his desire for recreation. His best satisfactions were to be obtained from working out his life's ambition to relieve human pain and banish illness and its accompanying depressions. Mere possession of such an ambition is ennobling, but when a man attains so thoroughly worthy an end as effectively as did Winfield Scott Ensign, surely his life has not been lived in vain.

O'LEARY, THOMAS FRANCIS, Merchant—Thomas Francis O'Leary had many years of experience in Detroit, Michigan, as an art dealer before he decided to go into the automobile business with his son, Max O'Leary, but, once engaged upon his new work, he quickly proved that his native ability and shrewd common-sense would carry him to success in whatever line he undertook to master. Mr. O'Leary was only in the automobile business for ten years when he was removed by death from the scene of his activities, but in that time he had established himself as a forceful personality in his new line of endeavor and was generally recognized by his business associates as a man of prominence in the world of motoring.

Mr. O'Leary was born in Detroit in the year 1858, the son of James and Johanna (Sharkey) O'Leary, who came from Ireland about 1850 and settled in Detroit, where Mr. O'Leary was employed at his trade of boilermaking. After passing through the various grades of the public and high schools of his native city, Thomas F. O'Leary started at an early age to earn his own living, but, desirous of adding to his education, he was a constant attendant at the night high school of his section for several years. His first position was with George R. Angel, who owned the leading art store in Detroit at that time, and Mr. O'Leary was but fourteen years of age when he went to work in Mr. Angel's establishment. Mr. O'Leary applied himself diligently to the work and learned every detail of the art business so thoroughly that when but nineteen years of age he was made an outside salesman, visiting the nearby Michigan towns. He remained with Mr. Angel until 1880, when he went as traveling salesman to C. F. Rice & Company, art dealers of Chicago. Three years later he received another offer and joined the forces of C. Indermill, art

dealer of St. Joseph, Missouri. After being with this firm for two years Mr. O'Leary returned to Detroit and for twelve years worked as city salesman for the Detroit Lithographic Company, at the end of which time he became connected with the Henderson Lithographic Company of Cincinnati, Ohio, in the capacity of their Detroit salesman. Mr. O'Leary remained with this firm until 1917, when he decided to enter the automobile business with his son, Max O'Leary. Mr. O'Leary and his son dealt in Ford and Lincoln cars at their business premises at Woodward Avenue and Lothrop Street, and their venture, which was operated under the name of Max O'Leary, was a success from the start. The business is still carried on at the original location by Max O'Leary.

Mr. O'Leary was an active member of the Detroit Automobile Club and the Detroit and National Automobile associations. He was not affiliated with any of the purely social organizations of Detroit, but at the age of sixteen was a drummer boy in the Pelouz Guards.

On October 22, 1882, Thomas F. O'Leary was married at Holly, Michigan, to Mary Ann Owen, daughter of Charles Elliott and Eliza (Miller) Owen. Mrs. O'Leary was born at Algonac, Michigan, whither her father had moved from Chautauqua County, New York. The Owen family are of old Revolutionary stock on both sides. Mrs. O'Leary's maternal grandfather, Silas Miller, and John K. Smith were two of the first settlers in Algonac, when it was known as Clay Township and the Miller family were pioneers in the lumber business in Saginaw Valley, Michigan. Mr. and Mrs. O'Leary were the parents of three children, as follows: 1. Thomas Francis, Jr., born at Bay City, Michigan; now connected with the Doctors' and Dentists' Club in Chicago. 2. Max, born at Bay City, Michigan. 3. Helen Owen, a graduate of the University of Michigan and a teacher in the Cass High School.

ROWAN, CHARLES THEODORE, Capitalist—Exceptional qualities of mind and character marked the personality of Charles Theodore Rowan, who, for more than half a century, conducted prosperous business enterprises in Texas and who became one of the leading and most respected citizens of Dallas. That he was naturally adapted to big business was shown by the results he achieved from a small beginning and without assistance of any sort. He understood men and was gifted with vision, enabling him to anticipate the future and conduct his operations according to a coming demand for his wares. Generous be-

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yond the ordinary acceptance of the term, he was constantly on the alert for cases of need where he could be of quiet service, for his benefactions were always modestly distributed and he recoiled from publicity. He gave because he was happy in giving and he coöperated in business with his associates for the reason that he understood perfectly that in coöperation lies the success of the whole commercial body. He had had a picturesque career as a young man and during his whole business life had continually drawn to him in friendship the men and women with whom he came in contact, his personality having been magnetic and colorful. He helped to build the commercial strength of Dallas immeasurably, rising himself from point to point in its progress as others rose in proportion to the labor expended by all in honest endeavor to advance the prosperity of the community by individual activities. Mr. Rowan was a great citizen of Dallas and has left a name that will be long revered by the people of Texas, in the welfare of every one of whom he was for many years vitally interested and immensely helpful.

Born in Cincinnati, Ohio, July 14, 1844, he was a son of C. T. Rowan, a native of Alsace and of French blood, who came to America and engaged in business in the north, afterward removing to Shreveport, Louisiana, where he was a successful manufacturer. His wife, mother of Charles Theodore, was of German blood and was left a widow when the boy was four years of age. After a brief term in school he obtained work in a dry goods establishment in Shreveport and continued there and in other occupations until the outbreak of the Civil War, when he entered the service of the Confederacy and saw considerable action with the Louisiana troops. He was made a prisoner of war and sent to St. Louis, Missouri, but by the ruse of acting as a country boy he strolled away and escaped, making his way back to his comrades. He then lived in Louisiana until 1872, when he came to Dallas. He first established himself in business as a fruit and confectionery merchant but after two years of this gave it up and opened a grocery store. He was successful from the beginning and built up a large and prosperous business, investing his surplus funds in real property and eventually becoming one of the great holders of the city, with all of his investments showing enormous growth in value following his purchase. He was also a financial backer of commercial enterprises, from which he derived considerable profit while contributing to the success of those whom he had assisted. He was a communicant of the Roman Catholic Church. His

death occurred in Dallas, Texas, July 30, 1924, in his eightieth year.

Charles Theodore Rowan married, in the Roman Catholic Cathedral in Dallas, Ella O'Riley, daughter of Lawrence O'Riley, a railroad contractor and builder of Dallas. Their children are: 1. Albert Lawrence. 2. Roberta Laura (Freemore). 3. Mae Lee (Blesi).

To his family Mr. Rowan was lavish in his generosity, his home being his great inspiration and love. No requests were ever necessary from any of them, for he anticipated them all long before they had matured in their own minds. And this attribute was extended to others and no deserving cause ever left him empty handed. He was kindness personified, sympathetic and big hearted, ever looking about him to assist others and shoulder a part of their burdens, and leaving behind him an army of grateful people and sincere admirers of a character as nearly spotless as men become.

BAKER, JAMES STEELE, Business Executive—A man of unusual ability and unfailing resource, James Steele Baker achieved a position of preëminence in the field of his chosen occupation. His record as general manager of the Texas Tie and Lumber Preserving Company and as a high executive in other similar organizations won him national reputation in an industry whose first great period of development coincided with his entry into it. Mr. Baker saw the possibilities which the future offered, where other men perhaps did not, and he worked with all the fine enthusiasm of a noble nature to translate the possible into the realm of reality. He gave his best efforts for the advancement of an entire industry, and the growing importance of that industry today is, in one sense, the measure of his success.

Mr. Baker was born at St. Paul, Minnesota, on August 2, 1868, a son of Henry Baker, well known executive, who was transportation superintendent for the Ayer and Lord Tie Company of Chicago, and of Nancy Steele (Tate) Baker. The family name was originally Becker, but the first members of the family who came to America from Germany at an early date, changed the spelling to its present form.

James Steele Baker attended the public schools of Salina, Kansas, where his family lived when he was a boy, and following graduation from the local high school, he entered the University of Kansas, from which he was also graduated, receiving the Bachelor's degree. Mr. Baker was eager to begin the business of life, to match his



J. P. Parker

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powers and talents against the problems and difficulties which confront a young man at the start of his career. With the completion of his academic training, he departed for the South, and soon obtained employment in a sugar factory in the State of Louisiana. While discharging with the utmost efficiency those duties which came to his hand, he lost no opportunity to acquaint himself with the general principles of industrial operation, and the special factors which influenced his company's work. For some years he remained in this connection, winning merited advancement for his services, but he was also constantly alert for larger possibilities should they be offered to him in some other field.

It was this which later led him to become associated with the Texas Tie and Lumber Preserving Company after his marriage, and it was here that he found unmistakably the true sphere of his life work. He was quick to win the confidence and commendation of executive officers of the company, and in a short time had so mastered the business and operating details of the work, that he assumed more and more responsibility until finally he was chosen general manager of the company at Summerville, Texas. Here he remained for four years, setting new records of smooth and efficient operation and building a reputation which gradually spread into other parts of the country. At the end of this four year period, he transferred the center of his activities to Carbondale, Illinois, where he eventually had charge of four plants of a large lumber and tie preserving company. With his fine executive ability, he built up a remarkable organization which functioned with the maximum efficiency and a minimum of loss. This was by no means the limit of his services to the company, however, for he possessed a remarkably sound judgment in the matter of business trends and values, and his opinion in affairs of large moment was constantly sought and highly regarded. While in charge here it was he, also, who had the responsibility of establishing a number of similar plants for his company in different sections of the United States, organizing the new factory and building up its operation. He had both the necessary ability and initiative, but perhaps no single factor was more important in his success than his personal magnetism. Mr. Baker was a born leader of men. They worked for him as for few others, because they had confidence in him and loved him. It is the remembrance of this warmth and charm of character which will always remain with those who knew him to complete the picture of the man

which is given with only partial completeness by the record of his successes.

In 1902 Mr. Baker organized what has since become one of the largest industrial associations in the United States—the American Wood Preservers' Association, with headquarters at Chicago. As he was responsible for its very existence, it was fitting that he should be its executive head, and this fact was recognized by the other men of the industry who honored him in choosing him first president of the association. Mr. Baker found this body a medium for helpful interchange of ideas and for progress in the entire industry. His high conception of the uses to which it could be put was soon shared by his associates, and with the progress of years this organization came to play a part of greater and greater importance to those who worked with the problems involved in the preserving of wood and lumber.

Mr. Baker never neglected the various other phases of life in those communities of which he found himself a member from time to time. He was affiliated fraternally with the Free and Accepted Masons and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, while he also held membership in local clubs and associations. He was fond of all men's sports and of outdoor life in general, but he was also a careful student of literature as well as of events and men. His retentive memory enabled him to make the best use of the fruits of his rich experiences in life as in the realm of ideas.

On February 4, 1897, at Evergreen, Louisiana, James Steele Baker married Eugenia Toon, daughter of Jesse James and Clara (Pearce) Toon, both members of old Southern families. Mr. and Mrs. Baker became the parents of three children: 1. Jesse Toon, now in Tela, Honduras, as an executive of the United Fruit Company. 2. Clarence, associated with the Missouri Pacific Railroad at Kingsville, Texas, as civil and construction engineer. 3. Anna, who married Homer Morris, a business man of Houston, Texas, in which city Mrs. Baker, who survives her husband, also resides.

Mr. Baker's death occurred at Myrtle Grove, Louisiana, on August 26, 1927. Throughout all his life he gave his allegiance to the highest ideals of thought and conduct, and from these he never departed no matter what the contingency which confronted him. He was the soul of honor and integrity, and those who knew him best, best recognized the true strength and nobility of his spirit. Broad-visioned, sound and balanced in judgment, quick in intelligence, ready in tact,

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these admirable traits were subordinated to, and as it were, guided by a warm and loyal heart which was deeply sympathetic of all the hopes and aspirations of mankind.

HALFF, HENRY LEVI, Merchant and Business Man—One of the most highly respected and dearly loved of all Texas business men, Henry Levi Halff was known throughout the State for the noble usefulness of his life and the broad humanity and charity of his spirit. His many fine talents, which brought him his success, were freely given in the public service. All who knew him, rich and poor, high and low, were privileged to share in his friendship. The constructive influences of his career were of benefit to all Texas.

Mr. Halff was born at San Antonio, Texas, on November 15, 1873, a son of Solomon and Fannie (Levi) Halff. His father was a well-known business man of San Antonio. He purchased a large interest in the wholesale dry goods business at San Antonio, known as A. B. Frank and Company, wholesale jobbers, and was active thereafter in its management.

Henry Levi Halff, of this record, received his preliminary education in Texas schools, and later attended college at Bellevue, Virginia. He was thoroughly educated, and was recognized everywhere as a man of wide knowledge and true culture. On the completion of his college course he began the active business of life in association with M. Halff & Bros. at San Antonio, and for a period of years remained in business there. He soon demonstrated his capacity for the executive direction of large affairs, and determined to strike out in another venture. Moving to Victoria, Texas, after his father's death, he entered the wholesale grocery business with A. Levi and Company, wholesale grocers of that place. Here again his services were an important factor in the success of the enterprise with which he was connected and he at once became an important factor in the business life of Victoria.

Subsequently, Mr. Halff returned to San Antonio, and with his brother, G. A. C. Halff, took over the business interests of the father in the A. B. Frank Company. He became vice-president and general manager of this vast manufacturing and jobbing enterprise, whose activities covered the entire Southwest, although Texas was its most immediate and specific territory. Mr. Halff was a man of sound judgment in the matter of all business trends and values, and an executive of far vision. Not only was he personally responsible for much of the later success of this company, but his advice was widely sought by the

most important interests of the State, many San Antonio enterprises, in particular, coming to him for financial support and counsel. He organized the San Antonio Loan and Trust Company, and was its president until the time of his death. He was also an officer and director of the Morris Plan Bank. These were only a few of his many connections. He was a true captain of industry, working for the advancement of community and State, and justly sharing in the prosperity which he so largely helped to create.

Mr. Halff was a member of the San Antonio Rotary Club, the San Antonio Country Club, the Hillcrest Country Club, and other local organizations. Although he never entered public life, and neither sought nor desired political office, he never neglected his civic duties or failed in his support of every worthy movement for advancement and progress. His advice in important matters was always freely given. His aid was generously bestowed, and if ever a deserving case of need was brought to his attention, he immediately took steps to do what he could in the situation. Hunting and fishing were favorite recreations, but most of all he loved to be with his family and in his home, blessed by the constant companionship of dear ones and friends.

In November, 1901, at Victoria, Texas, Henry Levi Halff married Ray Oppenheimer, daughter of Moses Oppenheimer, who was a business man of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Halff became the parents of three children: 1. Hugh A. L., of San Antonio. 2. Fannie, who married Arnold S. Askin, of New York City. 3. Edith, who died at the age of six years.

Mr. Halff died in New York City on December 7, 1924. Word of his passing was received in his native State with the greatest sorrow for no man in Texas was more popular, more highly respected, or more dearly loved. The Halff family is a very old one in the Southwest. They were pioneers of Texas, and widely known throughout all this section of the country. Henry Levi Halff continued the finest traditions of his family, but he was especially loved because of his generosity, his deep humanity and kindly spirit. He had the broadest sympathy for all human aims and aspirations, the most patient understanding of all the difficulties which life brings. Those in high estate and low, Jew and Gentile, rich and poor—all regarded him as their friend. His beautiful home, on a high hillcrest overlooking San Antonio, was open in lavish hospitality to his legion of friends. There he and his gracious, charming wife greeted many of Texas' social leaders and most important business powers, but



Peter Laukester

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no one who had the slightest claim on his friendship needed ever to feel that he was unwelcome there. Mr. Halff had an instinct for the finer things of life. He loved travel, culture, literature, the pleasure which comes from the true companionship of friends. None who knew him could remain untouched by the purity of his spirit, the delicacy of feeling which was always apparent in him. He possessed the happy faculty of bringing out the finest things in the character of those with whom he came in contact. All Texas loved him, and the State deeply mourned his loss.

LANKESTER, PETER, Business and Political Leader—To the city of Grand Rapids, Michigan, in all its legislation for municipal betterment and public improvements, the late Peter Lankester gave his influential assistance as well as material aid. There are few men in the history of this city who have worked more earnestly, with such unflagging energy to promote the better interests of their fellow-men than did Mr. Lankester, whose death occurred at his home in this city, April 5, 1928. He was a resident of Grand Rapids from his early boyhood and as he proceeded along the pathway of life became an important factor in the business life of this section and was one of the best-known men in the wholesale grocery trade for many years.

Mr. Lankester was born in Franklin, Wisconsin, December 24, 1857, son of David and Margaret (Smit) Lankester. David Lankester was the son of Peter Lankester, and came from Holland to the United States, settling in Milwaukee, where he was one of the earliest residents of that city. It was there he married Margaret Smit and they came to Grand Rapids some years later. He was a prominent, respected resident here and for a number of years served as superintendent of the City Poor Board.

Peter Lankester came to Grand Rapids with his parents when he was thirteen years of age. He was educated in the public schools of this city and after leaving school he amplified his education by reading and through his contacts with the world of business. Alert and quick to advance, he was still quite a youth when he first became a traveling salesman for Smith and Company, a well-known hardware and saddlery firm, with which he became associated when he was but twenty-one years of age. After several years traveling throughout this State, in 1884, he accepted a position with the wholesale grocery firm of Shields, Buckley and Lemon, and in this line of endeavor he was associated until his death.

He next became connected with Hawkins and Perry, wholesale grocers, and was also prominent in the Teller Spice Company. When the latter organization was changed to the Michigan Spice Company, Mr. Lankester was appointed manager and directed the commercial affairs of the enterprise until the company retired from business. After that, he entered the Olney and Judson Grocery Company as their city salesman, and when that firm was reorganized as the Judson Grocery Company, he continued in the same capacity. A master of the selling game, he was probably the best-known representative of the grocery business and was a favorite with all his customers who looked forward with pleasure to his visits. Mr. Lankester continued to build up a valuable, substantial clientele and his services, which contributed so much toward the prosperity of the Judson Grocery Company, were officially recognized by this firm in his appointment as a member of the board of directors, in which position he served until the establishment was sold out to Lee and Cady, in November, 1926. He had been associated with this one organization continuously for more than thirty years and was known throughout this city as one of the best-informed men on trade conditions. Although he had retired from the wholesale grocery business, Mr. Lankester continued to exercise an active interest in the management of the Coffee Ranch, having maintained a financial interest in this enterprise for many years in partnership with his son, Paul Lyman, who continues to operate the business. He was connected with various other industrial and commercial operations of Grand Rapids and served as a member of the board of directors of the Paalmon Furniture Company. In the civic affairs of his community, Mr. Lankester was ever active and took a prominent part in all political movements. He was a staunch member of the Republican party and was one of its constructive leaders in this city, having successfully managed several political campaigns and secured victory for his party. He was a life member of the Central Reformed Church of Grand Rapids, and took an active part in all its undertakings, particularly its charitable activities. Mr. Lankester enjoyed nothing better than helping to bring a little sunshine or joy into the lives of those not so fortunate as himself. His life is an unselfish record of sincere devotion to the welfare of his fellow-men, for to him, the happiness of others came first in his thoughts and actions.

Peter Lankester married (first) Lyda ter Horst,

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who is deceased, and they were the parents of three children: 1. Margaret, married J. Kent Willson; they have one son, J. Kent, Jr. 2. Paul Lyman, married Helen Oltman, and he is proprietor of the Coffee Ranch. 3. Stephen David, vice-president of the F. S. Torrey Veneer Company, married Gertrude Torrey. Mr. Lankester married (second) in 1921, Henrietta Van der Werk, daughter of Fred and Johnanna (Eppink) Van der Werk, who reside in this city, having been among the earliest settlers on Logan Avenue. Mr. Van der Werk was formerly owner and operator of the dye works located near the family home, but he has lived retired for the past several years.

The death of Peter Lankester removes from the city of Grand Rapids one of its most vitally active citizens, a man whose love for his city and its people caused him to work so earnestly in their behalf. His loss is keenly felt by all who knew and loved him, and one of the fitting testimonials to his memory was an editorial which appeared in "The Tradesman" which referred to Mr. Lankester as "one of Nature's noblemen." This phrase truly expresses the thoughts and feelings of his host of friends as well as the numerous residents of this and other cities with whom he came in contact.

BALDORFF, HOWARD HALSEY, Business Man—A native of Ohio, but a resident of Michigan since his early boyhood, the late Howard Halsey Baldorff came to Battle Creek, Michigan, as a young man, and from then on until his death at the comparatively early age of fifty-eight years, was one of that city's best known and most greatly liked business men. First as a builder and contractor and later as a realtor and insurance man, he left his impress on the community, to the development of which he made many important contributions. But even more was he esteemed for his many fine personal qualities, his loyalty, kindness, charity, integrity, and helpfulness.

Howard Halsey Baldorff was born in Fulton County, Ohio, May 30, 1870, a son of Rev. Austin and Lydia (Halsey) Baldorff. Both his parents were ministers in the United Brethren Church, true Christians who lived their religion in their every day life. When their son was twelve years old, in 1882, they came to Michigan and for a time lived in Eaton County, near Charlotte, but five years later they sold their property there, on which they were farming, and became active in the ministry of their church. Sent by the Conference to various places, they finally came to

Bedford Township in 1901. There they again engaged in farming on a fine farm of some one hundred and fifty acres. Though they eventually retired from active ministerial work, they both continued to the end of their days faithfully in the principles of their church. Mr. Baldorff received his education in the public schools of the various towns, in which his parents resided, and graduated from the high school at Charlotte, Michigan. Though he worked during all his leisure hours, in order to help in paying his way, he was an excellent student and at the time of his graduation stood so high in his studies that he received a certificate entitling him to teach school. However, he never availed himself of this privilege, but, immediately after leaving school, apprenticed himself to a carpenter, from whom he learned during the following two years in a very thorough manner all branches of his trade. Eventually he started out as a master carpenter, engaging at first in the building of barns. While still a young man he came to Battle Creek, Michigan, and there became associated with a Mr. Tate, one of the leading building contractors of that period. He proved himself so capable, that before long he was placed in full charge of all of Mr. Tate's work. In that position he was engaged in some of the most important building operations of that time, including the Gas Company's office building, the Sanitarium Annex, the Post buildings, the Masonic Temple at Athens, and many other important structures. While engaged in that work he met with an accident, which injured his back and forced him to give up this work. In 1903, having recovered from this accident, he ran for the office of Justice of the Peace on the Republican ticket and, having been elected, served very ably for two terms. Later, he established himself in the real estate and insurance business, in which he met with much success from the outset. He continued in this business until his death in 1928. He was a member of various Masonic bodies, as well as the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of the Knights of the Macca-bees. He was also well known and very active in several insurance organizations, especially the New Era Cabinet of Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Mr. Baldorff married, March 15, 1891, Dora E. Harrison, a daughter of Jeremiah Harrison, a well-known farmer of Athens, Michigan. Mr. and Mrs. Baldorff were the parents of two children, and also adopted and reared a daughter of Mrs. Baldorff's deceased sister. They were: 1. Lester C. Baldorff, who married Geraldine Darlington, and is the father of three children, Richard W., Donald H., and Phyllis Marie.

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John L. Bullis

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2. Austin C. Baldorff, who married Mable Taylor, and is the father of three children, Alta Lucille, Robert A., and Marjorie Taylor. 3. Alta Lucille, who married Russell C. Pratt, and who resides, since Mr. Baldorff's death, with Mrs. Baldorff at No. 436 Lake Avenue, Battle Creek, Michigan.

Mr. Baldorff died at his home in Battle Creek after a prolonged illness, January 11, 1928. His family received many touching tributes to his memory from his many friends. These took the form of beautiful floral gifts and also of letters expressing appreciation of Mr. Baldorff's fine character and high principles. He was liked and will long be remembered not only by those who had the privilege of knowing him intimately, but also by many others, who had had opportunities of observing and admiring his many kindly deeds to those in need or trouble.

BULLIS, GENERAL JOHN LAPHAM,

Famous Indian Fighter—Patriot, soldier, gallant officer and leader, Brigadier-General John Lapham Bullis rendered service of the most exceptional distinction to his country throughout the years of a long and honorable career. From the day of his first enlistment in the United States Army during the trying time of the Civil War, his record was unblemished, and his reputation for the most complete loyalty was ever unsullied. His active service included not only the Civil War, but many campaigns against as fierce and untamed Indians as ever the Government troops were called upon to face. In every duty he acquitted himself well. No finer soldier or nobler man ever wore the uniform of his country.

General Bullis was born at Macedon, New York, on April 17, 1841, a son of Dr. Abram and Lydia (Lapham) Bullis. He attended the public schools of Palmyra, and lived in that vicinity until, after the outbreak of the Civil War, he answered President Lincoln's second call for volunteers. He joined a company from Farmington, New York, and so became corporal in Company H, 126th New York Volunteer infantry. At this time he was just past his twentieth birthday. Until the day of his retirement, he was to know no other life save that of service to his country.

General Bullis joined his company on August 8, 1862, and went immediately to the front. He took part in the battle at Harper's Ferry (September 12-15, 1862), a skirmish near Centerville, Virginia, in the spring of 1863; and in the Battle of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania (July 2-3, 1863),

where he was captured. Taken to Richmond, Virginia, he was held prisoner there for about three months and was then discharged from the service on August 17, 1864. On August 18, 1864, he was appointed a captain in the 118th United States Infantry (colored), and while in command of his company was almost continuously under fire at Dutch Gap Canal, Virginia, for nearly three months during the winter of 1864 and the spring of 1865. He was honorably mustered out of the service on February 6, 1866.

This, however, was only the beginning of General Bullis' military career, for he now joined the permanent army service. On September 3, 1867, he was appointed a second lieutenant in the 41st United States Infantry, and on November 11, 1869, was transferred to the 24th Infantry. He was promoted to first lieutenant on June 20, 1873, and to captain on April 29, 1886. He was brevetted a captain on February 27, 1890, for "gallant services in action against Indians, at Remolina, Mexico, May 18, 1873, and on the Pecos River, Texas, April 26, 1875." He was brevetted a major on February 27, 1890, for "gallant services in action against Indians, near Saragossa, Mexico, July 30, 1876, and in action against Indians, in the Burro Mountains, Mexico, May 3, 1881."

The mere record of General Bullis' military service can never indicate the rare qualities of his courage and leadership, the actual worth of his achievements and the deep love and appreciation which he inspired in all those with whom he served. Neither can it picture the hardships and dangers which he so bravely faced day after day in carrying out his duties. A few quotations here may give some slight indication of what his life was like. From General Orders No. 17, Department of Texas, November 9, 1871:

The following successful operations of troops against hostile Indians have been reported . . . and are published in recognition of the energy and good conduct displayed by those who took part in the various expeditions. . . . On the 1st of September Lieutenant Bullis, at a distance from the main party with four privates of Company M, 9th Cavalry, discovered three Indians driving a herd of about three hundred cattle. Lieutenant Bullis attacked at once and captured the herd. The Indians were pressed closely about a mile when they joined a party of fifteen more Indians and stopped to make a fight upon the top of a hill, being soon joined by ten more, making in all twenty-eight Indians. Lieutenant Bullis, with his four men, attacked them and maintained the fight for upwards of thirty minutes, but found it impossible to dislodge them and retired, taking with him, however, a second herd of cattle which the Indians had collected—numbering about two hundred.

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Brigadier-General D. S. Stanley of the United States Army wrote as follows, on May 6, 1890:

I have the honor to state that on or about April 27, 1881, I ordered Lieutenant John L. Bullis, 24th Infantry, then in command of the Seminole Scouts at Fort Clark, Texas, to pursue and destroy or capture a band of hostile Lipan Indians, from Mexico, which had murdered a woman named McLauren at the head of the Rio Frio; had robbed houses and stolen horses. Lieutenant Bullis, with thirty scouts, struck the trail on the 28th and followed over the rugged, precipitous mountains and canons of Devil's River, where the marauders killed thirty of their horses, as they could not drive them through this terrible country. The Indians escaped across the Rio Grande into Mexico, the trail leading towards the Burro Mountains, and the second day Lieutenant Bullis discovered their camp well up the mountain. Concealing his force until midnight, he surrounded the Indian camp, and at dawn of day attacked, killing and capturing all in the camp excepting a noted chief and murderer named San-da-vo, who escaped mortally wounded, and soon died as was afterwards learned from Mexicans.

This raid of hostiles and their swift punishment is notable, because it is the last time hostile Indians set foot on Texas soil.

For his perseverance, skill and good management of this successful expedition, I respectfully recommend that First Lieutenant John L. Bullis (now captain), receive a brevet dated from May 3, 1881.

The following extraordinary tribute to General Bullis was prepared by Jesse M. Lee, Major-General, United States Army, Retired, at the time of General Bullis' death. It is quoted here, not only as an effective summary of his career, but as an indication of his nobility of character and the deep affection which he inspired in others:

There is no more fitting eulogy as a tribute to the memory of a distinguished soldier and an exemplary citizen than that published in the San Antonio "Express" of May 27, 1911, upon the sudden death of General John L. Bullis on the preceding day

Quoting in full this encomium upon his phenomenally gallant record, will strike a responsive chord in the hearts of the old surviving comrades of the Civil War, and will be gratefully appreciated by the many who are familiar with the tragic and murderous Indian depredations and other strenuous troubles in the Southwest—notably in Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona since that historic conflict from '61 to '65.

It is within the personal knowledge of the writer that General Bullis's modest, courageous and chivalric devotion to every duty under the flag for more than forty-one years will ever be an inspiration to all patriotic lovers of our country. The San Antonio "Express" gives with absolute verity the following tribute to his wonderful career:

"The death of General Bullis not only removes a sterling, progressive citizen of San Antonio, and a figure nationally known because of his military record and service on the frontier against as desperate Indians as ever pillaged and murdered, but a genial, lovable gentleman whose friends it almost can be said were as numerous as the 'sands of the ocean.'

"San Antonio, Texas, and the country at large have suffered a loss of no small proportions in his demise.

"General Bullis stood ever for those qualifications of integrity and honor making one a gentleman and a soldier, 'without fear, without reproach.' Even after his retirement from active service, in the fullness of honors gained worthily in some of the hardest campaigning falling to the lot of any soldier, he showed his public spirit, his life motto—*Pro Patria*—in many ways, quietly, unobtrusively, with a modest shrinking from notoriety that was his characteristic. His beautiful mansion is filled with priceless mementoes of what he accomplished, gifts from the men of his commands who followed him in some of the hardest fights and closest quarters of the warfare of the plains, and that more dreadful conflict of half a century ago, knew in its chronicles of heroism. Inscriptions on swords and other gifts testify to his worth and the affection in which he was held.

"He never faltered in his duty, no matter where it called him, and his qualities of mind and heart gathered around him lifelong friends. To whoever knew him he was an inspiration for kindly deeds, noble impulses, generous sentiments. His influence was far-reaching; his success was that of a strong, brave self-reliant, yet just and sympathetic man, whose honor was so beautifully balanced he was never known to err.

"In the hearts of his friends and on the records of San Antonio and the Great Southwest, he has builded a monument that years will not prevail against."

General Lee continued:

General Bullis and the writer, when they were company officers, served in the same volunteer brigade during the troublous times on the lower Rio Grande in 1865-66; and subsequent to his entry into the Regular Army in 1867, his deeds of daring, amidst almost every possible privation on the dangerous frontier, would fill a volume of thrilling interest.

During much of the time his immediate military superiors were those ideal officers of great capacity and national fame—Mackenzie, Stanley, Ord, Augur, Potter, and others; and their many commendations of his faithful and gallant work are of record and fully attest his brilliant success.

The orders and reports of the department abound with testimonials of the conspicuous services of General Bullis when he was a lieutenant and captain. He was twice brevetted as captain and major "For gallantry in action with the Indians."

While still a captain he was signally honored by the Legislature of Texas, which adopted a resolution "Thanking him for his services against Indians and other enemies of the frontier."

In his home hangs a beautiful sword engraved—"Bullis, the Friend of the Frontier. Presented to Lieutenant John L. Bullis by the People of West Texas—1881." Another sword was also presented to him by the grateful settlers of Kinney County, Texas.

In his campaigns and expeditions against hostile Indians and outlaws, and in his duties as an Indian agent for years in charge of the worst Indians in the United States, his record of unvarying success stands as phenomenal in the army. For his capacity, efficiency, and marked gallantry, he was appointed major and paymaster in 1897. The writer recalls but one other instance of such advancement since 1861.

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Without his personal solicitation or intimation, "Major Bullis" was recommended, through Secretary Taft, to President Roosevelt, for appointment as a brigadier-general just prior to his retirement from active service.

His gallant exploits throughout his conspicuous career in volunteers and regulars were carefully set forth; and on April 13, 1905, President Roosevelt appointed Major John L. Bullis a brigadier-general, solely on record.

At a reception given soon after in San Antonio to the President, the late Judge Ogden fittingly expressed the gratitude of Texans for this advancement, to which the President responded, saying in effect that "General Bullis fully deserved the appointment because of his superb record"—a rare instance where a major was advanced to a brigadier-generalcy on merit alone.

As to General Bullis's charming personality, pages could be written. There was no bar sinister on his resplendent escutcheon. He was as tender of heart as he was brave in deeds. His kind and unaffected simplicity in mind and soul endeared him to men, women and children. He was generous and charitable in thought and act. He was the impersonation of Justice itself. While firm as adamant in all the ennobling principles of right, he was ever tolerant and considerate of the views of others. Duty was the pole-star of his life, and he never swerved one iota from the straight course in any relation to humanity or country. Whatever wrongs he may have suffered at the hands of designing and false friends, there was no abiding rancor in his honest heart. The crowning virtues of his life were his simplicity, and his overflowing sympathy and generous ministrations for others.

In tribute to his sacred memory, all classes from the humblest to the highest, assembled around his bier and with sorrowing tears moistened the new made grave of one whom whom they revered and loved.

General Bullis was known as Lieutenant Bullis in past years in the then wilds of Western Texas. For many years he was a co-temporary there of such forceful, able and gallant soldiers as Lawton, Wirt Davis, Dorst, Parker, Beaumont, Hatfield, Markley, Clem, and others of like renown. . . .

In the preëminent qualities as a kind gentleman, an efficient officer, and a model citizen, we shall rarely see his like again. What a priceless heritage he leaves to his sorrowing widow and mourning children.

General Bullis' advancement for merit alone, first to the rank of major and paymaster, and then to brigadier-general, was indeed without parallel in army history, but his applications were supported by every officer commanding who knew of his record, either directly or indirectly, and by the people of Texas, speaking through their governor or representatives in Congress. Indeed, every one who knew General Bullis urged the merits of this step upon the War Department and the President.

Said the Hon. Thomas M. Paschal, member of the Fifty-third Congress from Texas:

It is with a feeling of sincere pleasure that I can conscientiously say that Lieutenant John L. Bullis, of

the United States Army, in every capacity and relation of life in which he has been tried, has won a place in the confidence, respect and admiration of the entire people of the State of Texas, that has never been surpassed and but seldom equalled in the history of this State. To recount or to enumerate the conduct and acts of his, which have gained for him this high position, would be a task which would involve writing the history of a large portion of the border of Texas, during one of its most trying and eventful periods. His conception of his duties and privileges as a citizen were none the less clear and exalted on account of his manifold and arduous and active duties as a soldier, and both, combined, have not only rendered his name especially dear to the people of Texas (more particularly those whose homes and firesides he has so gallantly defended), but has made it a household word in the Lone Star State throughout her vast extent. He is indeed a gentleman, a civilian and a soldier *sans peur et sans reproche*.

Brigadier-General Z. R. Bliss, commanding the department of Texas, reported of General Bullis, on May 15, 1896, as follows:

I beg leave to invite your attention to the claims of Captain John L. Bullis, 24th U. S. Infantry, for appointment as paymaster, U. S. Army. I have known Captain Bullis about twenty-five years. His services while in command of Seminole-Negro Indian Scouts are of record in the War Department and were so valuable that he received the brevet of major from the President, and two valuable swords, one voted by the Legislature of Texas for his gallant conduct and successful engagements with Indians; and the other given him by the citizens of Western Texas for his services in ridding Texas of renegade Lipan and Apaches and rendering the homes of the settlers safe from their outrages. Captain Bullis has a perfectly clear record. He served in the War of Rebellion, and is number ninety in the lineal list of captains of infantry. He will retire for age in 1904, and has very little, if any, chance of reaching the grade of major by regular promotion. I know him to be an officer of most distinguished services on the frontier, of strict integrity and ability, capable and energetic, and I respectfully recommend him to the favorable consideration of his excellency, the President, and the Honorable Secretary of War for appointment to the grade of major and paymaster, U. S. Army, on the occurrence of the next vacancy.

Finally, wrote General Nelson A. Miles, commanding the United States Army:

Under date of May 2, 1896, forwarded Captain Bullis's application for promotion to major and paymaster, endorsed as follows: "Approved and strongly recommended." Captain Bullis's services with troops and with Indians have been marked in a high degree by capacity and faithful efficiency under very trying circumstances, as his record will show. His capacity, character and habits well fit him for the appointment he seeks, and the reasons he assigns for seeking such an appointment are valid.

Similarly, when General Bullis was raised to the rank of Brigadier-General, hundreds of en-

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dorsements poured in, and general approval greeted the promotion which this faithful and loyal officer so richly deserved.

General Bullis was twice married (first), at San Antonio, when he was still quite young, to Alice Rodriguez, who died in August, 1886. General Bullis married (second), on October 14, 1891, Josephine Withers, daughter of Colonel John Withers, a West Point graduate and regimental staff officer in the United States Army at the outbreak of the Civil War. He resigned and took the same rank in the Confederate Army under Jefferson Davis, being stationed at Richmond, Virginia, at the same time General Bullis was in prison there. General and Mrs. Bullis became the parents of three children: 1. Lydia Lapham. 2. Anita Withers. 3. Octavia, who married Lieutenant-Colonel William Sumner Halcombe, a graduate of West Point and a veteran of the World War; they have one son, William Sumner, Jr.

During the long period of his life in Texas, General Bullis became a well-known figure in other aspects of State life apart from his military service. He located the famous Shafter mines at Marfa, Texas, and retained an interest in their operation. In the course of years he also acquired quite large land holdings in the State when Texas land was cheap, for in such things he was far-sighted and keen. He loved the Texas country as, indeed, he loved all nature, and in the cultivation of flowers he found one of his chief diversions. Reading also was a great pleasure to him, and he owned a voluminous library.

General Bullis died at San Antonio, Texas, on May 26, 1911. Word of his passing was received with the greatest sorrow throughout the Nation and brought forth hundreds of tributes to the value of his life and work, mingled with words of keen regret. The memorial prepared by Major-General Jesse M. Lee has already been quoted here, and General Lee also made public a few of the many messages of sorrow and praise which he received. Among them were communications from such famous warriors as General W. H. Bisbee, himself a noted Indian fighter and a veteran of two wars. "Scores of similar messages by wire and letter," wrote General Lee, "have been received from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Lakes to the Gulf, in memory of General Bullis, whose nobility of character as soldier and citizen will ever be revered as one who was without fear and beyond reproach."

Although by any standards General Bullis will be ranked among America's greatest soldiers, ranked as a leader of conspicuous courage and

coolness in daring action, yet he was a man of the most beautiful spirit and true kindness of heart. He was chivalrous to women, tender to children, and helpful to all. His hard life did not harden his heart. Fighting, war, these were his business, but he left that business on the field, as an executive leaves his at his office. When he returned to his home, in which he entertained such famous figures as Ulysses S. Grant, when he returned to his wife and family or to the companionship of comrades, he was the most lovable and gentle of men. Pretense and affectation were foreign to him. In his friendships he knew no discrimination, the humble and poor, Mexicans, negroes, loved him equally for his kindness with those in the highest rank of life. In the records of his service, in the beloved memory of his name, he leaves a surer monument than any material thing could ever be.

DORSEY, HENRY, Executive—Co-founder, with his brother, James A. Dorsey, of the Dorsey Printing Company and its executive head for many years, Henry Dorsey was widely known as the "dean of printing in the Southwest." He well deserved this title, given to him in all admiration and affection, for he made the printing profession his life's work and gave to it all his best efforts. At a time when the standard of press work in the South was none too high, he established his business at Dallas, Texas, and in its direction held constantly to the finest ideals of service. The number and the quality of a nation's printing plants may well stand as an index of its civilization and culture, and in contributing so notably to the recognition of high standards in this field, Mr. Dorsey worked no less for American advancement and progress. Entirely through his own fine energy and ability he rose to a preëminent position in the business world of the Southwest, and then from the goodness of his heart reached down a helping hand to others struggling along the way, giving sympathetic counsel to those who sought it, material aid to the needy and suffering, and working in every way for the welfare of the community, State, and nation.

Mr. Dorsey was born at Sterrett, Ellis County, Texas, about twenty-five miles south of the city of Dallas, on September 25, 1863. His parents were Owen Dorsey, who was born in Maryland, July 11, 1822, and died on May 8, 1894, and Mildred Ann (Caldwell) Dorsey, a native of Kentucky. The father was for some years a merchant at Crestwood, Kentucky, but later during the period of the Civil War he came to Texas

and established a business at Red Oak, which for a time prospered. There the business was entirely destroyed by fire, and it being a credit business and his records having been burned, he never resumed this enterprise, but later removed to Dallas in order that his children might benefit by its greater advantages.

Henry Dorsey, however, early acquired the habits of industry and thrift and the love of self-improvement which remained with him in all later years. While still a boy he was attracted by the transfer of letters from a wet newspaper to a table, his father explained and he was so impressed by what he saw that he resolved to embark on a newspaper or printing career. He found his first job as an office boy for a Dallas newspaper, and by diligent application soon became familiar with all the details of operation in a plant of this type. In association with his brother, James A. Dorsey, who assumed the executive end of the business while Henry Dorsey took control of the production and general supervision, they established a printing shop in Dallas. From this small beginning grew the present Dorsey Printing Company, which occupies a 7-story building of some seventy thousand square feet of floor space, located at the corner of Commerce, Poydras and Jackson streets. As he became more and more immersed in his work, Mr. Dorsey felt that there were many modern processes and systems used by large printing concerns in the great cities, with which he was unfamiliar, but wished to learn in order that he could better serve his patrons in Dallas and the South. And so he spent many months in Houston, Galveston, Memphis, Louisville, Kentucky; Little Rock, Arkansas; Cincinnati and St. Louis, in a deep and prolonged study of all the latest developments and methods. Returning to Dallas at the end of this time, he put many important changes into effect, building up the plant into one of the most modern and best equipped in the entire Southwest. He loved the printer's work and felt that he could best be of service in its advancement by raising its standards of quality, and in his own company this was his primary aim. Today it stands a monument to his success, a great organization, manufacturing eight different kindred lines of office necessities including lithographing work, blank book making, printing, stationery and office outfittings. The demand for their products has constantly increased, extending now throughout the entire Southland, and being especially marked in the states of Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and New Mexico. With

increased business also spread the reputation which the plant bears of being the cleanest, most up-to-date, and best managed in this territory.

After the death of his brother in 1914, Mr. Dorsey directed operations alone. Doing his own work well, and loving so to do it, he required of his associates that they too love their work and do it well. In the two great branches of industry—production and marketing—he was constantly alert to develop in his assistants the highest type of efficiency, which meant, as he explained it, that the sum of the little things done be well done; that reasoned calculations were to be made instead of guesses; and that instead of making promises, repeated demonstrations of service were to be given. Every person in his employ had to be a producer and was required above all else to give "service and satisfaction to the customer." And this no doubt explains why today the production of this plant is better and excels in quality, and why its marketing gives better service and satisfaction. There is another fact which is in itself a testimony to the capability and efficiency of the Dorsey system, and to the generosity of its founder. Scattered from coast to coast, there are more big men in the stationery and printing business at the head of concerns of consequence who owe their success to the training received in the Dorsey establishment, than from any other institution of like character in the country. It has been well said that "the Dorsey standard is a standard of high ideals, the fruit of concentrated study, and persistent adherence to centralized control."

Mr. Dorsey was always very close to the heart of Dallas, and here again, many of its successful business men owe their good fortune to his sympathetic interest and guiding counsel. He was a leader in civic advance and progress, and gave much both to individual charities and to various institutions. These gifts extended beyond the confines of the State, especially benefitting the Printer's Home at Colorado Springs, of which he was trustee. Mr. Dorsey also presented a class building to the Young Men's Christian Association Camp at Estes Park, Colorado, while he gave large amounts to the Methodist Hospital at Dallas, and to various educational institutions and causes. He was affiliated fraternally with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and in religion, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. During many years he was secretary of the 150,000 Club, and the power back of much of its work for a larger and better city, while in the course of his life universal recognition came to him as

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one of Dallas' greatest benefactors as well as its leading business man.

On October 7, 1890, at Louisville, Kentucky, Henry Dorsey married Lula Ward, a member of the prominent Kentucky family and daughter of John David Ward, who died when his child was only two years old. This ceremony was solemnized at the bride's country home. Mr. and Mrs. Dorsey became the parents of three children: 1. Emily Mildred. 2. Lula Ward. 3. Henry, Jr., who is now president and business manager of the great enterprise built by his father.

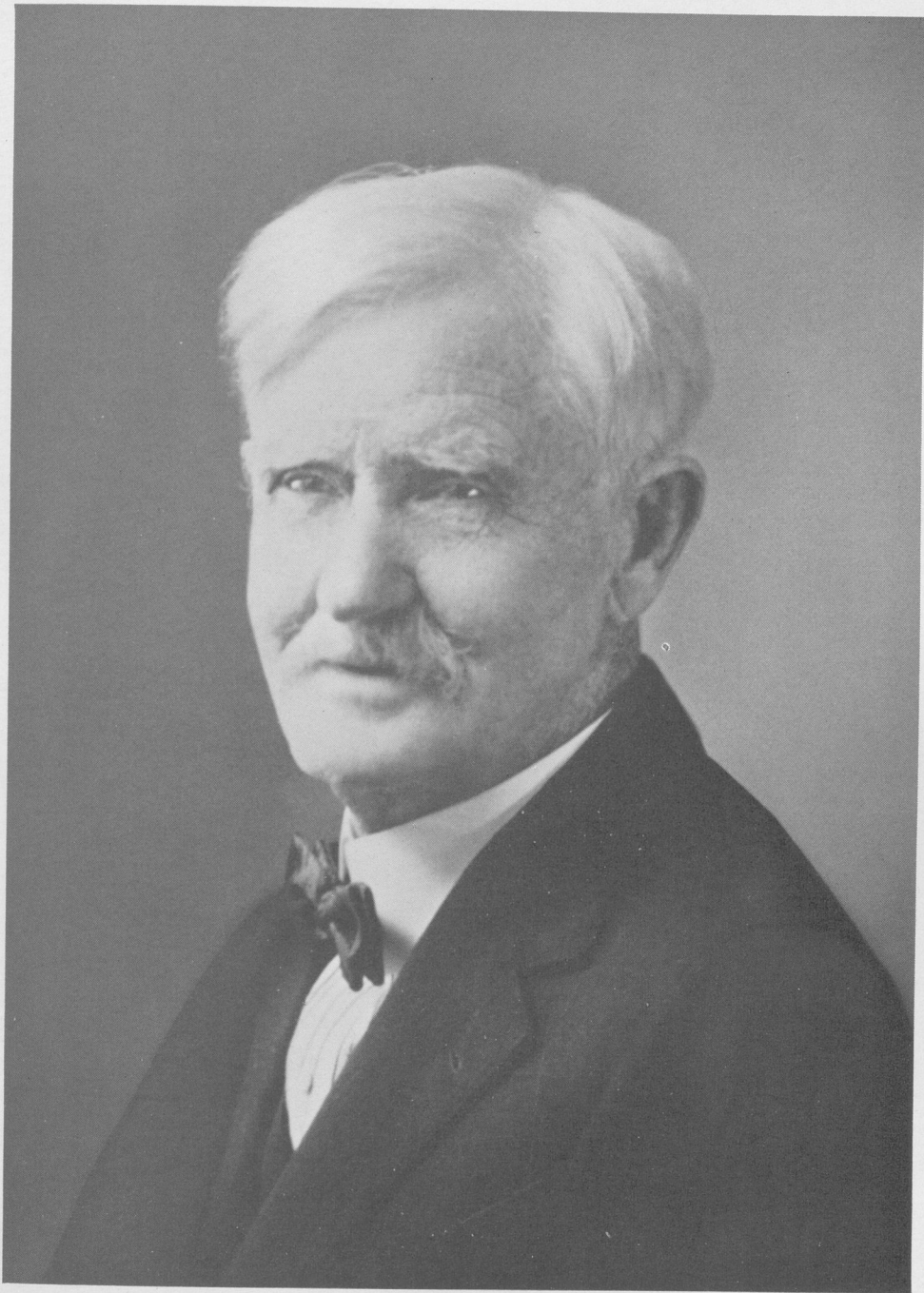
Mr. Dorsey died at Dallas on January 14, 1928, in the sixty-fourth year of his age. Strong in will and character, the soul of honor, he was loved and admired by all who knew him and his passing occasioned wide-spread grief. It is characteristic of the man that he found the source of one of his principal pleasures in the happy companionships of the home, and that his family and his business were always his main concern—always in his thoughts. And yet he loved his city and particularly its young men, to many of whom he acted as father and adviser, while throughout the years he strove to make his life, his efforts, in some way, a gift in the service of humanity. His business was to him a warm and vital thing, possessed almost of a soul, and if ever a man could breathe his own life and being into his work, this Mr. Dorsey did. In his philosophy, time and his own talents were too important to spend in any other way than in an effort to create, to build, to improve. He was known not only as a builder of Dallas, but as a Great Builder of Men. His was a life devoted to labor, to liberality and love. He found his happiness in developing his own best self and that of others, in doing for others, and bringing what happiness and blessing he was able to those whom he could aid.

MCCRATH, WALTER C., Pioneer—True to the traditions of his pioneer ancestry, who settled in Michigan and labored to carve a way into the primeval wilderness for the benefit of posterity, Walter C. McCrath lived a long and useful life of productive effort and died full of honors and high in the esteem of his fellow-citizens. For more than half a century he held membership in the Masonic Order, the first lodge of which was organized in Michigan by his father and twelve companions. He was a citizen of the highest character, called to public office in several capacities, in all of which he served with fidelity to the trust imposed and with complete satisfaction to the electorate. Agriculture appealed to him most of all life's pursuits and his success with a fine farm

of very valuable land was one of the objects pointed to with pride by the early residents of Grand Rapids and the surrounding district. The farm, inherited from his father, was located in what today constitutes practically a part of the city of Grand Rapids and here he was born and died. No citizen of the early days was more useful than he, for he continued the work of his father and contributed in large measure to the present prosperity of the district and to the entire State. Pious and patriotic, industrious and impeccably honest, he led a productive life and left a multitude of friends to mourn his departure from the scene of his constructive labors.

Born on the farm in Grand Rapids Township when the land was uncleared in part and the surrounding country a wilderness, he helped to bring order out of natural chaos, attending the district school during his early years and then the Central High School in Grand Rapids. He thus acquired a good education, but the appeal of the farm was stronger than a commercial life and he continued in his self-chosen occupation. Other sons left home to engage in various activities, but Walter remained and undertook the responsibility, in his father's later years, of full management of the estate of about one hundred acres of land. Until twelve years before his death he continued the work, then retiring and making Grand Rapids his home. He was a son of James McCrath, who came from his native Scotland and settled at Grand Rapids in 1836, where he was employed as a stone mason, to erect the first grist-mill on Grand River and began the cultivation of his farm. He, with twelve others, organized the first Masonic lodge in the district and named it Grand River Lodge, No. 34, Free and Accepted Masons, an organization to which his son, Walter, belonged for fifty-four years and in which he was an honor member. A Republican in his political faith, Walter McCrath served as supervisor of Grand Rapids Township and as a member of the school board, as well as in other posts wherever he could be of service to his fellowmen. His death took place in Grand Rapids, April 1, 1926.

Walter C. McCrath married, December 30, 1874, Ella Ewing, daughter of James and Louisa (Kemp) Ewing, both representatives of pioneer families of Michigan, prominent in the history of Kent County, to which they had come from New York State, the Ewings from Charlotte, the Kemps from Kempville, now Alcott, which was first settled by the family. James Ewing was one of the leading citizens of Grand Rapids during the early period of its life and the owner of a



Haller C. McCoath



L. T. McGrath

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large farm in the township, a part of it covering Michigan Street as it is today and which is still known as the Ewing Estate. He located here in the days of Louis Campau, with whom his name is still associated in the pioneer work that they did. Left a widower, he married (second) Alice Welfare, at this writing (1928) a resident of Muskegon and active at the advanced age of ninety years. To Walter C. McCrath and his wife, Ella (Ewing) McCrath, were born the following children: 1. Maude, married Henry Tenckinck, deceased, a business man of Grand Rapids, engaged in the wholesale milk and meat trade, and they were the parents of Louis Tinkham, who married Crystal Braam, and they are the parents of Daniel Lewis; Roxie, who married Stanley Davis; Ruth; and Walter. 2. Fred, who married Ethel Dickenson and they are the parents of Ewing Largo. 3. Chester. 4. Charles Ewing, who married Lottie Rouse and they are the parents of Eleanor; Charles Ewing, Jr.; and Dorothy G.

Until the close of recorded history the name of McCrath will be perpetuated in the archives of the State of Michigan, not the least individual member of which will be Walter C., son of the Scotsman pioneer James. His contributions to the progress of the community were priceless in their value, for he led the way of the past preceding generation in transforming forests into productive land and thus advertising to the world the potentialities of Michigan as one of the greatest agricultural States of the Union. It is for this and his manly and estimable qualities that his name will be ever revered by other generations.

MCCRATH, LOUIS T., Pioneer Citizen and Business Man—One of the last pioneers in the founding and development of Grand Rapids, the late Louis T. McCrath had the honor to be one of this city's native sons and was revered and esteemed by his fellow-citizens. Mr. McCrath, whose death occurred January 7, 1927, was an outstanding figure in the business and fraternal activities of Grand Rapids for more than half a century, while as a youth, he gave his services to the Union in the great War of the Rebellion. He took an active part in the history-making affairs of this community and many of its successful achievements were due to his initiative and remarkable foresight.

Mr. McCrath was born on what is now Fulton Street in the city of Grand Rapids, June 10, 1846, son of James and Ellen (Wood) McCrath, both of whom were natives of Scotland. James McCrath came to the United States from Scotland and proceeded as a pioneer into the newly opened

Western territory. In 1836, he came to Michigan, one year prior to its admission into the union as a sovereign State, being one of a party of twelve Masons who were engaged in the erection of the first gristmill on the banks of the Grand River, where this city now stands. This project, the Sweet Mill, stood where the Berkey and Gay Furniture Factory was later built. When James McCrath first came here, the place was hardly more than an Indian settlement, there being a few scattered buildings throughout the forest. He later purchased a tract of land in Kent County, Michigan, and there cleared away the forest and engaged in farming, remaining at that location all his life. In Masonry, he was one of the most prominent members of that fraternal order in this vicinity, having been admitted to membership in Scotland prior to 1826. After coming here, he was one of the twelve founders of Grand River Lodge, No. 34, Free and Accepted Masons, the inauguration of this body being held in the law office of Thomas Church. James McCrath died at his farm in 1897, at ninety years of age, his wife having lived to the age of eighty-two. They had six children, one of whom was Louis T., of further mention.

Louis T. McCrath was educated in the pioneer schools of this district, his family having moved to their large farm when he was two years of age, and he helped in the various labors of the farm when not in school. At the age of fourteen, he entered the McConnell Hardware Store as a clerk, remaining in that capacity for two years, during which time he received a salary of five dollars a month. When he was sixteen, he tried to enlist for service in the Civil War but was rejected. However, he was later accepted and enlisted in the army as did also his four brothers. After the war, Mr. McCrath returned to Grand Rapids and was active for a short time in the livery business. After his marriage, in 1866, he settled on a farm east of Grand Rapids and there specialized in the breeding of fine cattle and horses. He was an exceptionally keen judge of livestock and he carried on a successful trade in this line of endeavor. His reputation as an expert became widely known and in 1885, he was offered the position of manager of the Grand Rapids branch of the great Chicago packing house firm of Morris and Company. He accepted this post and was connected with this important concern for nearly twenty-five years, or until he resigned in 1909, being recognized as one of their most valuable executives and known throughout the Middle-West as one of the foremost men in the packing industry. Mr. McCrath was one of the important realty developers of Grand Rapids,

possessing as he did an extraordinary sense for recognizing real estate values in undeveloped properties. He acquired much land which later became highly desirable. Always interested in municipal progress, he aided in promoting its advance by building the Kent Hotel near the Union station, and later, in 1905, in partnership with Heman N. Moore, erected the present, modern Crathmore Hotel on the site of the old Kent Hotel. The Crathmore Hotel was so called in honor of Mr. McCrath and Mr. Moore. After his retirement in 1909 from active business cares, he and Mrs. McCrath traveled extensively all over the world, spending many winters in California. In the public affairs of this city, Mr. McCrath exercised a constructive interest and liberally supported every movement for municipal betterment and public welfare. In 1875, he became a member of the Grand Rapids Lodge, No. 34, Free and Accepted Masons, of which his father was an organizer, and he was a life member of Columbian Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; DeWitt Clinton Consistory; DeMolay Commandery, Knights Templar, and Saladin Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was also a prominent member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In politics, he was a staunch advocate of the principles of the Republican party. During the Civil War, Mr. McCrath served in the 21st and 14th Volunteer Infantry from Michigan, and was in General Sherman's march to the sea. At the end of the war, he took part in the grand review of the victorious armies which was held in Washington, District of Columbia.

Louis T. McCrath married, May 29, 1866, M. Jane Richards, who was born in Ohio, daughter of John and Emma (Wright) Richards. Mrs. McCrath comes of an old and prominent family, her direct ancestors having served in the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812. Her parents settled in Paris Township, Kent County, Michigan, when she was six years old, being among the earliest and most prominent of Kent County's pioneer families. Mr. and Mrs. McCrath were the parents of two daughters: 1. Minnie Wood, who died aged nineteen. 2. Fanna Louella, who married Dr. David Emmett Welsh, who died December 18, 1926 a biography of whom accompanies this. Mrs. McCrath continues to reside with her daughter, Mrs. David Emmett Welsh, in the old family home at No. 347 Morris Avenue, S. E., Grand Rapids.

It was here that Louis T. McCrath spent the last years of his useful and interesting life. He knew the history of Grand Rapids thoroughly,

having been born here when this city was in its infancy, and consequently, he could talk most interestingly and entertainingly of its early years and subsequent growth, having taken a personal part in most of the historical incidents attendant to its development. His passing removes from this city one of the few links with the past life of early Michigan. Mr. McCrath was one of that noble race of pioneers who worked unselfishly that others might have advantages and comforts, and the history of his life is an inspiring record of an accomplished mind, a noble character and a generous heart. He will be long remembered for his many contributions to the prosperity and well-being of this city and its people.

WELSH, DAVID EMMETT, M. D., Prominent Physician and Eminent Citizen—The late Dr. David E. Welsh, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, was one of the outstanding men of the medical profession in this country and held a nationwide reputation for successful achievements as an eye, ear, nose and throat specialist. Dr. Welsh, who died in this city, December 18, 1926, was one of the oldest practicing physicians in the State, having been active in this city for approximately forty years. He was a leader in the prominent medical organizations and was honored on various occasions by election to different offices of distinction having held all the important offices in the Michigan State Medical Society. In the city of Grand Rapids, his zealous activities in behalf of the public health will long be remembered.

Dr. Welsh was born in Columbia, Pennsylvania, June 22, 1858, and was educated in the public schools of that town, later entering Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he completed the required course and was graduated with the class of 1879, receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine. He then commenced to practice in Latrobe, Pennsylvania, where he remained for several years. Coming to Grand Rapids about 1886, Dr. Welsh opened an office here and started to build up a practice. Unknown and unaided at the start, he so favorably impressed his first patients that soon his reputation spread throughout the city as people became acquainted with the splendid results of his skill and ability. He held the confidence and esteem of all whom he treated and in the course of time, his name spread throughout the whole State, a credit to his profession as well as to his adopted city. As he progressed, he devoted his time more exclusively to eye, ear, nose and throat cases and became a nationally-known specialist in these affections. During his forty years of professional activity in

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A. Emmett Welsh M.D.



Fanna McCrath Welsh

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this city, Dr. Welsh gave himself unselfishly to the cause of humanity and was a vigorous figure in its welfare. During the term of office of the late George E. Ellis, when he was mayor of Grand Rapids, Dr. Welsh served as a valuable member of the Board of Health, being later appointed to the board in the term of Mayor George P. Tilma, at one period serving as president of this vitally important body. In this connection, he earned the praise and admiration of his fellow-citizens for his efforts to improve the sanitary and health conditions of the community, accomplishing many feats which had a salutary effect upon the welfare of the people. In the ranks of his profession, Dr. Welsh received the highest commendation of his fellow-physicians. In 1911, he was honored by having conferred upon him a fellowship in the American College of Surgeons. Early in his career, he became associated with the Michigan State Medical Society and in the course of time held all the important offices in that organization, including those of president and treasurer. Previous to 1916, Dr. Welsh had been president of the society and during the World War, was made its secretary. Earlier in his career, he was associated with the various railway systems entering Grand Rapids in the capacity of physician in charge of medical and surgical services to employees, and it was during that time that he was elected secretary of the railway surgeons of this district and later became secretary of the national body and was also examiner of the Grand Rapids Street Railway Company. Always active in progressive affairs, he took a leading part in municipal development in his connection with the Grand Rapids Loan and Building Association, of which body he was president at the time of his death. In fraternal circles, Dr. Welsh was particularly prominent, especially in the Masonic Order. While practicing in Latrobe, he was elected a Worshipful Master of the Free and Accepted Masons in that city's lodge, while here he was known as the oldest Past Worshipful Master of the order in Grand Rapids. He was a thirty-second degree Mason and was connected with practically all the branches of the fraternity in this city, having held high offices in many of them. He was also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and was active in the Kent County Medical Society.

Dr. David E. (D. Emmett) Welsh married in Los Angeles, April 2, 1923, Fanna L. McCrath, daughter of Louis T. McCrath, a biography of whom accompanies this.

The sudden passing of Dr. Welsh came as a severe shock to the people of this community. He

was a friend to everyone, loyal, democratic and sincere, caring little for society as that term is usually applied, but working earnestly and lovingly in the interests of his fellowmen. He was a constant student and possessed one of the most brilliant minds in his profession, keeping pace with all the advances of modern science. His comprehensive researches brought him the attention of his fellow-physicians and he was frequently requested to compose articles for various associations and periodicals. He subscribed for and thoroughly read all the best medical journals. His advice was eagerly sought by fellow-members of his profession as well as by civic leaders and important officials. Appreciating the finer things of life, especially in the field of art and literature, his spacious home was filled with many rare, valuable books, pictures, statuary and curios collected by himself and by his father-in-law, the late Lieutenant Louis T. McCrath, from all parts of the world. In the field of medicine and surgery, Dr. Welsh stood out prominently and many successful delicate and intricate operations gave testimony to his skill. The esteem in which he was held by all classes of people was beautifully attested by the many letters, tributes and resolutions that were written upon his passing. He was kind, generous and unselfish and his greatest desire was to do all in his power to alleviate the sick and suffering, to protect the health and happiness of his fellowmen and to leave the world a better place than he found it.

DITTMAR, HON. ALBERT, Lawyer, Jurist—A member of old and distinguished German families, Judge Albert Dittmar came to Texas in early life and through the years of an active career rose to a position of great prominence in its affairs. The finest traditions of German culture were his by right of birth. From his ancestors, both paternally and maternally, he inherited strength of character and the most brilliant mental capacities, which he spared no effort to bring to full perfection. Few men have so richly attained the goal of their ambition.

Judge Dittmar was born in Darmstadt, Germany, on November 21, 1833, a son of Carl Anton Dittmar, prominent German scholar and jurist, born at Darmstadt on December 1, 1801, died in New Braunfels, Texas, on July 28, 1871. He was descended of a long line of important jurists, scientists, and men-of-affairs—leaders of German thought and culture. Rosalie (Leske) Dittmar, his wife, was also born in Darmstadt, on December 9, 1806, and died in New Braunfels, on March 19, 1876. They were the parents of five children,

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three daughters and two sons, all born in Darmstadt, Germany: 1. Laura, born, May 4, 1831, died at San Antonio, Texas, on March 10, 1910; married John F. Torrey. She and her husband lived for many years at New Braunfels, where they owned an immense cotton mill, which was twice destroyed by fire, and finally, soon after being rebuilt, was utterly demolished by a tornado. They had three sons: Edward, Henry and John Torrey; and four daughters: Emmy; Adele; Rose, now Mrs. Rose Martinson; and Nellie, wife of George C. Vaughan. 2. Albert, subject of this record. 3. Emil, born on September 1, 1835, died at San Antonio, on November 12, 1907. He married Bertha Möller and they had five children: Albert; Pauline, now Mrs. Pauline (Dittmar) Rice; Bruno; Ella, now Mrs. Ella (Dittmar) Praeger; and Emil. 4. Anna, born March 8, 1837, died at New Braunfels, on May 20, 1871. She married Gustav Conrads, and they became the parents of four children; three sons: Julius, Otto, Alfred; and one daughter, Mathilde, now Mrs. Mathilde (Conrads) Luekenbach. 5. Agnes, born on February 19, 1839, died at San Antonio, on April 17, 1912; married Eugene Pasquale Jean; they had no children.

Carl Anton Dittmar, the father, was a son of Heinrich Karl and Friederike (Hegar) Dittmar, the former, minister of finance in the German Government, and a figure of national prominence in his native land. His father and mother were the Rev. Johann Phillip and Friederike (Rautenbusch) Dittmar. The Rev. Johann Phillippe Dittmar, himself a clergyman of wide renown, was a son of the Rt. Rev. Johann Georg Dittmar, famous leader of German thought and affairs, and bishop of a diocese which included nine of the great German churches. He and his wife, Katharina (Kayser) Dittmar, were the parents of ten children, four daughters and six sons, who in turn became the heads of Dittmar families throughout the world. One was a famous teacher, writer and scientist of Edinburgh; another was a leader of thought and affairs in Alsace; still another was a great man of world affairs in England. Wherever the name Dittmar was borne throughout the world, the traditions of prominence and leadership were inevitably associated with it.

So it was in America. Carl Anton Dittmar, like so many other leaders of progressive Germany, came to America in 1848, following the revolution of that year. He settled at Seguin, then called New Braunfels, in Guadalupe County, Texas, where he purchased a large farm and ranch. Although he had been a Supreme Judge in Germany, he felt that his lack of familiarity

with American jurisprudence and legal practice made it inadvisable to enter this field, so, instead, he took up agricultural pursuits, owning and operating his ranch and farm at New Braunfels until the time of his death.

In the year after his arrival in Texas, he was joined by his wife, three daughters and two sons. Albert Dittmar was the eldest son. He had been thoroughly educated in German schools, and now, at the age of seventeen, stood ready to begin his active life in the New World. A graduate of the University of Darmstadt, a master of Greek, Latin, French and English in addition to his native tongue, his culture was broad and all-embracing, and his talents were already amply demonstrated during his academic career. True to the immediate traditions of his family, he resolved to take up the study of the law, which he found more suited to his tastes than the country life of the farm. In this field he was destined to obtain a commanding prominence and distinction. Mr. Dittmar began his studies in the offices of Judge Sherwood at Seguin. He proved an apt student, and in 1856 was admitted to the bar, an event which caused more than ordinary attention because of the unusually excellent examination which he passed. In fact, it was remarked by members of the profession present that this was one of the best and most satisfactory examinations they had ever listened to, and a most brilliant future was predicted for the young German student of the law.

These predictions were soon amply fulfilled. Mr. Dittmar began his practice immediately at Seguin, or New Braunfels, as it was called, but about the year 1859 came to San Antonio and formed a partnership in the practice of law with the late Judge Thomas H. Stribling. This was the first of his associations with many famous lawyers of the State, and was continued until the outbreak of the Civil War. Mr. Dittmar profoundly regretted the secession of the Southern States, but he linked his fortune with the cause of the South, and became a captain in the regiment of Colonel James Duff, Sibley's brigade. He held this office until the close of the war, participating in a number of engagements.

After the termination of the conflict, Mr. Dittmar, holding high rank as a lawyer by virtue of his demonstrated achievements, became the partner in practice of Judge William E. Jones, one of the oldest ex-district judges, an able jurist, and a man of great integrity of character. After the death of his partner, he joined Judge William B. Leigh in practice, an association growing out of the warm friendship existing between them

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which began when Mr. Dittmar was a law student at Seguin.

"During this time," to quote from the record of his life compiled by his daughter, Miss Mattie Dittmar, "Judge Dittmar held court in many of the neighboring towns and organized law and order in the wilderness which at that time prevailed. Often it became necessary to surround the court with body-guards to prevent the public from taking the law in its own hands. He was always credited with handling these dangerous and critical situations in a masterful manner as there were many mixed-breed Indians of dangerous character at liberty. Judge Dittmar also had the knack of understanding the idiosyncrasies of the Indian, being well acquainted with Geronimo, and Chief Costelitos, who were prominent in this section, and greatly assisting in bringing about justice to the mixed breed outlaws."

Somewhat later, Judge Dittmar served as district attorney during the time when the district comprised the counties of Bexar and Comal. In that capacity he sustained his well-earned reputation as an able lawyer and proved himself an efficient and very successful criminal prosecutor. Declining reelection after the completion of his term, Mr. Dittmar resumed private practice. Following the death of William B. Leigh, he became associated with Colonel John R. Shook, to form the firm of Shook and Dittmar, which later, on the accession of Thomas T. Vander Hoeven, became Shook, Dittmar, and Vander Hoeven. Of this firm Mr. Dittmar was a member until the time of his death. He appeared in many very important cases throughout the State. His thorough knowledge of all phases of the law, his keen and penetrating mind, and brilliant logical faculties brought success time after time to the causes which he supported, and his services were thus widely in demand by the most important interests. Both as district attorney at San Antonio, and in private practice, he appeared many times before the United States Supreme Court and the Supreme Court of Texas. One of these involved the town of New Braunfels in a suit against a number of Mexican citizens, who claimed the land on which the town was built by right of prior grants from the Governor of Mexico. Mr. Dittmar won this case against the Mexican claimants, and thus rendered the city of New Braunfels an inestimable service.

Mr. Dittmar was a member of the county, Texas State and American Bar Associations. He was affiliated, fraternally, with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; was a member of the Turner Club, also a member and one of the founders of the

Casino Club. Hunting and other outdoor sports were his favorite recreation. Mr. Dittmar was an extremely well-known figure in Texas life. He numbered among his friends the most famous men of the State, Senators and Governors, including Governor Davis and Governor Ireland, captains of industry and affairs. At one time Mr. Dittmar was appointed mayor of San Antonio by Governor Davis, then provisional Governor of the State, but preferring to continue his private practice, he declined the appointment. Mr. Dittmar was the soul of honor and integrity. He loved his home and family, and was loyal to his friends. In his profession he was faithful always to the highest ideals of thought and conduct, and by his own efforts became one of the most successful and renowned jurists in all the Southwest.

In 1867, Judge Dittmar returned to Germany, and on November 16 of that year, at Darmstadt, married the Baroness Emmy von Rehfues, daughter of Baron Julius von Rehfues. Mrs. Dittmar was born March 24, 1850, at Koenigswinter-on-the-Rhine, near Bonn, Germany; her grandfather, Baron Phillip Joseph von Rehfues, was the founder and first curator of the famous educational institution, the University of Bonn, and noted author of various scientific and historical works published in his time in the French, German and Spanish languages, with all of which he was fluently intimate. His wife was the Baroness Caroline von Meusebach. Mrs. Dittmar's father, Baron Julius von Rehfues, was connected with the Embassy at Württemberg as a young man. Her mother was Lily Klingelhoeffler, daughter of Wilhelm Klingelhoeffler, Judge of the Supreme Court of Hessen, Germany.

Baron Wilhelm von Hoffman, the famous chemist, a pupil of Liebig and discoverer of the Aniline colors, was Mrs. Dittmar's great-uncle. Her uncle, Baron Guido von Rehfues, was German Ambassador at Stockholm and Constantinople, and was then appointed to China, where he remained for over twenty-five years. The late Dr. Ferdinand Herff, a prominent surgeon of San Antonio, was also an uncle of Mrs. Dittmar.

Judge and Mrs. Dittmar became the parents of five children: 1. Charles. 2. Guido L. 3. John A. 4. Mattie. 5. Lily, who died on December 3, 1907, having married Dr. Richard A. Goeth; her two children, Richard Louis, and Lily Edith (Goeth) Kelly, survived her. Richard Louis Goeth married Mildred Seeberg, and they have twin sons: Richard Norman and Rolf Albert, born in San Antonio, on May 30, 1929.

Judge Dittmar died at San Antonio on June 22, 1887. The city mourned the loss of one of

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its most distinguished residents, and thousands throughout the State paid tribute to his name. The following paragraphs, which well express the universal sentiment of all those who knew him, are quoted from the memorial address delivered at the last sad ceremonies in his honor by Colonel Upson:

One by one the human family in obedience to the inevitable laws of nature in a ceaseless and unbroken line, in sombre silence are voyaging over the "dark gulf" to the unknown land of the hereafter, from whence there is no return, no word, no look, no message back.

We are again called upon to perform the painful duty of paying the last sad rites, of bidding a final adieu and the long, last farewell to a departed brother, neighbor, friend, husband and father, who, unburdened by the world's cares and sorrows, has lain down to sleep the sleep of death, from which there is no awaking of mortality. But may we not hope to live and rest eternal in the happy spirit land, unracked by pain, unwearied by anxieties and unstung by disappointment and grief, where there is no sorrow, no separation, no death. . . .

Albert Dittmar lies before us today, the victim of over-devotion to his chosen and loved profession. His death was premature by reason of unremitting confinement and unceasing application in the discharge of his responsible professional duties. From the beginning of his active practice of the law which continued almost unabated for upwards of thirty years, he labored hard, constantly and earnestly to the day the cold hand of death was laid upon him. He was a heavy and deep thinker, without relaxation or recreation. The final end followed within a few short weeks after his forced, and to him, painful retirement from business. Albert Dittmar had some lovable traits of character well worthy example. His heart was not the fountain of malice or revenge; his mind was not the seat or originator of idle, satirical, evil or poignant thoughts; his guarded tongue gave utterance to no bitter words; from his lips passed no expressions to wound and sting his fellowman. He was at all times modest, retiring, gentle, affable and kind. He lived a life of spotless purity unstained by wrong and unblackened by suspicion. He lived and died an honest and an upright man. In his death this community and the State have lost a valuable and a worthy citizen. The bar has lost a loved and one of its most highly-respected members. His clients have lost a faithful and an able counselor, his wife a kind, yielding and devoted husband, his children a fond and exemplary father. But as a consolation for this bitter bereavement, they can ever point with pride and satisfaction to his beloved and stainless life and character.

As he lived, he died, pure and unspotted. Thus unstained, his innocent spirit, we may confidently believe, has taken its unimpeded flight to that happy home in the heavens not made by human hands, there to live eternal, and forever in peace. God bless the departed soul of Albert Dittmar; God bless his wife and children.

McGEE, EDWARD, Man of Affairs—The city of Marshall, Michigan, is deeply indebted to those who, coming here in the community's infancy, made its growth steady, wholesome and prosperous.

Edward McGee is recalled by many who survive him here as a civic and economic leader whose activities worked signally to the city's advantage through a long period of years. His works were of an enduring character, conceived in public service and perpetuated through their excellence and wise direction. He was active in business, successfully; he was active in public matters, having held the highest office within the gift of the people locally; and he supported worthy charitable movements with a generous purse and heart. His memory is honored.

Born in County Monahan, Ireland, May 3, 1822, he died in Marshall, the city which he helped to build, in 1898, at the age of seventy-six years. He was a son of Edward and Bridget (Marrin) McGee, who came from Ireland to the United States in 1828 aboard a sailing vessel, making the then-hazardous voyage to the West through confidence in the New World, in courageous pursuit of their ideals of democracy and the future. They located in the city of Rochester, New York, where death found them. In the family were five sons and a daughter.

Edward McGee was six years old when his parents brought him to the United States. His earliest recollections in this land were of Rochester, where he grew to sturdy youth, and where he attended the public schools, supplementing day courses with work in night school. Naturally keen of intelligence, he employed his maturing years to advantage in becoming expert at a trade—cooperage. This he did aside from school. As a young man he went to Boston, there to be independent and to seek the foundations of his fortune. He found work as a cooper, advanced with rapidity in the estimation of his employer, and was given charge of a large coopers' shop there. He proved so efficient in management thereof that Mr. Alcott, the employer, asked him to go to Marshall to assume charge of the cooperage works here. Thus it was that he came to Marshall.

It was not long before Mr. McGee had accumulated sufficient money and credit for purchase of the works of which he had charge. His employer was prevailed upon to sell, and he became an independent operator. For many years he conducted the business successfully, satisfying the great demand for barrels, to be used in Michigan's

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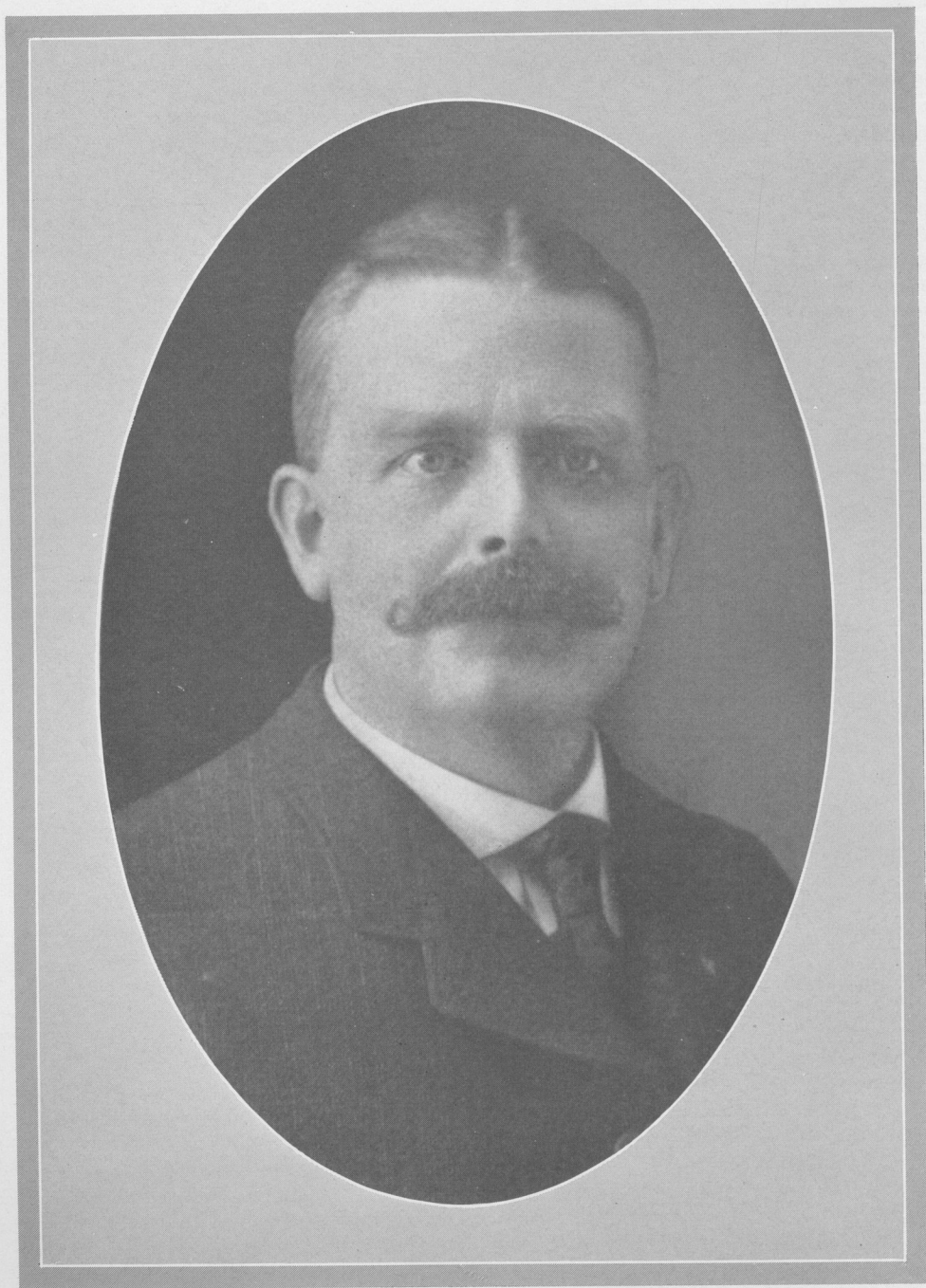
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extensive packing industries. The business grew with greater speed than did the city; twenty men were employed constantly the year 'round; and a thousand barrels were produced daily. Mills were supplied in Furnesbe, Cresco, Meringo, Albion and Battle Creek, in Michigan. The big Ingersole mill in Marshall took a considerable share of the firm's product, and other concerns found this product very desirable. The name of McGee spread through the packing industries apace; its reputation was the reputation of the product; and in due course what had been founded as a small source for a potentially good supply evolved into a great source for a market which seemed steadily to increase. Mr. McGee held full control of this advance in fortune.

But he did not confine his interests to business wholly. He was a staunch Democrat, firmly in support of the party's principles of government and influential in local affairs of political portent. He was elected supervisor; he was elected alderman; and he was chosen mayor of Marshall. He gave to the city an administration remarked upon widely for its efficient honesty. The ideals of his party's government found practical application under the skill of his careful, far-seeing direction. Native Irishman but a loyal citizen of America, he retained much of the wit known as typical of the "old sod." His geniality made him a successful politician in the sense of being well liked by those whom he served so well; he was no cold autocrat, but a true Democrat, a democratic personality who served rather than dictated. Marshall profited.

Mr. McGee married, in Rochester, New York, Isabella Hogan, native of that city, a daughter of Edward and Sarah (Squires) Hogan. Her father was born in America, of Irish ancestry; her mother in Nottingham, England; and they were married in Baltimore, Maryland. Edward Hogan was a farmer, an honest, sober and upright man of sterling character whose word proved his bond and whose activities proved of value to associates as to himself. Mr. and Mrs. McGee had nine children: 1. Mariah, born in Rochester. 2. Edward, Jr., deceased, also a native of Rochester. 3. Francis Joseph, deceased, born in Boston. (The other children all were born in Marshall, Michigan). 4. John. 5. Pat, deceased. 6. William J., who now resides at Washington, D. C. 7. Sarah. 8. Alice E., also of Washington. 9. Mary Agnes, who died in infancy. The Misses Mariah and Sarah McGee continue to reside in Marshall, at the old family residence, No. 524 North Kalamazoo Avenue. This fine large house and the ten acres around it were purchased by Mr. McGee

from D. Darwin Hughes, of Grand Rapids. It is a tastefully appointed estate, and the Misses McGee occasionally employ it for entertainment, being hostesses of gracious charm. They contribute liberally to charitable movements, and have legion friends who hold them dear.

Edward McGee, with his family, was a communicant of the Roman Catholic Church, to the works of which he gave with generosity. He is remembered, aside from more serious activities and talents, for the quality of his voice at singing. He organized the first choir of his church in Marshall, and in spirit and ability led it for a considerable period.

He was a man of great public spirit, ever willing to support causes for the general welfare. Liberal and charitable, he was sympathetic with those in need, helped them without question, and seldom spoke of his gifts. A self-made man, he was of rounded personality, a full character, successful and understanding of common problems. His counsel, frequently sought, proved of assistance to many around him. He lived his life as he professed his religion, as a good Christian whose career was worthy of emulation. His services aided mankind insofar as they extended. To him these words, in conclusion, were replete of meaning:

Wait on the Lord: be of good courage, and he shall strengthen thine heart: wait, I say, on the Lord.—Psalms XXVII, 14.

Edward McGee will long be recalled to the minds and hearts of those who knew him, or who were acquainted with his works. He lives again in memory.

BROWN, EDWARD NEWELL, Prominent Theatre Operator—In that amazingly successful industry, motion-pictures, which has made such tremendous strides in the short period of its existence, the late Edward Newell Brown, of Grand Rapids, was one of the early pioneers. Mr. Brown, whose death occurred November 25, 1926, was a man of rare foresight and visualized the success of this novel form of entertainment many years ago, and with faith in the future proceeded to devote his attention to motion-pictures, specializing particularly in theatres of the neighborhood type. His consequent achievements in this line of endeavor amply justified his steadfast belief in the future of this pantomimic art as a popular method of entertainment.

Mr. Brown was born in Goshen, Indiana, February 14, 1862, son of Walter and Mary Jane (Newell) Brown, who were the parents of three

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children: 1. Dayton, a late resident of Grand Rapids. 2. Edward Newell, of whom further. 3. Eva, widow of William Mishler, of Goshen, Indiana. Walter Brown was engaged in agriculture all his life.

Edward Newell Brown was educated in the country schools of Indiana and the Middlebury High School, helping with the chores of the farm during his leisure time. Completing his formal education, he accepted a position with the Goshen Carpet Sweeper Company, in Goshen, and later came to Grand Rapids where he became associated with the famous Bissell Carpet Sweeper Company, continuing with that important organization for several years. It was while connected with that industrial concern that Mr. Brown invested his savings in a shoe store, located on Bridge Street near the railroad, in Grand Rapids, in which establishment Mrs. Brown was the active manager. So successful were they in the operation of this mercantile venture, that Mr. Brown left the Bissell Company to devote all his time to the shoe business, in which they progressed steadily. Mr. Brown had always evinced a keen desire to enter the amusement field, even as a youth displaying a deep interest in this work. Alert to all possibilities, he quickly recognized the value of the motion-picture when it was only in its infancy and before the cinema was much more than a novelty as a means of theatrical entertainment. Determined to ascertain the reaction of the public toward this new art, he took a projecting machine and several reels of film, together with a picture screen which had been made by Mrs. Brown and visited many of the smaller towns in the northern section of Michigan. In those places, he exhibited the moving-pictures, sometimes in a vacant store, a hall, or any available auditorium. Although this tour, made practically in the midst of winter, did not bring surprising financial returns, it did, however, give him a valuable fund of experience which he capitalized later, particularly in regard to what the general public appreciated. Mr. Brown returned to Grand Rapids enthusiastic over his venture and proceeded to open his own theatre, leasing the Alcazar Theatre, which he opened for the presentation of moving pictures, this being one of the finest houses at that time. The first few months of the new enterprise were not so encouraging but as the community became acquainted with the high type of entertainment offered, the patronage began to increase steadily, until its success was assured, while Mr. Brown became a leader in this great, new industry which has assumed such vast proportions. From the first,

he was convinced that the neighborhood theatre would appeal to a greater degree than the downtown project, and although he was ridiculed for this idea, nevertheless he continued in his determination to provide pictures for a definite community. His policy proved successful and he was recognized throughout the entire State of Michigan as a leader in the ranks of neighborhood exhibitors. Mr. Brown next took over the management and ownership of the Fulton Theatre, where he prospered to such a degree that he was enabled to erect the well-known Stocking Theatre, which was opened to the public exactly fourteen years prior to the date of his death, Thanksgiving Day, 1912. Prominent men in the picture industry have said of Mr. Brown that he possessed the true qualities of a natural-born showman, having the fortunate gift of being able to know what the public wanted, and the ability to satisfy their requirements. His great desire was to bring performances of the highest type within reach of the average individual without his being obliged to journey to the center of the city and at prices which were within reach of all. The successful culmination of this idea will ever remain to his credit for through the medium of the silver screen, he brought happiness, relaxation and a freedom from everyday cares to thousands, giving them an acquaintance with the world of romance by the entertainment which he offered, which at the same time was wholesome, educational and interesting.

A number of years ago, Mr. Brown took his son, Walter, into business with him and the association continued until the death of the former. Walter Brown inherited the ability for theatrical enterprise from his father and advanced steadily in this work, being especially interested in the selection of films for exhibition. Mr. Brown never failed to give due credit to his son and often remarked that much of the success of the organization was due to his son's knowledge and assistance. Since Mr. Brown's death, Mrs. Brown and her son have continued the operation of the Stocking Theatre, and upholding the same splendid policies of its founder, they have been highly successful and have again taken over the management of the Alcazar Theatre from the Beacher's, Incorporated, both these theatres being owned by Mrs. Brown. These theatres have been entirely remodeled, beautifully appointed stages added, in addition to which the seating capacity has been enlarged from time to time. Mrs. Brown is a firm believer in modern methods of production and they present special attractions from time to time, keeping pace with all the latest innovations in modern

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motion picture entertainment. In addition to his own theatre, Mr. Brown had other theatrical interests, being half owner in the Beacher's corporation which owned and controlled the Franklin, Madison, Liberty and Alcazar theatres of Grand Rapids, this organization having been formed January 6, 1926, in which he was also a member of the board of directors.

In addition to his many business activities, Mr. Brown took part in various fraternal and social organizations of this city, having been a valued member of the Free and Accepted Masons for thirty-five years, also active in the Modern Woodmen of America, and the Grand Rapids Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. During his long residence in this city, he made many friends both in business and socially, and all who knew him realized the warmth of his friendship, the integrity of his character and the dependability of his word. His loss is deeply felt in the community in which he was a popular figure for so many years.

Edward Newell Brown married, August 15, 1886, at Goshen, Indiana, Emma Hartman, daughter of William and Anna (Hobb) Hartman, who were representative people in that farming section of Indiana. To this union were born two children: 1. Lillian, married William Thiebout, and they have one son, Robert. 2. Walter, married Marie Herrman, and they have one daughter, Marianna.

LYLE, ROBERT BELL, Executive—In the last half of the nineteenth century were laid the foundations of American industrial success. The great developments and inventions of the period, found their counterpart in the men of initiative and vision who arose to become leaders in the new movements which lie at the very heart of American prosperity today. Like other great figures in these years, Robert Bell Lyle found his career in the sphere of railroad building and steel operations. It was natural that he should be attracted to them, for here were fields of endeavor where great things were under way, where romance had not lost touch with reality, and where a man could work for the future of the country in seeking his own career.

Mr. Lyle was born in Louisville, Kentucky, on December 13, 1854, a son of Dr. Charles Louis and Alsya (Lucky) Lyle, and member of an old Scotch-Irish family. Two brothers of this family, Matthew and John, left their County Antrim, Ulster, Ireland, to come to America, and they settled in Virginia. The following generations pushed onward into Kentucky and to Missouri,

and its various members have been a practicable, conscientious, and sincere race of people. Mr. Lyle's father, Dr. Charles Louis Lyle, was a physician and surgeon of note. He was graduated in medicine from Washington and Lee University in Virginia, and there he held the chair of obstetrics. Later he was professor of obstetrics in that famous medical institution, Pope's College at St. Louis, Missouri, where he also carried on his practice. He died during the Civil War at the age of forty-two years. For so young a man, he was very widely known, standing with the leaders of his profession in the Middle West, and a high Mason. The Lyle family was one of prominence at St. Louis. An uncle, Alick Lyle, was one of the founders and builders of the greater city. He attained great wealth, and gave generously of his substance for the advancement of St. Louis. Carondelet Park came to the city through his gift, and today the old Lyle home in St. Louis is preserved by a grateful people in his honor. One of his daughters, Alice Lyle, was famous in the years of the last century as the belle of St. Louis. Alsya (Lucky) Lyle, wife of Dr. Charles Louis Lyle, was a member of a Kentucky Scottish family of prominence and antiquity.

Robert Bell Lyle, subject of this record, grew to manhood in St. Louis, receiving his formal education in the public schools. In a larger sense, he was both self-educated and self-made. Although inspired by ambition to begin his active career at an early age, he remained throughout life a thorough student of conditions and trends in all the great fields of human knowledge. Strong, courageous, enormously vital, and magnetic in personality, he made straight for the goal of success, and in a very real way was both the architect and builder of his own fortunes.

Mr. Lyle took his first position as a Western Union messenger boy. Then he went into offices of the old Atlantic and Pacific Railway Company in 1871 at St. Louis, again as a messenger boy. Later he became an office boy, and as his strong determination and fine abilities became apparent he won merited advancement. For a period of years he served as clerk and chief clerk, and at the time of the company's reorganization as the Missouri Pacific Railway in 1882, he was chosen purchasing agent for the entire zoned Southwestern system when it comprised 10,000 miles of road. In the course of years he became recognized as one of the leaders in the railroad industry of the country. He was associated with such outstanding figures as A. A. Talmadge, Hancock, and others, all of whom recognized in him a warm friend.

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He left the service in 1886 to accept the position of general agent to the Missouri Car and Foundry Company. Subsequently, he managed the Western affairs of the Black Diamond Steel Works, of Pittsburgh, the Springfield Iron Company, and the Illinois Steel Company. He was a personal friend of John W. Gates, the dazzling and spectacular steel magnate. At one time, Mr. Lyle operated a business of his own, dealing principally in railroad supplies. Although the panic of 1893 all but wiped out his personal fortune, he pressed ahead again with renewed courage, forming an association at that time with John W. Gates in the Illinois Steel Company. Mr. Lyle's remarkable executive talents were everywhere recognized and his services were much in demand. In 1899 he became connected with the United States Steel Corporation, with offices situated in the Chemical Building in St. Louis. This association was continued with every success until the time of his death. Through his previous connections with important railroad interests, he was enabled to deal with all the leading lines in the country on the warmest personal terms, and this alone was sufficient to make his services to the United States Steel Company invaluable. But in addition his grasp of the details of business operation was unrivaled, and his judgment of trends and conditions almost invariably sound. Few men have performed so well their duties in responsible executive position.

In the city of St. Louis itself Mr. Lyle continued the tradition of prominence long associated with his name. He was active in civic affairs, and a man whose support could always be counted on for any worthy movement making for advance and progress. With his family he worshipped in the faith of the Presbyterian Church, being loyal to the church of his fathers, and although the more emotional aspects of religion were not exemplified in his life, he always strove for the advancement of the right and in his own career was faithful to the highest ideals of thought and conduct. Mr. Lyle was a charter member of the Mercantile Club in St. Louis. His home and family life meant much to him, and in affectionate associations with wife and children he found the source of his greatest happiness. He was a Democrat and admirer of Grover Cleveland's administration. He was fond of fishing as a recreation for his leisure moments. When summer came he always sent his family to Wisconsin, and there he would join them for fishing trips in the open.

On August 23, 1876, at Natchez, Mississippi, Robert Bell Lyle married Rebecca Gilman Miller,

daughter of John Gibbons and Mary (Marsh) Miller, prominent people in that part of the State. Mr. and Mrs. Lyle became the parents of three children: 1. Charles Louis, who died in 1926; married Jean Frances Daily, of St. Louis, and had children; Mary, Mildred, and Robert Paul. 2. Mildred, who died in 1900. 3. Mrs. Rebecca (Lyle) Rosebrough, who is living in San Antonio.

Mr. Lyle's death occurred at St. Louis on January 17, 1902. His passing, while still in the prime of life, was a severe loss to the nation's industry, and a source of the deepest sorrow to his many personal friends. It seemed that many more years of useful service and achievement lay before him, but that which he had already accomplished was large. He built a surer monument than any material thing could ever be in the hearts of all those whose privilege it was to know him.

CAMERON, ALLAN EUGENE, Public Official—Talents which made him outstanding in business gave to Allan Eugene Cameron, late of Galveston, the extensive ability which, as county and State official, he put at the service of those around him. He will be remembered in years to come as a foremost public servant, whose ideals and practices were in harmony, one with the other, the practice achieving the ideal, and the ideal never falling below the most elevated standards of honor and service.

Allan Eugene Cameron was born at Houston, Texas, January 12, 1863, and died in Galveston, August 3, 1925, aged sixty-two years. He was a son of Allan Eugene Cameron, Sr., and Mary (Clark) Cameron, his father, native of Scotland, having been a strong character, typical of the race of highlanders from whom he came. Allan Eugene Cameron, Sr., was a pioneer in the Lone Star State, a resident of Galveston. When War between the States broke out, he enlisted in an artillery division, and fell valorously, at Vicksburg. Meanwhile, to escape the battle of Galveston, Mary (Clark) Cameron had fled to Houston, where her son, of whom we write, was born.

Mr. Cameron received only an elementary academic schooling. He was obliged to go to work at the age of twelve, the loss of his father having put undue burdens on the family and widowed mother. His first place was in the employ of a railroad, doing unskilled labor. He next entered the produce brokerage trade as an employee and in due course, as his resources and experience increased, went into the wholesale produce and grocery trade for himself, being successful at this

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Allan P. Cameron

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on a large scale, in Galveston. For a time, in the 'nineties, he was connected with the State of Texas as Internal Revenue officer. Later, he became county treasurer of Galveston County, serving from 1915 to 1925, and during this period also held office in the State Department of Revenue of Galveston. He was regarded as one of the State's ablest officials, and he left behind a record most honorable.

Much interested in general affairs, Mr. Cameron had a wide political influence, which he exercised to the benefit of the majority of voters in constructive county and State questions, also having been concerned with frequency in municipal elections. He held fraternal affiliation with the Knights of Pythias, was a member of the Galveston Boat Club, and made himself prominent as an oarsman. Boating was a hobby, as were fishing and the pleasures of the home circle. He took many trophies at boating meets. His happiest hours were spent in the companionship of his family.

Mr. Cameron married, October 28, 1891, in Galveston, Lulu Aschoff, daughter of H. C. L. Aschoff, of Galveston, and Susanna (Herbert) Aschoff. Mr. Aschoff was the oldest and one of the most widely known pharmacists in the State of Texas. Of this union were born children: 1. Lulu May, who married Hamilton H. Sams. 2. Allan Eugene, 3d, now engaged in business, in Galveston.

Mrs. Cameron, who continues to reside in Galveston, is a Christian Scientist, and has a beautiful outlook on life. She is distinguished for her calm bearing and for her fine mental balance; is a talented pianist, and owns a true sense of appreciation of musical interpretation.

Will power, determination, and dynamic force were three characteristic attributes of Mr. Cameron which worked to his advantage and the service of city, county and State. He was a careful thinker, minute of detail, accurate in all things entrusted to his discretion.

Official records of Texas, of Galveston County, and business records of Galveston chronicle his well-spent life. The affection borne him by former associates has not decreased with his passing.

FOSCUE, GARLAND BENJAMIN, M. D., Pioneer Physician, Benefactor—These lines are written in memory of Dr. Garland Benjamin Foscue, late distinguished figure of the medical profession whose name is honored throughout the Southwest. Known to many as the foremost medical benefactor of the State of Texas. he

practiced long at Waco, and closed his life in Dallas. He was a member of a family long resident in the United States, the name being a derivation from "Fortescue," originated with the Norman Knight Le Fort (meaning "the strong") who came with Rollo and settled in Normandy, France, in the ninth century, making the house of Fortescue "the most ancient in England," according to Burke's Peerage. Fortescue means "Knight of the Brave Shield," and was an apt name for members of the household, who were warriors of valor before the renaissance and reformation, of signal position in England. Descent from middle ages to modern times and Dr. Garland Benjamin Foscue is traced directly in England to Richard Fortescue, American progenitor. In brief the line in the United States runs thus:

(I) Richard Fortescue, of noble blood, who immigrated to Virginia from Devonshire, England, in 1660. From him the household spread to North Carolina and other states, notably of the Southland.

(II) John.

(III) Frederick.

(IV) Simon.

(V) Benjamin Fortescue, born in 1789 at Trent River, North Carolina, and died in 1850, at Jefferson, Texas. He was a pioneer Texan, esteemed highly by men around him engaged in the important work of building up a new territory.

(VI) Captain Augustus William Foscue (note the change in spelling adopted in this generation), born in Jackson, Texas, 1835; died at Jefferson, Texas, 1867. He was a planter and man of affairs that were large. He was a gentleman of the old school, deeply respected by all who had dealings with him, and a brave soldier, veteran of the War Between the States. Captain Foscue married Ada V. Brown, of one of Virginia's most cultured families.

(VII) Dr. Garland Benjamin Foscue, son of Capt. Augustus William and Ada V. (Brown) Foscue, was born on his father's plantation near Jefferson, Marion County, Texas, June 21, 1860, and died in Dallas, December 3, 1928. His father's death occurred when he was only seven years of age, but financial resources of the family were such that his education was not made difficult. He received the instruction proper to the son of a gentleman, and early in life fixed his mind and heart on the profession of medicine as a suitable career, offering as it did the greatest route to serving humanity. Accordingly he shaped his curriculum to that end, and in 1881, only twenty-one years of age, took the degree of

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Doctor of Medicine from the University of Louisville, Department of Medicine, Louisville, Kentucky. For a comparatively brief period, Dr. Foscue had offices at Woodbine, Marion County, Texas, then returned to school for advanced research in special medicine and surgery at the Long Island Medical College and Hospital, Brooklyn, New York. This done, he practiced about eighteen months at Calisburg, Texas, then removed to Waco, where he was engaged as active practitioner and dominant medical man for forty-five years, till shortly prior to his death when, on account of health, he retired from active responsibility to make his home in Dallas.

Large reputation accrued through years of practice. Dr. Foscue speedily became noted for his science, his human acts of benefaction, and for his many fine qualities of character as a man. Positions of distinction were tendered him by the medical spheres in which he moved. During the earliest period of his professional life he was member of a medical firm, Foscue, Graves and Hale, at Waco, but later his practice came under his own name alone, which was familiar to people throughout the Lone Star State. He was recognized in several responsible quarters as the most successful physician in Texas, and was credited with having exercised a major share of influence in elevating the profession's standards, seeing to it that men unfit for practice—the despised "quacks" who thronged to a new frontier when driven from their former haunts—were barred from the medical fraternity. Dr. Foscue held unusual talent as a surgeon and stood well with railroad officials, so that through the balance of his career he represented several roads as surgeon, among them being the H. and T. C. By Governor Campbell he was appointed State Councilor of the State Medical Society, and was president of the Society in 1907. He held, indeed, every office within the gift of the organization; was State Councilor for the American Medical Association, and served as staff physician and surgeon with a number of hospitals, among these being the Baptist Hospital and Provident Sanitarium. Member of the State Medical Commission, he drafted the bill which became a statute making it necessary for physicians to undergo stricter medical examinations before practicing the profession in Texas. This helped greatly to rid the State of quackery and doctors of small reputations. Dr. Foscue belonged to the Free and Accepted Masons, the Phi Chi medical fraternity, Spring Lake Country Club, and the Episcopal Church. He made relaxations of golf and fishing, both of which pastimes he enjoyed when-

ever pressure of his humanitarian labors would permit. But first of all, he was interested in his work, and in his home.

Dr. Foscue married, at Jefferson, Texas, November 25, 1886, Sarah Elizabeth Rowell (deceased, 1921), a daughter of Joseph H. Rowell, prominent plantation owner, formerly of Alabama and later of Texas. Mrs. Foscue, as did Dr. Foscue, traced her ancestry back to England, her family having been founded in the America of early times. Of this union were born children: 1. Josephine, wife of Whitfield Rogers, of McAllen, Texas. 2. Garland, Jr., a business man, of Kansas City, Missouri. 3. Elizabeth, wife of Nicholas C. Hamner, of Dallas. Mrs. Hamner is the only one of Foscue blood now living in Dallas. She is a lady of rare graciousness and charm, a hostess of many friends, actively engaged in works of good for the benefit of city and the people therein.

Years given Dr. Foscue were sixty-eight. His accomplishments equalled those of two ordinary medical men of worthy achievement, and the nobility inherited in his blood strain made itself manifest in a true nobility of spirit. Bravely he saw his time of death approaching, even diagnosing his own case, and knew almost to an hour when to expect the end. This knowledge did not deter him from application to his works of service to mankind, however, as he kept on until it was humanly possible to go no further. Genial, smiling, Dr. Foscue made friends of his patients, who regarded him somewhat as a father confessor to whom they might turn in hours of spiritual as well as physical pain. Old and young alike brought him their problems; and to them he gave wise counsel, serving humankind as it is given few men to serve. In his loss, Texas was bereft. The State lost one of its greatest champions of man's service to man, a foremost figure in the medical profession whose name will live with the record of his acts.

WAGNER, HENRY, JR., Man of Affairs—In the years of a life all too brief, Henry Wagner, Jr., rose to a position of leadership in many phases of Texas affairs. He was a man of unusual executive talents, of vision, and sound business judgment. He was active in several fields of business endeavor, and in all of them he won genuine success. But whatever the success which came to him personally, Mr. Wagner never forgot the claims of community and State upon him. Texas benefited through his life and he contributed much to its progress.

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H. W. Wagner Jr.

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Mr. Wagner was born at Blanco, Texas, on October 5, 1877, a son of Henry and Louisa (Reutter) Wagner. The father, who is still living, was born in Germany, and came to the United States at the age of fifteen, settling at St. Louis. Soon he sent for his father and three brothers to come to America, helping to establish them in their new home. At a later period he came to San Antonio, where he opened a furniture store and soon built up a prosperous business, in connection with which he established a planing mill, and operated them both successfully.

Henry Wagner, Jr., subject of this record, received his education at San Antonio, attending St. Mary's College here, one of the finest schools in the Southwest. After the completion of this course of study, he began his active career in association with his father. Their furniture store was situated on a site now occupied by the Majestic Theatre and office building, in the very center of the city's business section where many skyscrapers have since been constructed. Mr. Wagner quickly proved himself a capable business man and was of real assistance to his father in building up a successful trade.

Soon after he left college, however, Mr. Wagner went to Galveston. This was in 1900, immediately after the disastrous Galveston flood, and he was then twenty-four years of age. Mr. Wagner entered Galveston on the first train to cross the bridge from the main land over to the wrecked city, and he at once began work as a contractor and builder. He recognized that the city must be rebuilt, and quickly, and he proposed to assist in the task. For about a year he carried on his activities, and with such success, that when he returned to San Antonio, he possessed sufficient capital to enable him to buy his father's business. From then on he devoted himself largely to this enterprise.

When Mr. Wagner had reached the age of thirty, the business had grown to goodly proportions. The planing mill was operating on a heavy schedule and the demands on its services were constantly increasing. At that age Mr. Wagner took over its entire direction personally, conducting this venture successfully until he disposed of his holding in 1916. From 1916 to 1918 he was engaged temporarily in the coal business, but in the latter year he established a brick manufacturing company, the only clay products enterprise at San Antonio. The plant was located four miles east of San Antonio, on the Gonzales Road. Mr. Wagner guided this venture with sure hand along the pathway of success, giving it his time and

attention until death claimed him. A member of the San Antonio Chamber of Commerce, the Manufacturers' Association, the San Antonio Builders' Association, and the Hoo Hoo's, he was recognized as one of the real business leaders of the city, and an active force for the betterment of this section.

Mr. Wagner was affiliated fraternally with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Knights of Pythias. He was also a member of the Turnverein, the Beethoven Society, and the Herman's Sons. Music, hunting, golf and bowling were his chief recreational interests, while with his family he worshipped in the faith of the Roman Catholic Church.

On January 1, 1899, at San Antonio, Henry Wagner, Jr., married Margaret Luthy, daughter of Frank E. Luthy, a San Antonio business man and formerly a rancher. He had come from Switzerland to the United States at the age of seventeen. One daughter, Margaret, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Wagner. She was graduated from Our Lady of the Lake College, where she studied music and the classical course, and is a highly talented musician, being an expert performer on both the piano and violin. She is very active musically, and well-known in musical circles of this section.

Mr. Wagner's death occurred at San Antonio, on November 16, 1924. Stricken at the full height of his mature powers, it seemed as if he might well have been spared for many more years of usefulness and service, and yet that which he had already accomplished was large and of genuine benefit to the State. He was a very active man in San Antonio affairs generally, and successful in everything which he undertook. Hearty, generous, kind and sociable in character, his booming laugh and unfailing good spirits were well known in San Antonio. Indeed, when he himself was out of sight, his friends, and there were many of them, could recognize the sound of his laugh as it came to them about the city. Mr. Wagner did a great deal for the poor people. He extended the helping hand of comradeship to many unfortunates who were sadly in need of a friend, and yet he never referred to his many gifts, considering that he had only done his duty in aiding those less fortunate than he. Both organized charity and individual cases of need knew his generosity, and the people of San Antonio in all classes of life honored him for it. A man of vision and strong determination, it was natural that he should win a position of leadership in the city's life, while his simple good fellowship and cheer, his love for

home and family, and constant allegiance to the highest ideals, brought him both admiration and a secure place in the affections of all whose privilege it was to know him.

GILROY, BERNARD FRANCIS, Manufacturer—A figure of importance in the business life of Muskegon, Michigan, for many years, Bernard Francis Gilroy attained success through his own ability and industry. He was one of the first confectioners and ice cream dealers in this city, and as his plans developed over a period of years, he was able to enter the wholesale field, supplying to all this section an ice cream of his own manufacture which soon won a deserved reputation for highest standards of excellence. Mr. Gilroy was active in various other Muskegon enterprises and was everywhere considered a valuable business man and citizen of the finest progressive type.

Born in New York City on May 25, 1858, Mr. Gilroy was a son of James and Mary (Gallager) Gilroy, both natives of Ireland, in which country they were married and lived their early life. Coming to the United States, they settled in New York City, and here the father dealt extensively in live stock and horses, continuing the vocation which he followed in his native land. James Gilroy died in New York City, while his wife, Mary, died some time later in Muskegon, Michigan.

Bernard Francis Gilroy, of this record, grew up about the city of New York, obtaining his education in local schools, and then entering into business with his father, with whom he remained connected for a short time. He was ambitious, however, of larger opportunities than those offered him in this field, and early determined to strike out for himself. After careful study he became convinced that an alluring future awaited those who settled in the Middle West; if they would work for this section they could share in its inevitable prosperity. So following the path of the setting sun, he came to Michigan, spent a short time at Saginaw and at Flint, and then came to Muskegon, which was to be his home thereafter until death claimed him.

Mr. Gilroy's first venture in his new surroundings took the form of an ice cream, candy and confectionery business which he established and operated in a small way. At that time ice cream was relatively new and was considered a summer-time luxury rather than a necessary food for year-around consumption. Later Mr. Gilroy opened a restaurant, which he operated in a very successful way, and in this connection it is interesting to note that he started the first lunch counter in

this city. Previously only regular restaurant service with tables and waiters was available, but Mr. Gilroy with his customary vision and foresight saw the need for this newer type of restaurant and was quick to act upon his idea. Although the lunch counter was looked upon at first as merely a novelty, many other local eating houses began to follow his example, so that it soon became widely prevalent and gained that popularity which it has ever since maintained.

The restaurant business was not entirely to Mr. Gilroy's liking, however, and when the opportunity came to dispose of his holdings at a handsome profit, he sold out and began the manufacture of candy and confections, supplying the local trade in grocery stores, candy stores, and other similar places of business. He seemed to possess a talent for divining the popular need and supplying it which sometimes amounted to positive genius, so with this venture well under way, he opened the now famous Lake Michigan Park, remaining in charge there for two seasons during which he did much to promote the future success of this popular out-door amusement place. The park, of course, sold much of his candy and confections making new demands upon his services in this respect, and he soon discovered that he would have time only for his manufacturing work. Giving up his management of Lake Michigan Park, he turned his complete attention to the manufacture of candy, to which he shortly added ice cream, beginning this latter venture, of course, in a very small way at first. In fact for the first year he made only enough to supply his own needs and those of the "Lake," but gradually he was able to expand on sound business principles, until the volume of his trade in Muskegon grew to flattering proportions, and he soon began shipping to various other places. He was the second ice cream manufacturer to start in Muskegon. Maintaining from the first the highest standards of excellence both as to product and service, he became one of the best-known ice cream manufacturers in all this part of Michigan, continuing his operations for many years. He also became an early member of the Ice Cream Manufacturers Association, and was long a familiar figure at the various conventions of that organization, working tirelessly for the best interests of the industry as a whole. About 1913 Mr. Gilroy sold out his confectionery store to Alexander Power, but only two years before his death did he retire from active business as one of the leading ice cream manufacturers of Michigan, disposing of his holdings to the Piper Ice Cream Company. In build-

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L. J. Bathrick

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ing his own success he had served his city and the State well, supplying a wholesome and delicious food for popular consumption, and adding an appreciable share to the larger prosperity of Michigan.

In the course of years, Mr. Gilroy had accumulated considerable real estate property of a very desirable nature, and to the management of his estate he gave the remaining years of his life. Before the end came he had disposed of most of his holdings of this nature, with the exception of the Apartment Building, and his own residence on West Clay Street. His opinion on all business matters was highly regarded and often sought by large interests, while among the other enterprises with which he was connected, he was a stockholder in the Union Bank at Muskegon.

An April 22, 1891, Bernard Francis Gilroy married Nellie McCarthy, only child of the late Thomas and Bernice (Glavin) McCarthy, early residents of Muskegon. Mr. McCarthy is remembered as one of the first millwrights of the section, and his skillful work was much in demand during the period of Michigan's greatest lumber activities. Most old families of this part of the State date back to the "lumber days," when the great forests supplied labor and the means of existence for all. It is fitting that the name of Thomas McCarthy be recorded with the other sturdy lumbermen of that period, for he held prominent rank among them, and mills built by him were to be found in all parts of this section.

Mr. and Mrs. Gilroy became the parents of five children, three sons and two daughters: 1. Bernard J.; he and his wife Ella have no children. 2. Thomas J. 3. Helen, who married Lawrence Kearney, and they are the parents of two children, Helen and Lawrence, Jr. 4. Marie, now the wife of John Kearney, known to his friends as "Jack," a brother of Lawrence Kearney who married Helen Gilroy. One child, Mary, has been born of this marriage. 5. Louis, priest in the Roman Catholic Church. He was educated to the priesthood at Baltimore, Maryland, and now ministers to St. Francis parish at Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Bernard F. Gilroy was a self-made man. Close application, industry, thrift, and a broad vision were the secrets of his success. Intensely public-spirited, he supported every worthy movement for the general good of the city, contributing liberally to many enterprises, both civic and benevolent. With his family, a devout worshipper in the faith of the Roman Catholic Church, he was active in all church work and generous in his gifts to its cause. Through his sterling worth

and personal charm of character, he made many warm friends in Muskegon and his death in this city in March, 1927, was a cause of universal sorrow. His place will be most difficult to fill, and even when the first shock of grief has faded somewhat with time, the memory of his life and work will remain a vital influence for good and an enduring monument to his fame.

BATHRICK, CHARLES F., Benefactor—Business, public works, educational improvements in the city of Battle Creek, Michigan, all were chief interests of the late Charles F. Bathrick, whose activities caused him to be recalled as a benefactor of the community whole, a valued citizen of the State and Nation. His record, graven with honor on the rolls of city and State, inspired hundreds of men through its living. And it is to be hoped that others still more numerous will gain from it inspiration through perusal in these pages.

Charles F. Bathrick was a native of Battle Creek, born November 29, 1864. He was one of four children born to Dr. Freeborn W. and Georgia Anna (Rowley) Bathrick, and of these there survive today (1929) a brother and a sister: John, of Waterloo, Iowa; and Mrs. W. J. Marvin, of Lansing, Michigan. The fourth child, a brother, George H., died in Battle Creek. George H. was the eldest of the three sons, Charles F., the next.

After he had secured his elementary and secondary instruction in the public schools of his native city, Mr. Bathrick went to work for the old Knitting Mills Company, as a traveling salesman. In 1887 he formed a connection with the Nichols and Shephard Company which was to endure two-score years. His first responsibility—and the responsibilities increased with years—was as an employee in the repair department. In 1907 he became the company's purchasing agent, later becoming a director of the company; and it may be noted that about this time his elder brother, aforementioned, came to the Battle Creek plant from the Des Moines unit of the same company to act as salesmanager. The energy and talent which the two brothers put into the plant's welfare was in no small measure responsible for its steady growth and its subsequent leadership in the manufacture of threshing machines. In 1927, after twenty years as purchasing agent, Mr. Bathrick retired, but continued to visit the company's offices daily, then thrice and twice weekly, making calls at his old-time department, passing the time of day with former associates, who held him in high regard as an executive and friend.

Mr. Bathrick lived to the age of sixty-three,

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death occurring June 14, 1928, after what had seemed an ordinary attack of influenza. The shock at his passing brought a distinct sense of loss to those who had known him, and the city, almost as one person, seemed to mourn. The press paid high tribute to him. Throughout his life he had devoted large portions of time to community endeavor, and his name was associated with a number of worthwhile projects accomplished in and for the city. Outside his duties with the manufacturing company he found opportunity for counsel in any worthy cause, and as he grew older appeared to devote more and more time to community welfare. His later activities along such lines were in connection with school board duties. As chairman of the purchasing committee of the board he paid the closest attention to expenditures in building the Southwestern Junior High School and the Jefferson School, visiting them every day in the course of construction. When they were completed, he celebrated, taking a trip to the West Indies with his close friend, George R. Burt. On his return he felt better than had been the case before, and resumed communal activities. For nine years, until the time of his demise, he had given strict supervision to the board's affairs. He was its secretary, serving a third term. In the formation of Battle Creek's welfare budget system he was a prime mover. Often he worked until one or two o'clock in the morning giving the then-proposed plan close study from every angle, for the benefit of the people, scrutinizing resources and outlets with the view of saving money. Through his efforts one organization which had been receiving thirteen thousand dollars was shown how to obtain a result similarly adequate for four thousand. During the World War Mr. Bathrick served as general field manager of the county in Liberty Loan drives, arranging meeting places and securing strong speakers. If called on for any public or patriotic service, indeed, he had no excuses, but filled his obligations quickly and well. To him, patriotic and public service was an obligation, and a pleasant one, one in which he delighted. He sponsored and promoted the Soldiers Club, in connection with war work. For twenty-three years he was prominent as chairman of the entertainment committee of the Athelstan Club, arranging programs and special galas with a skill that peculiarly fitted him for a task which oftentimes proved thankless. For one term he was president of the Battle Creek Country Club. He was a lover of out-door activity, and especially of fishing. In younger days he was an accomplished singer, one of four Orpheus

singers to tour Michigan. He was known to have a fine musical sense.

In 1889 Mr. Bathrick was united in marriage with Grace Upton; and of this union were born children: 1. Viola G., now Mrs. Lloyd Ordway, a resident on West Territorial Road, Battle Creek. 2. Frances Grace, now Mrs. William Graham, of New York City. 3. Donald Upton Bathrick, of Portland, Maine. Mrs. Bathrick's interest in public affairs has been similar to that of her late distinguished husband. At present (1929) she is State regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution and she is also a member of Colonial Dames. The Upton family is one of the oldest in the United States, and has been associated with Battle Creek history since 1856, when James S. Upton located here. He married Viola V. Packer in June of 1857 (she being a native of Calhoun County, daughter of Edward Packer, pioneer of the county); and they were the parents of Mrs. Bathrick, who holds them in tender memory. Her father was a prominent lawyer, and later became a manufacturer of threshing machines, one of Battle Creek's leading citizens, owning considerable land south of the city, where his residence still stands. In its time this residence was a show place. Upton Avenue runs through the old family property for a considerable distance, and was named in his honor. James S. Upton died March 2, 1899. The descent from the Upton family progenitor in America to Mrs. Bathrick is thus, briefly:

(I) John Upton, of Watertown, Massachusetts, was of record there as early as 1634.

(II) William Upton, his son, located in New York, at Stafford; and he had a son, Daniel.

(III) Daniel Upton was a farmer, who married Electa Randall, daughter of Stephen and Rachel (Fifield) Randall. Rachel was a daughter of Ensign Samuel Fifield, who was killed at Bennington, Vermont, and who was the husband of Ruth (Brown) Fifield. Ruth (Brown) Fifield was thought to be a sister of Ebenezer Brown, thus linking the family with George Washington's line. Daniel Upton was born in Dublin, New Hampshire; he was the father of a son, William.

(IV) William Upton, 2d, married Mary Morse; and they had a son, James S.

(V) James S. Upton, married, as indicated, Viola V. Packer; and they were the parents of:

(VI) Mrs. Grace (Upton) Bathrick.

That which Charles F. Bathrick accomplished for himself and for the city of Battle Creek was almost wholly through unaided effort. Largely a self-made man, he understood other men, and be-

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came something of a philosopher whose views, sound, were kindly toward those around him. His smile, warm and friendly, and his handclasp, firm and assuring of true integrity, endeared him to many. The acquaintance of yesterday became the ripening friendship of tomorrow; and the memory of a worthy citizen, man and benefactor fills legion hearts.

BROCK, ALLIE B., Financier, Man of Affairs

—In the records of Beaumont, Texas, and in the grateful hearts of its residents, the name of Allie B. Brock is imperishably graven. Coming as a young man to this small community, with the prevailing enthusiasm of youth and the diversified talent which was so peculiarly his own, he saw when others failed even to look, the opportunities which were awaiting only suitable development and the leadership of men of vision and power. He resolved to make this his life's work, and in the years remaining to him which were even then pitifully few, he organized for local use the power of concentrated capital, which has become in our civilization an indispensable prerequisite for civic growth and progress. Wisely administering the funds in his control, he made them available to the community on the building and loan security plan, and in achieving his own successful career, he thus worked consistently for the best interests of Beaumont. Not only did he lend financial aid, but in every worthy movement he took a leading part, giving generously of his time and abilities to the cause which lay so near to his heart. He has been truly called the "Builder of Beaumont."

Mr. Brock was born in Mississippi, in the town of West, November 21, 1878, a son of Allie B. and Mary Elizabeth (Gordon) Brock, his father a leading physician in that part of the State. The family, originally of English stock, has long been resident in Mississippi, where it has become a part of the aristocracy of the State, and an influential factor in public affairs.

Allie B. Brock, of this record, attended public and private schools of his birthplace, and early manifested traits of character which indicated the brilliant success of his future career. With the completion of his academic training, he entered the business world, coming to Beaumont as a young man. He was immediately impressed with the many advantages which the place offered and with the vision which came to him of the town as it might appear, following a logical program of expansion and growth. He saw the need of a guiding intelligence that could direct activities with a clear grasp of the desired ends, and this need, to the best of his ability, he resolved to

supply. Putting his plans into execution, he organized an investment and loan corporation, known as A. B. Brock and Company, of which he was president and general manager, and he continued in these positions until the time of his death. As its establishment was due to his initiative and vision, so its continued success resulted only from his able direction and guidance. The organization seemed to furnish him with an instrument for the expression of his own dynamic powers of creation, and the resulting financial development was in turn the prime factor in the growth and development of Beaumont.

Mr. Brock well deserved the reputation which came to him, having done more for the building of Beaumont than any other man. He was a leader by acclamation in everything he undertook, and he made it his business to undertake those things which he considered in the best interests of the community. Few indeed are the local enterprises which do not owe some portion of their present prosperity to his ability, or have not profited by his sympathetic interest. He was president of the Beaumont School Board, working tirelessly to further the cause of educational progress, and president of the Beaumont Fair Association, which became a big thing for the community under his hands, while in addition to many other organizations, he held membership in the Chamber of Commerce. Fraternally, Mr. Brock was affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Woodmen of the World, and the Free and Accepted Masons. In higher circles of this great order he was extremely active, gaining that coveted honor which is achieved by very few, the conferring of the thirty-third degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite.

On September 5, 1894, at Beaumont, Texas, Allie B. Brock married Annie Louise Garner, daughter of John M. Garner, widely known rancher and general business man who was universally esteemed for his character and worth. Of this marriage, one child, Nita, was born, now the wife of C. J. Jonnard, a Dallas business man.

Highly educated and cultured, and a leader of society at Dallas, Mrs. Jonnard has turned her talents and an appreciation of art to a useful purpose, originating what is perhaps the only profession of its kind in the world. She gives a great deal of her time to the planning and artistic preparation of important society functions, including balls, receptions, parties, and other celebrations of a similar kind. Assuming complete control, she lays the groundwork and gives direct attention to the most minute details, which achieve

a harmony of effect of a rare kind in her hands. The unique distinction so often noted in many Dallas affairs may be traced almost inevitably to her careful preparations and striking talent.

Mr. Brock's death occurred at the full tide of his power and ability on May 21, 1915. His passing was a source of profound sorrow, for everyone, far and wide, knew him, respected him, and loved him as a dear friend. Strong in will and character, vital and intense, he possessed inherent powers of leadership, and an uncanny facility in the judgment of men and affairs. Yet the charm of his character and the pleasures of his companionship were freely given to all, for he was the most democratic of men, a friend to rich and poor alike, always the same with his jolly smile and a joke for everyone. The business which he built remains in the family and has become a part of Beaumont life. That which he accomplished for the community in which he lived is woven into the very existence of the State. Its people do well to honor his memory and preserve his name for the generations of the future and the years to come.

CHASE, JOHN MOODY, Railroad Executive—A member of New England's finest families, soldier, patriot and man of affairs, John Moody Chase came to Texas as the State stood on the threshold of its greatest period of development, and through his efforts contributed decisively to its advancement and progress. The railroad field attracted him, as it did so many other American leaders, and in this sphere of his chosen occupation he won his way to a position of the greatest prominence. In seeking his own career Mr. Chase built for the future of Texas, while his fine talents contributed no less to the growth of the America of today.

Mr. Chase was born at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on January 19, 1837, son of John Moody Chase, who was a highly respected shoe merchant and man of affairs in that city. The Chase family is of Norman origin, the name formerly being La Chassie. Coming to England in the years after the Conquest, its members rose to prominence in Anglo-Norman affairs. Chesham, in Buckinghamshire, became the seat of the family, and it was from this district that those who bore this name came early to America. Aquilla Chase, son of Richard Chase, of the parish of Hundrich, Chesham, England, was born in 1618, and settled at Hampton, New Hampshire, as early as 1640. In 1646 he removed to Newbury, Massachusetts. Bartholomew Chase was at Providence, Rhode Island,

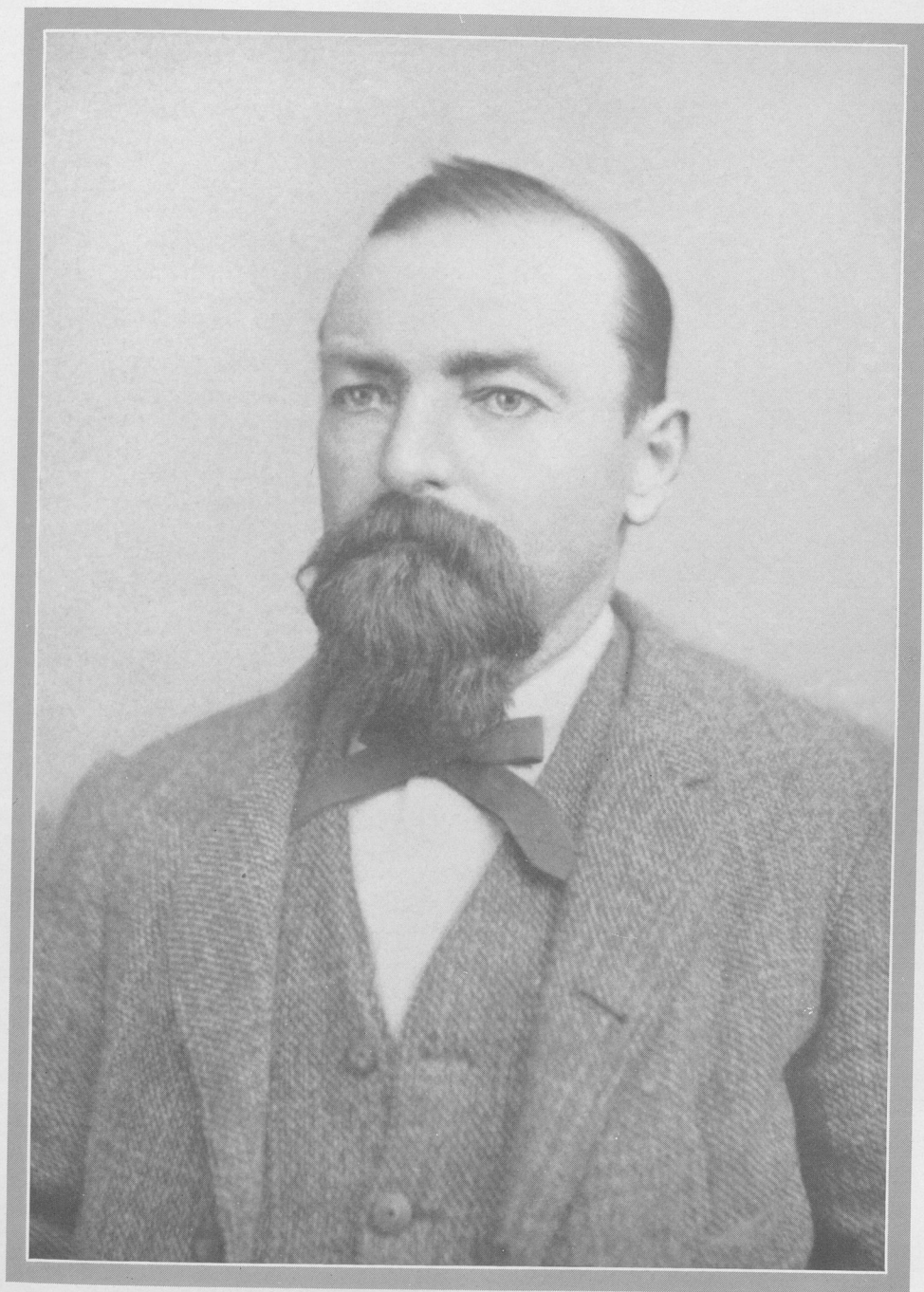
in 1645. Thomas Chase, brother of Aquilla, settled at Hampton, New Hampshire, about 1640, while William Chase settled at Roxbury, Massachusetts, in 1630, removing in 1645 to Scituate, Massachusetts, and thence to Yarmouth, Massachusetts. From these early comers to New England most of those who bear the Chase name in America today are descended. On his mother's side, John Moody Chase, of this record, was a member of the famous New England Cabot family which is also of Norman origin. George Cabot, son of Francis Cabot, of St. Trinity, Island of Jersey, England, came to Boston, Massachusetts, in 1670, while it is known that his brother, Jean, was also a resident of Boston in that year.

Thus in Mr. Chase's veins coursed the finest New England blood and his own career of success shed new lustre on these ancient names. As a boy, Mr. Chase received his education in the public schools of Pennsylvania. While he was still in his early twenties, the Civil War broke out. He immediately enlisted in the Pennsylvania troops of the Union Army and fought in his country's cause until the conclusion of hostilities. Then, after the Civil War, he entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad, beginning his railroad career as a brakeman. Mr. Chase won advancement solely on merit as the result of his own efforts. He was in the strictest and finest sense a self-made man—one of those men whose life history will ever be an inspiration to the youth of the land. In 1873, however, Mr. Chase determined to come to Texas, in whose future he had the greatest confidence. He helped to build the Texas and Pacific Railroad from Texarkana to Fort Worth, and in the construction of this part of the Texas and Pacific system, he was one of the most important factors. By far the greater number of years of his active life were given to this great institution. For several years after first coming to Texas, he was connected with its transportation department, while later he was head of the purchasing department. In whatever department he served, his fine talents, his vigorous direction of affairs, and sound judgment were of the greatest value. Actively connected with the general operation of this line, he soon became known in railroad circles as an executive of the first rank, and later he was offered positions with the Southern Pacific Railroad and with the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé. With both of these he also served for a period of years, adding still more to his reputation and his record of constructive achievement in difficult work.

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member of several railroad orders. While never neglecting his civic duties in any way, his chief interest was always in his work, and to his duties with the railroads he gave the best efforts of his life.

On January 26, 1886, at San Antonio, Texas, John Moody Chase married Sarah Prudence Ury, daughter of George Ury, who was long a prominent lawyer and judge at Jefferson, Texas. Mrs. Chase, who survives her husband, continues her residence in San Antonio at No. 210 Madison Street.

Mr. Chase's death occurred at San Antonio, on November 3, 1921, to the great sorrow of his hosts of friends and his acquaintances everywhere. A dynamic personality, quick in thought and action, he accomplished miracles of achievement and left the impress of his character unmistakably on all those with whom he came in contact. A forceful and effective leader, strong in will and character, he was nevertheless extremely kind and benevolent and won friends to him without effort by the warmth and charm of his companionship. He was an inveterate reader, a thorough student of men and affairs, and widely recognized as one of the best posted men in the city of San Antonio. His work claimed the greater part of his attention, but it was in the life of the home, in the warm associations with his loving wife and his friends, that he found the source of his greatest pleasure. These meant everything to him, and it is surely indicative of his character that this was so. With his passing there was lost to Texas life a man who had done much for the advancement of the State.

GALLUP, LEONARD EDWIN, M. D., Physician—He who performs offices for the well-being and happiness of his fellowmen, if these acts be of true and important service, is a benefactor.

A physician, if he perform his offices with skill and understanding and faithfulness, is among the greatest of all benefactors, for he ministers to the health and spiritual welfare of his patients, making possible fuller, happier and more replete lives.

Dr. Leonard Edwin Gallup, late of Marshall, Michigan, was a benefactor. The people of this community call him to memory with appreciation of a worthy life rightly lived in service to humanity; they recall him with affection as a man and friend; and it is for them, as well as for his former confreres in the State of Michigan, that this memorial tribute is presented.

Born in Marshall, January 17, 1851, Dr. Leonard Edwin Gallup died in Marshall, aged seventy-two,

November 14, 1923. He was a son of Dr. Benjamin Adam and Abbie (Palmer) Gallup. The Gallup family was prominent in the vicinity of Boston, Massachusetts, early in the history of our Nation, and it is of note to mention here that Gallup Island, off Boston and used as a Government fortress, was named for the family there.

Dr. Benjamin Adam Gallup was from Sterling, Connecticut. A physician, he was of the eclectic school, and received his medical education in Cleveland, Ohio. He married in the East, and came with his wife to Michigan. Here his wife died, and he married again—Harriet Grant. Dr. Gallup is interred at Marshall, and so too are his first and second wives. He located at Niles, Michigan, when he came as a pioneer physician to this State. After a brief practice and residence there he came to Marshall, and here was one of the first physicians to open offices. His practice extended through Calhoun County for miles in all directions, and his name became familiar in professional circles with rapidly increasing renown. He was survived by three children: 1. Oscar. 2. Leonard Edwin, of whom follows. 3. Augusta, deceased, former wife of George Langenberg.

Dr. Leonard Edwin Gallup, known to his intimates as "Ed," was born in the city which was to be the center of his life's work. He attended the public schools of Marshall, graduated from high school holding distinctions for scholastic attainment, and matriculated in Olivet College, where, for a period, he studied the classics. Meanwhile he had determined to take up his father's profession. His were ideals of service; and he believed, as ultimately shown correct, that he could be of greatest service to the world as a healer, a member of the humanitarian profession of medicine. Accordingly he entered Ann Arbor, for study of medicine, and took his degree in 1879, at the age of twenty-eight. He was now on the threshold of his career.

Homeopathic methods were followed by him from the first. In college he had become tremendously interested in pharmacy and compounding of medicines and powders of his own prescription; and he became in practice a recognized authority in this branch of the profession. He opened offices in Marshall, occupying quarters in which his father was conducting a pharmacy. But father and son were separated in their professional directions, unassociated save in name and in affections. Each had a large clientele, and the younger followed in the footsteps of the elder. He accumulated prestige through skilled diagnosis and treatment of difficult cases; he attended his patients

with all the resources of science, and never flagged in his efforts to reconstruct the functions of nature and health of life while there was hope. He was a courageous physician, unafraid, risking as little as he could for the patient's sake, but risking boldly when that was the sole chance of life. Those were before the days of the automobile. A horse and buggy were standard traveling equipment for physicians. Through muddled roads, roads drifted with snow, storms of snow, sleet and rain, and through baking sun, through all seasons and at all times of day, Dr Gallup was at call. Was he needed in a lonely farmhouse fifteen miles away at three in the morning? He would go with all haste and perhaps remain the night out battling against the forces combining to check a life or impair it. He was faithful to his charge. No sacrifice was too great for it, none too difficult to give for his profession. Convalescents grew to love his cheery word, his ready laughter, and the applied psychology through which he worked upon healing the mind as well as the body, so that the patient was under complete control, fully confident in the ministrations of the doctor. Confidence must be won, in nearly every case, before the physician can proceed with his practice of science in a case; and this Dr. Gallup learned to secure easily. There were families throughout the countryside who depended on him, and never were their wishes and needs disregarded. Returning home after a particularly difficult call, perhaps he would forget to enter a charge in his daybook, perhaps would forget the debt, thinking the person too poor to pay him. This was charity, indeed. He was a true humanitarian, and his concern always with the patient rather than in his book of accounts, with life rather than money.

Dr. Leonard Edwin Gallup adhered strictly to the highest ideals of his profession. He was a man unusually qualified by nature and training for that profession, and did not confine himself to routine treatments. His forte lay in specific attention to specific cases, as he treated each individual case as he thought it should be met. Oftentimes this called for particular pharmaceutical preparations not to be had from the market; and then Dr. Gallup would prepare, or cause to be prepared, special medicines and tablets to meet the situation. Had he wished to enter the manufacturing field, distributing medicine to the profession, he no doubt might have attained fame and fortune. But he was actively absorbed in his profession, on the "firing line" of medicine, so to write, and adhered to his pathways of service as envisioned in youth.

On December 13, 1880, Dr. Gallup was united in marriage with Flora Lewis, a daughter of Dr.

J. B. W. and Maria Elizabeth (Hughes) Lewis, and granddaughter of Benjamin S. and Betsey (Whiting) Lewis. Benjamin S. Lewis lived at Norwalk, Ohio. His wife was a daughter of Jeremiah B. W. Whiting, pioneer of Meringo, Calhoun County, Michigan, where he remained until death and is there interred. Jeremiah B. W. Whiting also was a physician, member of the first class in medicine ever graduated from Dartmouth. He was born in Rhode Island. Dr. Lewis was born in New York, married Maria Elizabeth Hughes in Ceresco, Michigan, where she had come with her family, she being of English nativity. He is remembered as a pioneer physician and surgeon of Ceresco. Dr. J. B. W. and Maria Elizabeth (Hughes) Lewis had children: 1. Mary, who married E. A. Cary, of Joliet, Illinois. 2. Flora, who, as recounted, married Dr. Gallup, and survives him, now continuing her residence in Marshall. Mrs. Gallup is a lady of refined manner and gracious charm, a hostess much sought after, and a patron of many charitable undertakings.

To Dr. and Mrs. Gallup were born children: 1. Bernice, a graduate of Wellesley, wife of Lynde Tucker, of Garden City, Long Island, and mother of one child, a son, Worthington. 2. Harold Edwin, who married Corneil Dunn, since deceased, leaving a daughter, Laura L., who resides with her grandmother, Mrs. Gallup, in Marshall. Harold Edwin Gallup married (second) Elizabeth Grulee, of Chicago, Illinois. He is a graduate of Ann Arbor, an architectural engineer, class of 1910. He enlisted in the army for service in the World War, was commissioned a captain of coast artillery at Newport News, and is now applied to his profession.

Dr. Gallup was a communicant of Trinity Episcopal Church. For twenty-five years, accompanied by Mrs. Gallup, he was a member of the church choir, he having had a fine tenor and she a soprano voice.

His death was looked upon as a distinct loss to the community in which he was born and in which he had lived an exemplary life of devotion to his profession. Tributes came from every hand at the time of his demise, from the humblest patient to the proudest; and all told of the respect akin to veneration held toward one whose efforts, through ideals and faithful direction, were humanly in emulation of the Great Physician of all time.

WATERHOUSE, FRANK S., Business Representative—Through many years until the close of his life, though not continuously in residence,

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the late Frank S. Waterhouse was identified with the city of Marshall, Michigan. He is recalled here with an affection which years cannot dim, by all with whom he came in contact. His record is one of consistent advancement, of his own interests, the interests of business associates, and the welfare of his community.

Mr. Waterhouse was born in Burlington, Michigan, October 10, 1859, and died in Marshall, at his home, October 13, 1925, at the age of sixty-six years.

He was a son of Lucius and Sarah (Jones) Waterhouse, and when he was in childhood the family removed from Burlington to Kinderhook, Michigan, where his mother died when he was seven years old. The father died later, at Coldwater, Michigan. After the death of his mother, Mr. Waterhouse went to live at the home of his grandfather, John Waterhouse, of Dutch descent, well to do farmer, owner of many acres of farming land, thrifty Holland farmer from whose numbers came pioneers to Michigan.

Mr. Waterhouse attended the district school nearest his grandfather's farm home. For the most part, however, he was self-educated; he had a fine mind and a retentive memory, and these assisted him in absence of professors. His work, subsequently, as traveling salesman added materially to the philosophy by him attained. Much of his education came from personal observation and reflection, and he was a thorough student of practical psychology.

When comparatively young he struck out for himself, working at various farms. He came to Marshall, Michigan, to work under Mr. Paddock, later removed to Waywega, Wisconsin, where he opened a harness shop, having learned the craft of harness making from Mr. Paddock; and he did well with his harness shop there until fire wiped out his business. He now secured a position as traveling salesman, for the Buckstaff-Edwards organization, dealers in caskets, of Oshkosh, Wisconsin. With this firm Mr. Waterhouse had a most successful identity through a rather lengthy period. He possessed a valuable knack for making and retaining friends. For the firm he went to Salina, Kansas, remained there a year, then visited the World's Fair at Chicago in 1893. He decided to return to Michigan, for a short time lived at Jackson, then went to Owasso, and opened a small brewery. Associated with him in this enterprise was his brother-in-law, Charles Burgy. The enterprise proved unsuccessful, and Mr. Waterhouse came once more to Marshall. Here again, after a brief period, he formed a connection as traveling

representative with the Milwaukee Casket Company. He traveled for the house twenty-five years, until health failed. Once more, returning to Marshall, he built a fine residence on Kalamazoo Avenue, in 1907. He retired from active business affairs, purchased a farm of two hundred and forty acres three miles to the south of Ceresco, hired men to work it, and made of this agricultural venture a decided and consistent success.

Mr. Waterhouse married, December 28, 1890, in Milwaukee, with Rev. Mr. Hellings officiating, Bertha Kast, a native of Marshall, daughter of John M. and Maria D. (Rockinger) Kast. Both parents were born in Germany; and they were married in Marshall, Michigan. He was a shoemaker, had a store here with his brother, Gotlieb Kast, at a time when all the best boots and shoes were made by hand, and later took into partnership another, brother-in-law, George Maser. The firm of Kast and Maser owned the building where the Kellogg Dry Cleaning Company has since located. Mr. Kast accumulated considerable property. His large home on Exchange Street, was one of the best in his time. He lived to the age of seventy-two. His widow, an able business woman and highly regarded by all who knew her, died at the age of eighty-one, spending her last twelve years at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Waterhouse. Mrs. Waterhouse survives her beloved husband, and continues to reside in Marshall. She engages in many worthy works of benefit to the needy, to civic advancement and social and cultural betterment.

Interested much in general affairs, Mr. Waterhouse is recalled to have had a broad acquaintance in fraternal matters. He was a member of the Sons of Veterans, the Knights of Pythias, and Free and Accepted Masons, having become connected with this last order in Milwaukee while engaged as representative with the casket company. He was a great reader. Friends made in his later years were surprised when they learned that he was not a college graduate, such was the facility of his expression and fullness of his knowledge.

A self-made man whose success was due to hard work and vision of practical degree, Mr. Waterhouse dealt with integrity in every contact, and was widely known for the quality of his management. He was a man recognized as a credit to any community. His memory will endure long.

MOON, ANDREW REMBERT, Rancher, Man of Affairs—Rancher, and business man, successful in the world of affairs, and in winning the admiration and esteem of his fellows, Andrew

Rembert Moon was long an important influence and prominent figure in Texas life. The finest traits of the pioneer strain from which he came survived in him. Industry and thrift, courage and intrepidity, persistence, courtesy and generosity were all distinguishing traits of his character, and of the many gifts which nature bestowed upon him, he made full use in constructive endeavor which benefited the State and its people quite as much as it advanced his own welfare.

Mr. Moon was born at Memphis, Tennessee, April 9, 1855, a son of Jacob Nelson Moon, a prominent business man and leading capitalist of Memphis, and of Harriet (Rembert) Moon. The family itself is one of the oldest and finest in Virginia's history and from that State Jacob Nelson Moon came to Dallas, Texas.

Andrew Rembert Moon received his education in the public schools of his birthplace, and as a boy began his business career in the employ of Lemmer and Gale, a dry goods firm of Memphis. This was one of the largest of local enterprises, and the experience which Mr. Moon gained in the details of its operation, proved repeatedly of great value to him in later life. Through loyal service and obvious ability, he advanced from a minor place to positions of confidence and trust, but after several years of work, he sought the larger opportunities which an independent enterprise could bring him. He was soon able to put his plans into execution, establishing a business of his own, and at the age of twenty-two, having accumulated a goodly sum of money, he journeyed to Callahan County in the western part of Texas, where he bought a small ranch near Buffalo Gap. Building up his holdings little by little as conditions dictated, and gradually increasing the scope of his activities, he soon became known as a successful rancher enjoying a considerable degree of prosperity. The life of the range and plains was always dear to his heart, and he much enjoyed the buffalo hunting and other manly sports of the time in which he was noted for his skill and courage. Many interesting experiences came to him full of dangers and excitement, for the Texas of that period was still wild and unsettled in many parts, and the daily life of a rancher often tested the courage of a man to the hilt.

In the course of a few years, Mr. Moon disposed of his ranch properties, and became connected with a leading bank in Abilene, the capital of Taylor County. Still later he engaged in the insurance business, and in both these enterprises, he found the same degree of success which had distinguished his career as a rancher. He showed himself to be a man of vision and foresight, possessing

remarkably sound judgment in the matter of business trends and values, and a prevailing enthusiasm which carried him through in many important ventures. He was himself a man of the strictest integrity, giving his allegiance throughout life to the noblest ideals of thought and conduct, and with the generous spirit which was so important a part of his character, he attributed like qualities to others. It was a sad experience for him to learn at his own expense that others could be less noble in character and far less honest in their dealings. It cost him many a large sum of money, but infinitely more in sorrow at being forced to recognize the base qualities which motivated some human lives. And yet in spite of his losses, suffered in relations with unscrupulous men, he won a high degree of prosperity and worldly goods, and much power in the business life of the various communities of which he was a member.

What pleased him more, however, was the high place which he occupied in the deep affections of those communities, and the reputation which he enjoyed universally as an honest and upright man. To live a useful and constructive life, to be of aid whenever possible to others not so fortunate, these were for him the two chief aims of existence. He gave his hearty support to every worthy movement for advance and progress, whether civic or benevolent in nature, and no one knew the number of individual cases requiring aid, which were set again upon the pathway leading to happiness through his generous assistance. He worshipped with his family in the Presbyterian faith and throughout life was a leader in all church work, acting as a deacon of the local congregations for many years. In fraternal affiliation, he was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

On December 21, 1882, at "Secluseval," the noted old Harper plantation in Jefferson County, Mississippi, Andrew Rembert Moon married Betty Harper, daughter of William Lewis and Anna T. (Sanders) Harper, and descendant of the proud and aristocratic Kentucky family of this name, whose members figure so gallantly on every important page of American history. Mr. and Mrs. Moon became the parents of seven children: 1. Jacob Nelson, of Fort Worth, Texas. 2. Ann T. 3. Andrew Rembert, deceased. 4. Harriet Margaret, also deceased. 5. William Harper, a resident of McAllen, Texas. 6. Werdna Kells, of Dallas. 7. Louise Rita, who became the wife of Herbert Yarbrough.

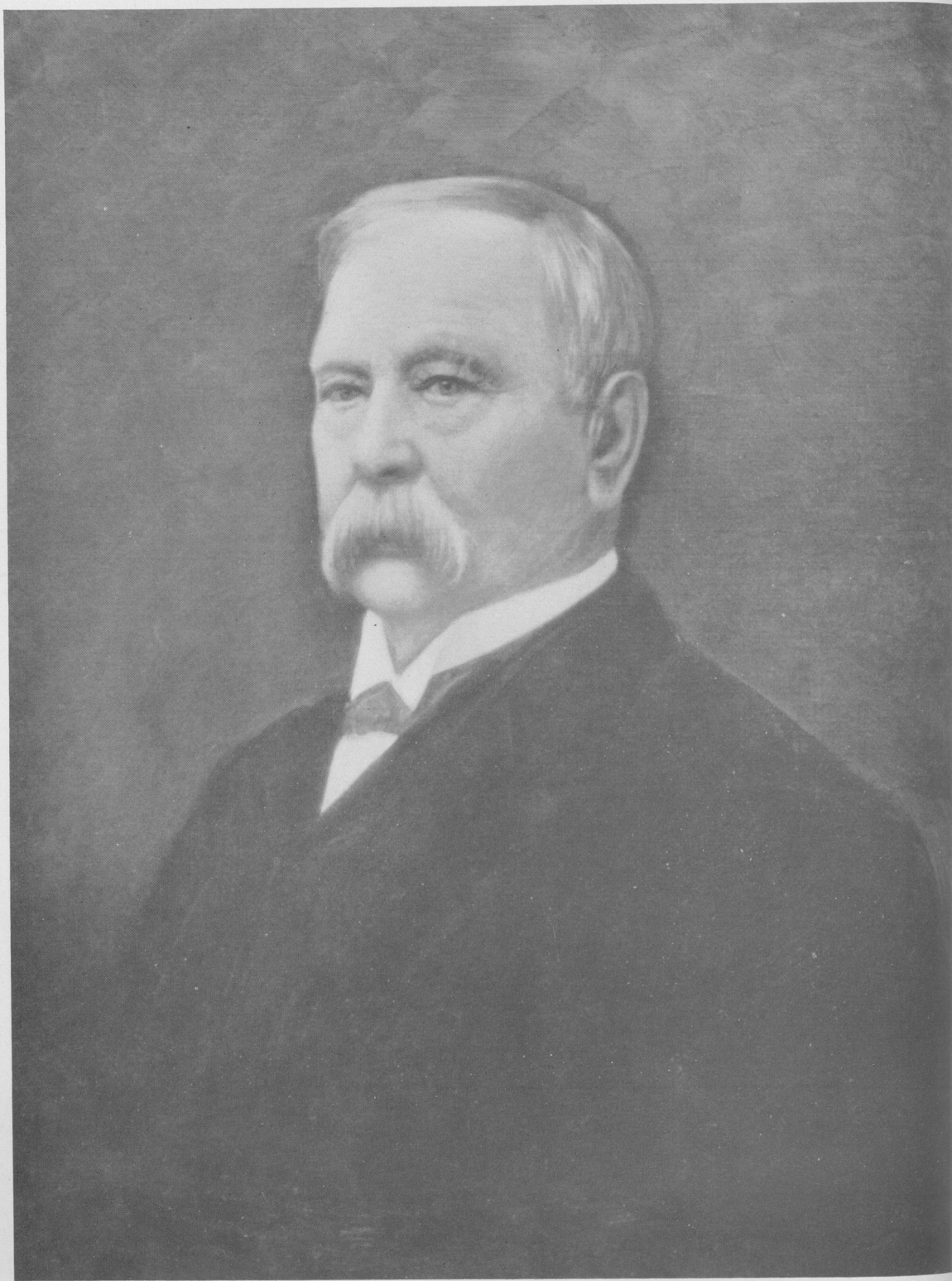
Mr. Moon's death occurred on October 26, 1914, cutting short in its prime, a life of noble service. His passing was a source of the deepest sorrow

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to all those who had known him in any way, and to the memory of his life and work many beautiful tributes were paid. It was said of him that every good man was his friend, and it is equally true that he was a friend to all good men. He was fond of children, delighting in their company, and as a loving and considerate father and husband, his family and home were ever uppermost in his thoughts. Uniformly chivalrous and kind to women, meeting all men on a plane of frank equality, honest, fearless, and able, he well deserved the name often given him, "a nobleman of nature, and a friend of all humanity."

HOWARD, HENRY PEYTON, Physician—Distinguished in the medical profession, art connoisseur and bibliophile of wide repute, leader in civic and social affairs and a great political power, Henry Peyton Howard was one of the most important characters in Texas during his day and a representative of the best traditions of the Old South.

Intimate associate of General Robert E. Lee and a youthful favorite and protégée of Jefferson Davis before and during the Civil War, he lived a long life of activity and became known and esteemed for his rare qualities and attractive virtues as a citizen and friend. In his profession of medicine he was a leader, practicing it for many years in San Antonio, where he was also a vital factor in the civic activities of the district, with his influence reaching out and functioning for his friends, in Washington at the desks of the wielders of national political power, as well as throughout Texas. Unselfish devotion to friends was one of the outstanding characteristics of Dr. Howard, who was dependable to the limit of his power and whose word was as sacred as a bonded promise. Highly intellectual and of scholarly attainments, his leisure was devoted to literature and the refined arts, and his home was the focus of refinement and culture, where gathered the gentility of his era. He was a scion of a very distinguished family and held true to the traditions of honor and integrity that were handed down by his forebears from generation to generation, never deviating from the straight path of moral rectitude and ever upholding the tenets of an honorable race. He was looked upon as the foremost physician in San Antonio and later, upon his retirement from active practice and removal to Dallas, quickly became as prominent in the citizenry of his last home. To his last day he was esteemed by all, and in his removal from the scenes of his constructive labors in behalf of his fellow-citizens the State of Texas was desolated as by a calamity.

Born in Washington, District of Columbia, May 29, 1829, he was a son of Thomas Howard, a major in the United States Army during the Mexican War, and of Nancy (Bean) Howard, his father having been the first human to occupy a grave in the Congressional Cemetery in the national capital. The family originated in America from a Howard who came here with Lord Baltimore and settled in Maryland. Major Thomas Howard was very prominently identified with public affairs in Washington and had had some very vivid experiences in his military life. He was connected with the Santa Fé expedition that went to Mexico in 1847, its object to obtain better trade conditions for our country with the Mexican people. At Perote, Mexico, he was made a prisoner by the troops under command of General Salazar, but later escaped in the guise of an English gentleman visiting the country for pleasure. Reaching Vera Cruz, he concealed himself in the baggage put aboard the ship and made good his escape. His son was educated in Washington and graduated from the Washington Medical School. Prior to this, however, he had had an interesting experience in Mexico. At fifteen years of age he went with his brother from home and drifted into the country below the Rio Grande. His blond hair attracted the dark skinned Mexicans and he was adopted by a well-to-do family. During his stay there the American troops invaded the country and young Howard attached himself to the army, becoming dispatch bearer for General Robert E. Lee, in which capacity he acted at the Battle of Buena Vista. His brother, Major Thomas Howard, was also engaged with the troops in that battle and here the young man received his baptism of fire, later to experience it in greater volume in the Civil War. In that conflict he was a surgeon in the First Texas Regiment, known as Parsons' Regiment, and served also on the staffs of Generals McGruder, Hebert and Walker, as medical purveyor, with headquarters at Houston. Following the war he settled in San Antonio and established himself in practice. With the election of Grover Cleveland to the Presidency, he was appointed postmaster of San Antonio, his political activities having been recognized as of value to the party in power at Washington. He was a charter member of the San Antonio Club, the oldest social organization in the city; an elder of the First Presbyterian Church; a member of the order of Free and Accepted Masons, and of the Texas Medical Association. He was a great lover of nature and out-of-door sports. His death occurred in Dallas, Texas, November 21, 1913, in the eighty-fourth year of his age.

Dr. Henry Peyton Howard married, in San Antonio, in the year 1860, Lee Weir, daughter of James Weir, one of the most prominent citizens of Texas, and one of its greatest land owners, his holdings at one time approximating 500,000 acres in Guadalupe and Bexar counties. Among other prominent persons attending the wedding were Robert E. Lee and Albert Sidney Johnson. Their children were: 1. Frances Weir. 2. Mary Bell, married J. J. Tapp. 3. Captain Henry Lee, who served in the 141st Infantry during the World War. 4. Camilla, married Walter W. Jones, 5. Dr. William E. Lee, of Dallas.

Reaching almost a century of life, Dr. Henry Peyton Howard lived every moment of it in the interests of his family and his fellowmen. He was a true philanthropist, a finished physician, a skilled politician and a lover of the cultural arts. His influence for good was very great and in his devotion to his State and his country there was no more loyal citizen than he, with friends from one end of the land to the other.

FITCH, VIRGIL ADOLPHUS—With an ancestral background such as is possessed by Virgil Adolphus Fitch of Ludington, Michigan, it is not remarkable that he takes his place among the prominent men of the State. Yet, some depend on the record of deeds of their ancestor alone for homage from their contemporaries. Not so with Mr. Fitch, the deeds of his forebears are such that his own personal ambition is to equal and carry on the pace set by them as citizens, founders of institutions and promoters of general welfare in whatsoever community they happen to be living. Some of the earlier history of this remarkable family is obscure and therefore not as authentic as that of later years, yet, even this traditional history bears the "earmarks" of the family traits and can be considered an index to the lives and characters of later generations.

According to this family tradition, the Fitch family was a noble family living on the Isle of Man, that little island between England and Ireland that every now and then appears in history. The first record of this noble family of Fitch was about the time of the Norman conquest; and long before the Revolutionary War in this country, a Captain Fitch was rewarded for service to the English Crown by being given a large grant of land in the Mohawk Valley in New York. By tradition, Virgil Adolphus Fitch is a lineal descendant of this Captain Fitch. Since 1815, the record is clean and reliable and forms part of

the history of the States of New York and Michigan.

The known ancestors of Virgil A. Fitch were all of the Yankee families of Minor; Bradley; Hathaway and Fitch, who resided in the Colonies long before the Revolutionary War and whose deeds in peace and war are a credit to themselves and their families which have followed them in building the country, for the descendants of these illustrious families have scattered into many States and taken part in the founding of cities and in developing the progress of the land.

All of the Fitch ancestors of Virgil Adolphus Fitch seem to have been large real estate owners, holding land in fee in Monroe, Ontario, and Niagara counties in New York State and in Washtenaw, Oakland, Livingston, Ingham, Clinton, Shiawassee and Mason counties in Michigan.

Virgil Adolphus Fitch, in addition to his ability as an attorney, or through his knowledge of legal records and their sometimes obscure wording, wrote for the convenience of his children a genealogy in rhyme which also shows his disposition to be in accord with his time in presenting history in a form pleasing to read and easy to remember. We give the rhyme as he wrote it:

My father's name was Malcolm,
My mother's name was Ruth,
And each one tried to teach me
To tell the honest truth.

My grandfather's name was Elijah,
My grandmother's name was Hannah,
Her maiden name was Hathaway,
And her mother's name was Anna.

The Minors and the Bradleys,
The Hathaways and the Fitches
Began to count their warriors
By all their women's stitches.

Then a Hollander and a Yankee
Decided upon a cross;
And Virgil Adolphus Fitch
Married pretty Effie Boss.

What this couple did
It isn't important to say,
Only that they loved each other
And raised a family.

Roscoe is a writer
As eloquent as Macaulay;
Virgil rules the ocean,
And then comes "Senator Paulie."

Elizabeth Ruth is our lady
Her heart is light and free.
And when the Yuletide come around
She trims our Christmas tree.

When you mention "Vernon Minor"
You have counted seven,
For Marion and Virginia
Are angels up in Heaven.

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Elijah Fitch, the great-grandfather of Virgil Adolphus Fitch, died in Rochester, New York, in the early part of the year 1830, after making a will in which all his children were named. He directed in his will that certain lands belonging to him in Ontario County, New York, which he had purchased in 1815, be sold, together with wild lands bought in Michigan, and the proceeds of the sale of all these lands be divided among his children. Virgil A. Fitch has a copy of this will. Elijah Fitch was one of the founders and biggest land owners of Rochester, New York. His son, Elijah (2) Fitch, came from Rochester to Michigan in 1830 where he was associated with his wife's father, Joseph Hathaway, who had come out West at an earlier date.

Joseph Hathaway, another great-grandfather of Virgil A. Fitch, and father of Hannah (Hathaway) Fitch, was born in 1775, presumably in the State of New York, and was an American soldier in the War of 1812, participating in the Battle of Lundy's Lane which battle took place near Niagara Falls, where he was in charge of American troops and a British bullet passed through his hat. He was distinguished for bravery in that war and also on the frontiers of Western New York and in the "Wilderness" of Michigan. Early in the 1820's, Joseph Hathaway left New York State on an overland western expedition and located wild lands in the then extensive county of Wayne, Michigan. In the fall of 1830, he and his son-in-law, Elijah (2) Fitch brought their families from Rochester, New York, to Michigan and settled on the base line near Northville, Michigan, in the neighborhood of Detroit. Here they built a double house in the wilderness. This large double log cabin was the home of Joseph Hathaway and his family and Elijah (2) Fitch and Hannah (Hathaway) Fitch and their children.

Soon after these families settled in their new home near Northville, Mrs. Joseph Hathaway, great-grandmother of Virgil A. Fitch, died and she was buried in the "Clearing" near the double log house on, or near the base line, as there were no cemeteries in those days of the Michigan Wilderness. This pioneer woman was the ancestor of many prominent Michigan families. Later in life, Joseph Hathaway married the widow Warren and they removed to Middleburg, Shiawassee County, Michigan. In the cemetery of Middleburg Township there is a large family burying plot where Joseph Hathaway and many of his descendants are buried.

A daughter of Elijah Fitch, the first, and sister of Elijah Fitch, the second, also came to

Michigan in 1830. She married a Mr. Williams of Lansing, Michigan, and was the mother of the late General Adolphus Williams (for whom Virgil Adolphus Fitch was named), who was a member of Governor Blair's War Board and went to the front with one of the first Michigan regiments in the Civil War in which service he made a splendid record. His portrait and sword hang in the State Capitol at Lansing, Michigan.

Malcolm Fitch, father of Virgil Adolphus Fitch, was the son of Elijah (2) Fitch and Hannah (Hathaway) Fitch, and was only three months old when his parents came to Michigan from Rochester, New York. His father, Elijah (2) Fitch was a prominent man and one with much influence in the affairs of Michigan. He and Joseph Hathaway were among the founders of Northville, Novi, and Brighton. One of the main streets in Brighton, Michigan, is named for him. He was appointed justice of the peace at Brighton by Governor Mason and was the first postmaster of Brighton. He had much influence in helping to found the State Capital at Lansing. He had three sons: Malcolm, Elijah Nelson and John M. Elijah Nelson Fitch was one of the most noted attorneys in Michigan. He was United States Land Commissioner for Michigan; prosecuting attorney of Mason County and prominent in State Democratic politics. His home was one of the show places of Ludington, on the Lake Shore Drive. He donated the land upon which the Ludington Country Club is built; part of his estate forms the Linlook Park resort on Lake Michigan adjoining the city limits of Ludington. Fitch Street in Ludington was named in his honor. John M. Fitch was a prominent attorney and land owner in Durand, Michigan. Malcolm Fitch, the eldest of these three brothers was a wealthy land owner and a clergyman. He died in Ludington, Michigan, in 1905, and was buried in the Brookside Cemetery near Scottville, Michigan. He married Ruth Minor who was born at Riga, Monroe County, New York, and died in 1888 at Chamberlain, South Dakota, and was buried in a private tomb on a large cattle ranch there owned by her son, Virgil Adolphus Fitch, who was living there at the time.

Ruth (Minor) Fitch was the daughter of Lineas K. and Sofia (Bradley) Minor who came from Monroe County, New York, to Michigan in 1848 and settled on a large farm in Shiawassee County where they both died and are buried near Durand, Michigan. The Minors are of Scotch ancestry and the Hathaways are of English origin.

Virgil Adolphus Fitch, son of Malcolm and Ruth (Minor) Fitch was born in Middlebury

Township, Shiawassee County, Michigan, on May 21, 1860. His early life was spent on a farm which was situated near the town of Ovid. He was educated in the district school and the Ovid High School; then at Spring Arbor Seminary and afterwards at the University of Michigan. His progress in his studies was marked by the fact that when only twenty-one years of age, he had graduated in law at the State University and was admitted to the practice of law. He later spent a few years in South Dakota where he owned a cattle ranch and was also judge of the city of Chamberlain. He then spent a few years in the States of Texas and California after which he returned to his native State and has continued to reside here. In 1901, he was admitted to practice in the United States Circuit Court and the United States District Court at Grand Rapids. In 1912, he was appointed by the National Government as white slave officer for the Ludington District. He also served eight years as city justice of Ludington and two years as prosecuting attorney in Mason County. He is one of the leading attorneys in this State and is generally active in civic and social affairs and takes a keen interest in all that pertains to the general welfare, not only of his home city, but of the entire State. He is a Republican in politics and was elected to the 1919-20 and 1925-26 legislatures from Mason County, and reelected to the 1927-28 legislature without opposition.

In 1903, at Scottville, Michigan, Virgil Adolphus Fitch married Effie Boss, daughter of Cornelius and Elizabeth (Van Dorn) Boss. Cornelius Boss was a wealthy lumberman of Mason County, Michigan, in the progressive early days of lumbering in Northern Michigan. He died at Portland, Oregon, in 1924 while taking a pleasure tour throughout the United States. Cornelius Boss' father, Luther C. Boss, came from Holland to the United States in 1847 on a sailing vessel. He and Dr. Vanrattie were the founders of the towns of Holland and Grand Haven, Michigan. At an advanced age, Luther C. Boss enlisted as a soldier in the Civil War and received an honorable discharge after serving during the period of the war. Luther C. Boss died at Grand Haven, Michigan, and in his will, he set aside two thousand dollars as a bequest to build a church which is still standing at Grand Haven.

Mr. and Mrs. Virgil Adolphus Fitch have had seven children, five of whom are living: 1. Roscoe Conkling. 2. Virgil Adolphus, Jr., Chief Quartermaster on the United States destroyer, "Terry." 3. Paul Luther. 4. Elizabeth Ruth. 5. Vernon Minor. Marion Hathaway and Virginia Bradley died as infants.

BECKWITH, JAMES CAMERON, Business man, Public Official—The channels of benefaction are many, direct and indirect. James Cameron Beckwith, late of Marshall, Michigan, was a benefactor to the city whole, in diversified ways. First, he contributed to the economic advancement, through successful operation of a sound business; secondly, and directly, he gave to the civic welfare through public office, having served two terms in the highest post within the gift of the local electorate; and thirdly, he was generous in his dispositions to charitable causes. He left behind a record at once inspirational and worthy in its essence.

Born in Albion, New York, January 23, 1864, he died in Marshall, Michigan, September 1, 1920, at the age of fifty-six years. He was a son of Charles and Jane Ann (Christie) Beckwith, the only child of these parents to attain his majority of years. His father was a courageous, upright man, a veteran of the War between the States, in which he fought with valor under the colors of the North, and in which he sustained a wound in battle that resulted in blood poisoning. Four years after the close of hostilities he died, from effects of the wound. He was survived by his widow; and she closed her days in Marshall.

James Cameron Beckwith was five years old when his father died. He was brought to Congress Township, Calhoun County, Michigan, where he had his rearing, and all through life indeed looked upon this community as his native place, knowing it so well from childhood. His uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. James R. Cummings, owned a farm near what was to become the present city of Marshall. Mr. Beckwith accordingly went to country school, then completed a course in business college, at Kalamazoo, Michigan. His tendencies were not toward agriculture, but rather toward commerce; and he was resolved to make his career along these lines.

As a young man he entered the lumber business in Northern Michigan, a partner with another whose experience in the industry appeared considerable. It was in this connection and venture that Mr. Beckwith encountered his initial, and his last real, failure, which, rather than discouraging him, filled him with a firmer resolution than before to succeed.

Having sacrificed all the money he owned at the lumbering experience, he returned to Marshall, and now engaged as a grain operator, with his uncle, James R. Cummings. This partnership proved of pleasant relations and of profit, consistently, throughout its duration of thirty satisfactory years, and was terminated only in the death

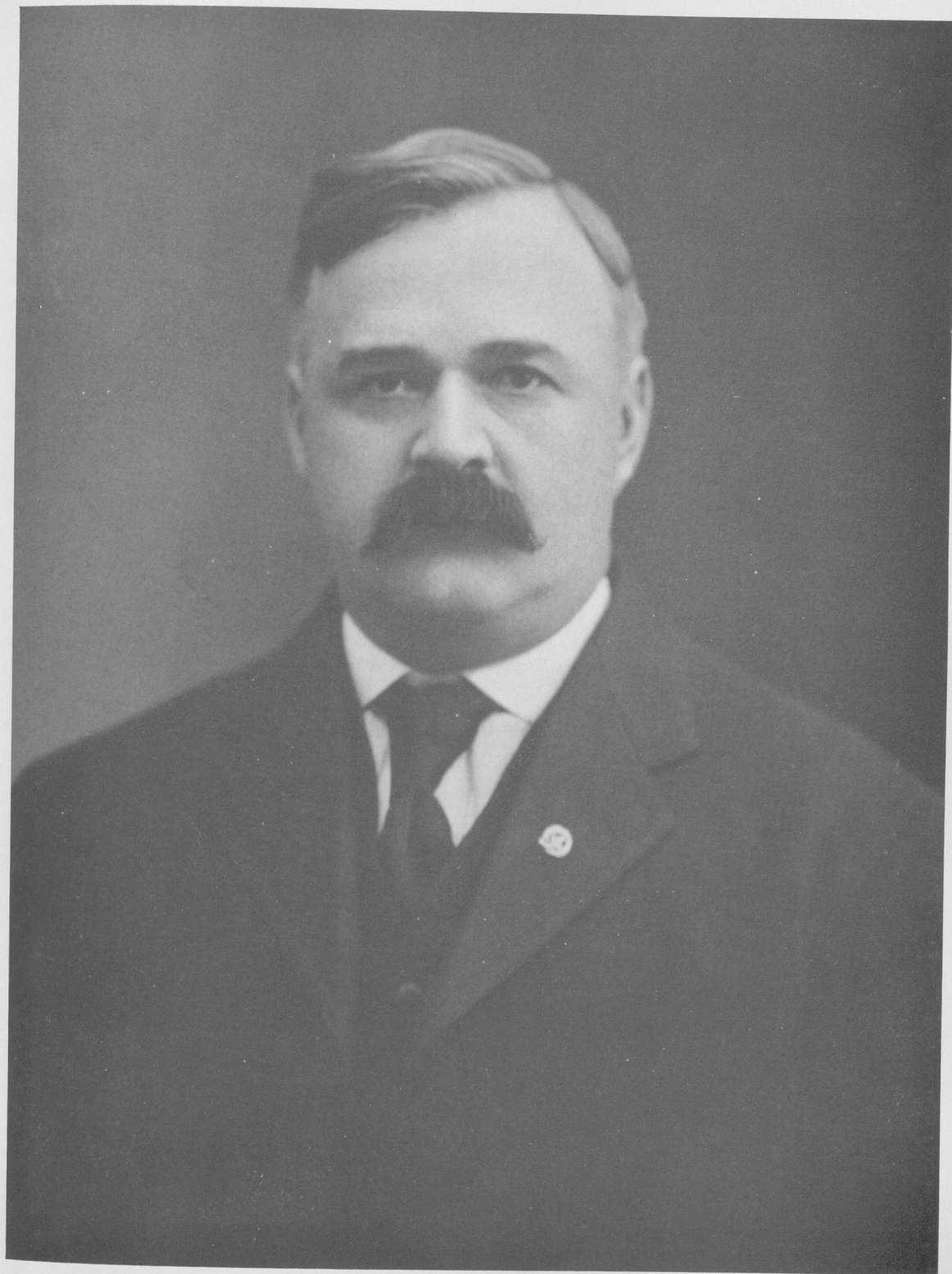
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J. T. Buckworth

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of the senior. For a period Mr. Beckwith continued operations alone, then took into association as a partner Owen Hubbard. Later still he again found himself without an associate. The Beckwith grain elevator was known to the farmers and to the grain trade generally as a house of honest dealing, headed by one whose integrity in money matters needed only his word as a bond of contract. Two years prior to his retirement from the business of the elevator, Mr. Beckwith was appointed postmaster of Marshall.

Mr. Beckwith always had taken a keen interest in affairs of the community. Now, named postmaster, he was in public capacity for the first time. He discharged his duties in a manner evocative of respect from those who had appointed him, efficiently, and to the complete satisfaction of those whom he served. At the close of his term he was re-appointed, in recognition of suitable service. He was in his second term when death occurred.

A strong Democrat, he supported the principles of his party with consistency and influence. He did much for the party in Marshall and Calhoun County, at one time served as deputy sheriff, and on the city council, in which capacity he always bore in mind and desire the best interests of the community and county whole. By the Democratic party nominated for mayor of Marshall, he was elected with a goodly majority of votes; and so successful was his administration that he was re-elected, with no opposition at all. He was the people's choice, and gave the city a government of, by and for the constituency. His was the distinction of serving as a delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore, where Woodrow Wilson was nominated, and thus assisted in putting into the White House one of the most brilliant of Democrats and Americans of all time.

Mr. Beckwith married, in November of 1894, Rose E. Buck, a daughter of William and Henrietta (Wilkinson) Buck. Her parents had come to Marshall a bride and groom, the latter of twenty years, the bride nineteen. They came from Manchester, Vermont, where the family's record is old and of honor. They came to Michigan, most of the way, by stagecoach, as pioneers. Rail trains connected Detroit with Chicago, but the young bride confessed deep fear of the fiery iron monsters of the steel ways, and the groom, devoted to her wishes and apprehensions consented to make the last leg of the journey to their new home by horse. So they came to Marshall. William Buck was an architect and builder. He drew the plans for and carried through construction of several

of Marshall's most important buildings, in which his memory is perpetuated. Both he and his good wife died here.

Mrs. Rose E. (Buck) Beckwith survives her beloved husband. That which he accomplished in his many-sided career was largely through her assistance. She continues to make residence in Marshall, and is a lady of graciousness and charm, much devoted to works of benefit to the needy and to the major movements of civic, economic and social welfare.

Of this union were born five children, of whom two died in infancy, the others being: 1. Hazel, wife of M. H. Kinch, of Urbana, Illinois. They have two children, James B., and Beatrice M. Kinch. 2. Beatrice Nan, who died at the age of thirty, in 1928. She was a charming and talented young lady, a joy to all with whom she came in contact, deeply beloved by friends near her for the fineness of her character and nature. 3. Thelma, who died at the age of seven.

Mr. Beckwith was a Free and Accepted Mason. Possessed liberally of those attributes which retain friendship, he was indeed a wealthy man in his friends, who were numerous, devoted, and who recall him with an affection undimmed by intervening years. Their circle extended well through Calhoun County, Michigan, and their numbers are found today in far places of the nation. Tributes in many came to the family at the time of his demise, all bespeaking the tender regard in which he had been held.

He will be recalled as one of the benefactors of his community, a worthy citizen of the State of Michigan, as a man whose character inspired through acts of enduring goodness, and one who lived in accordance with his ideals.

WEEKS, SAMUEL ALBERT, Builder and Contractor—A figure of importance in Texas life for many years, Samuel Albert Weeks was known as a successful builder and contractor especially in the cities of Ardmore and Dallas. Here he erected many fine homes and was particularly active in the plumbing supply business, extending his service throughout all this section of the State. Mr. Weeks' work was notable for the high standards of excellence which he was always at the utmost pains to maintain. He was a man of vision and deep understanding, able to see the opportunities of the future, and laboring tirelessly for the realization of those ideals of growth and progress set by the communities of which he was a member. For his generous benevolence, his high conception of civic duty, and real love of his fellowman, quite

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as much as for his many business successes, he has been accorded a secure place in the lasting remembrance and deep affections of the people of Texas.

Mr. Weeks was born at Lafayette, Indiana, December 25, 1869, a son of Joseph and Annie (Moore) Weeks, and a member of the old American family which has been prominent in the history of our country. This line was first established in America by three brothers who came to Plymouth on the "Mayflower," and among other important figures in the direct descent may be mentioned Jonathan Weeks, great-great-grandfather of the subject of this record, a hero of the Revolution, who was killed in the Battle of Wyoming on July 3, 1778. He was serving in Captain McCarrigan's company, in Colonel Zebulon's Regiment of the Connecticut Militia, and his name is fittingly inscribed on a suitable monument at the site of the battle with others who fell in their country's cause. Joseph Weeks was in the third generation of descent from Jonathan, of Revolutionary fame, and he inherited the sterling traits which distinguished so many of his ancestors. He engaged for many years in the hardware, heating and plumbing supply business, first in Indiana, later at Emporia, Kansas, and still later in Marling, Texas, gaining success in his work, and the esteem of his associates and acquaintances.

Samuel Albert Weeks, his son, attended the Indiana public schools and was graduated from high school there, early acquiring the habits of energy and thrift and the love of self-improvement which were to remain with him in all later years. He was a keen student of all life, of the trend of events and of conditions and peoples, sympathizing the more with human aspirations because he came to know mankind so well. When he completed his academic training, Mr. Weeks began his business career in association with his father, working in the hardware store at Emporia and gradually gaining a complete mastery of all the details of operation in the field of hardware and building supplies, as well as a sound background of experience for the judgment of business trends and values. Following a number of years at Emporia, father and son moved their enterprise to Ardmore, Texas, where they continued with every success until the death of the elder man. Some time later, Mr. Weeks came to Ardmore where he established a large business which soon grew to flattering proportions, while he himself came to be regarded as an outstanding leader in local business life. Finally in 1923 he came to Dallas, where again he became one of the largest builders and contractors in the section. In both cities he also handled a large

plumbing supply business, furnishing a service of most excellent type in this field. He saw many opportunities for improving the physical appearance of these cities, and always labored for the best interest of the community in this as in all other respects, as it appeared to him upon mature reflection.

Not only was he successful in his own work, but he was also very active in the business organizations touching these fields, striving to secure recognition for the highest standards in construction and supply work, and to initiate principles of coöperation and mutual aid rather than mutual distrust and enmity. He always maintained the keenest interest in civic affairs and the problems of government, lending hearty support to all worthy movements for advance and progress, and contributing generously of his time and substance to many charitable enterprises. In politics he was an ardent Republican.

Mr. Weeks was affiliated fraternally with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Free and Accepted Masons. He was prominent for many years in higher Masonic circles, being a member of the Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, the Council of Royal and Select Masters, the Commandery of the Knights Templar, the Consistory of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, including the thirty-second degree, and the Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Mr. Weeks with his family worshipped in the faith of the Presbyterian Church, and was always active in its affairs and contributed generously to its work. Strong in will and moral character, a deep thinker and just reasoner, he was for years the spiritual director for the men of his church, pointing the way to full realization of the noble Christian ideals of life and conduct. He was also for a long period a member of the official board of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows' home for orphans in Oklahoma, and it is surely significant of the character of the man that he took a boy from this home and adopted him as his own, giving him a good education and teaching him a useful trade. This is only one of many incidents of the kind for which Mr. Weeks was so highly honored, and yet it is doubtful if even his most intimate friends realized how much of his time and substance he gave, how much of himself, that the burden of others might be lightened, for he was never at any pains to reveal the full extent of his liberality.

Samuel Albert Weeks married, on October 24, 1899, at Van Alstyne, Texas, Eva Lena Cope-

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land, daughter of Albert S. Copeland, who was a farmer of that place, and a member of a fine, old and highly respected Kentucky family. Several children were born of this marriage, the four surviving, all living in Dallas. They are: 1. Jonathan Russell. 2. Mary Lena. 3. Betty Lois. 4. Alice Louise. Mr. Weeks asked for no greater happiness than that which he found at home, surrounded by the loved ones of his family. They came first in his thoughts at all times, and he was ever planning for their welfare and pleasure, and the growth of his children to noble and useful manhood and womanhood. In his leisure moments he found rest and relaxation, aside from family associations, in the contemplation of outdoor life and nature, and in bridge, of which he was very fond.

Mr. Weeks' death occurred at Dallas, on April 27, 1927, bringing his life and career of service to a close at the full height of his energies and powers. Strong and noble of spirit, giving his allegiance throughout all the years to the highest ideals of conduct, he yet possessed infinite sympathy for the weakness and shortcomings of others, endeavoring to aid them in their struggles to attain to the better things of the material and spiritual life. The qualities of his leadership, manifested in every phase of activity, were of the highest type. He was a man of all-encompassing knowledge, of innate culture and refinement, an earnest up-holder of the good, and many times he had been urged to take the platform in the Southwest as a lecturer before Masonic and other bodies. Yet he preferred the less spectacular ways of aiding and guiding his fellows. Rather than stand upon a platform and preach, with the true humility of the noble spirit he chose only "to live by the side of the road and be a friend of man."

CROUCH, HITER H., Grain Dealer—Attaining, as it did, success through perseverance and a dauntless will to succeed and exemplifying all that is finest in character and morality, the life of Hiter H. Crouch might well be held as a model before the youth of the land. He was a financial success in life, but he was more; he succeeded in building for himself a character and reputation that will make his memory live long as an ideal among those who knew him.

With a rich inheritance from fine old Tennessee families which both his father and mother represented, Mr. Crouch was born near Jonesboro, Tennessee, January 2, 1858. His father was Jesse Crouch, one of two brothers, Jesse and Hiter. The family was of English origin and there is romance

and adventure in its history, for it is said the mother of the two brothers was stolen from her family in England and brought to the new country while a small child. Jesse Crouch was a highly respected and substantial farmer whose land lay near the historical Boone's Creek and his son received his early education at Boone's Creek Seminary, later attending Massy Creek College. After his graduation from this institution he operated his father's farm for several years, then taught school for a period of time. In 1886 he went West to Farmersville, Texas, where he established a furniture and undertaking business. Seeing larger opportunities in McKinney, he removed to that place in 1890 and for two years operated a similar business there. He disposed of the furniture business to become a dealer in grain, a field offering infinite potentialities in the new country with its vast farming sections. With a steady, consistent success, he later expanded his operations at Waco, Texas, where he continued in business until his retirement in 1917. He went to make his home in Dallas two years later. Mr. Crouch was an independent voter, but so high did he stand in the estimation of his fellow-citizens that, despite the fact he took little part in partisan politics, his opinion regarding the desirability of certain candidates, had no little influence in determining votes, especially in local elections. Actively interested in church work, he served for many years as deacon in the Baptist Church. He held membership in the Maccabees.

Mr. Crouch married, on September 5, 1889, Sadie J. Bounds, daughter of Robert M. Bounds and Melvina (Kitchens) Bounds, the former a merchant of Farmersville, Texas, and representative of a family long established and influential in the State of Tennessee. They were the parents of four children, C. H., J. J., and R. O., all of Dallas, and H. H., Jr., of Atlanta, Georgia.

The death of Hiter H. Crouch on August 24, 1927, marked the passing of a man whose deep interest in and his love for his home and family made him beloved by its members, and who won the deep respect and regard of his fellowmen through his fundamental fineness of character. He possessed the imagination to conceive a noble and high-minded program of conduct, and the power of will to carry it out. He was a success in life, not because conditions were more propitious for him than for others, but because of his unflagging industry and his unquenchable determination to succeed and, of more significance perhaps, he was a righteous, honest, chivalrous and noble personality.

CRONIN, HARRY LEA, Merchant—The surname Cronin for more than two-score years has stood for integrity and sound merchandising principles in the city of Marshall, Michigan. Harry Lea Cronin, central figure of this memorial narrative, is recalled as a leading citizen and beloved figure whose ideals were met by his activities; and so, too, is recalled Harry Lea Cronin's father, Thomas Lea Cronin, a record of whom also follows. Harry Lea Cronin was of the third generation of his line in America, his grandfather, Jeremiah Cronin, having established the family in this country.

(I) Jeremiah Cronin, native of Ireland, married a Miss Lea, native of England. They came to Michigan, located in the woods of Calhoun County, and were among the pioneers here, when wild game was plentiful and Indians not an uncommon sight. Jeremiah Cronin was a man of keen Irish wit. He became prominent in local politics and was elected city treasurer. Both he and his wife died in the Marshall region. There were seven children: John, Jeremiah, Jr., Dennis, Edward, Henry, Elizabeth, late wife of Nicholas Deveraux, and Thomas Lea of whom further. All the children are since deceased.

(II) Thomas Lea Cronin, youngest child, father of Harry Lea Cronin, was born in a small house near the creek on the outskirts of Marshall, Michigan, February 14, 1842. He spent his boyhood here and attended the local school, adding to his education considerably after leaving his classes, through independent study and reflection. He learned the trade of blacksmith, under a Mr. Wells, pioneer of Marshall; but, not liking the craft overmuch, left his place to become a clerk in the store of his brother, Jeremiah Cronin, Jr. He learned merchandising at first hand. Subsequently, with his brother Henry, he founded a grocery store, erecting the building in which this store still is housed (1929). For more than forty years the firm has operated under the family name. An early Marshall resident, Mrs. Irkensinger, had a house on the site when the brothers cleared it to build their block, about 1888. After the death of Henry Cronin, Thomas Lea Cronin was alone in conduct of the business until his death. Thomas Lea Cronin made many friends and developed a large and successful business. He was known for his honest dealings. A hard worker, he died in his store, May 14, 1909.

Thomas Lea Cronin married, December 4, 1876, Orpha Cary, a daughter of Jessie and Adaline (Harrington) Cary, both of whom were born in the State of New York. Her father was a successful architect and builder in the East. Com-

ing to Michigan, he bought a three-hundred-acre farm near Marshall—at a time when the future Mrs. Thomas Lea Cronin was a girl of twelve. He was not a practical farmer, as all his education and training were in other channels; but his son later took over the farm, and operated it with good fortune.

To Thomas Lea and Orpha (Cary) Cronin were born children: 1. Harry Lea, of whom follows. 2. Thomas Lea, Jr., who died June 4, 1910, at the age of nineteen, while a student at Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Shortly after engaging in the grocery business in Marshall, Thomas Lea Cronin built a fine, large brick residence at No. 314 Division Street, Marshall. Here Mrs. Orpha (Cary) Cronin continues to reside. Thomas Lea Cronin is remembered as one of the substantial business men of his day. Like most of the Cronin brothers in his generation, he served in the Civil War. He was placed in the commissary department. Knowledge learned there was later of value to him. His record endures, one of honor and achievement.

(III) Harry Lea Cronin, elder son of Thomas Lea and Orpha (Cary) Cronin, was born in Marshall, Michigan, July 18, 1880, and died here, January 31, 1922, at the age of but forty-one years. He was educated in the Marshall grammar and high schools, and took a course in the business college at Ypsilanti, Michigan, afterward entering his father's business, while quite young. It may be said that he grew up with the business, founded when he was seven. He was familiar with its every detail, buying as with selling. After the demise of his father, he took over the business, and continued to operate it, successfully, along the lines established at its foundation. The business continued to prosper, and grew with the clientele served. Both father and son apparently were "born merchants." The death of two such well established business men left vacancy in Marshall difficult to fill. Harry Lea Cronin was known to the majority of people in this part of the county, and could call them by their first names. His death, therefore, came as a personal loss to many.

Harry Lea Cronin married, November 9, 1902, Myrtle DeLonge, native of Michigan and daughter of Reuben C. and Mary A. (Coombes) DeLonge. Her parents were early Michigan residents, Mr. DeLonge having engaged in farming and realty operation here. The family of DeLonge is old in New England, where it dates to years before the Revolution.

To Harry Lea and Myrtle (DeLonge) Cronin were born: Harry Lea, Jr., Roslea, Thomas

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Wendall, and Carlton DeLonge. Mrs. Myrtle (DeLonge) Cronin survives her beloved husband, and continues to reside in Marshall, at No. 227 North Madison Street. Her activities are diversified, and she is interested largely in works of good.

Harry Lea Cronin was a public-spirited citizen. He gave of his support to all worthwhile propositions for the benefit of the community. Fraternally he was identified with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Knights of Pythias, and the Maccabees. He was a man whose opinions were sought widely and considered valuable by substantial figures; a worthy son of a worthy father, and one whose memory, with that of his father, will endure undimmed by time in its passing.

COLLIER, WILLIAM WALLACE, Man of Affairs—The notable success which William Wallace Collier achieved in the world of affairs cannot be described, in any sense, as the goal toward which he strove. Those who knew him best are authority for the statement that he knew but one course of life, that of honorable devotion to the causes he espoused, and the responsible positions and honors that came to him were the logical and inevitable results of this attribute and the splendid abilities he possessed.

Stephen Collier, grandfather of Mr. Collier, was born in Kinderhook, New York, about 1794, but removed to Ontario County, New York, and later, still following the steadily westward-moving line of the frontier, he again removed, this time to Bedford, Michigan, finally settling in Battle Creek. He married at Burlington, Connecticut, Abigail Emeline Phelps, and among their children was Victory Phelps Collier, of whom further.

Victory Phelps Collier, son of Stephen and Abigail Emeline (Phelps) Collier, was born in Victor, Ontario County, New York, April 25, 1820, but removed with his father's family to Michigan and settled in Battle Creek in 1835. Later, he removed to Johnstown, where his family was the first to settle. From the beginning he took an active interest in local public affairs, and in 1842 was elected sheriff of Barry County. Later he was elected school inspector and town clerk. In 1885 he founded and became a member of the firm of Collier and Coy, of Battle Creek, the concern which later was well known by the firm name of Collier and Wallace. He was also engaged in the hardware business from 1861 to 1876. Meantime, Mr. Collier had served so well in local affairs and won so fully the esteem of his associ-

ates that, in 1864, he was elected to represent his district in the State Senate, where he served as chairman of the Finance Committee. He was reelected in 1866, and again served in the important Finance Committee. When his second term in the Senate was completed, he found that his associates were expecting of him important local service. He served as alderman from the Fourth Ward of Battle Creek during the first four years of its organization as a city, and in 1875 was elected mayor, which office he filled with marked ability for one term. He was a member of the Republican State Committee for a number of years, was elected State Treasurer in 1870 and reelected in 1872, and in 1875 was appointed minister to the Netherlands by President Grant, but declined the nomination. In 1876, he served as United States centennial commissioner from Michigan, and in the spring of that same year, the president offered him the position of consul to The Hague, which he also declined. It is said that "some men are born great; some achieve greatness, and some have greatness thrust upon them." Assuredly Mr. Collier was one of those upon whom his colleagues persistently thrust responsibility. In 1877, he was elected regent of the State University, at Ann Arbor. Governor Baldwin appointed him one of the inspectors of Jackson Prison, and he discharged the duties of that office with ability and faithfulness. Meantime, he had also been achieving success in the business world and had become interested in banking activities. In 1867 he became president of the First National Bank of Battle Creek, one of the leading financial institutions of Western Michigan. A man of pronounced ability and integrity, he won in a high degree the confidence and esteem of those with whom he was associated.

Victory Phelps Collier married (first), in October, 1849, Minerva Pew, of Battle Creek, Michigan. She died in 1861, and he married (second), March 8, 1866, Mary Fitzgerald. To the first marriage five children were born, of whom one was William Wallace, of whom further. One child was born to the second marriage.

William Wallace Collier, son of Victory Phelps and Minerva (Pew) Collier, was born in Battle Creek, Michigan, November 19, 1850, and died in Chicago, Illinois, December 1, 1925, while on a trip. After attending the public schools of Battle Creek he completed his training at Highland Military Academy, at Worcester, Massachusetts, and then, in 1870, a young man of twenty years, came to Detroit, where he entered the employ of DuCharme, Fletcher and Company, wholesale hard-

ware dealers. Thus from the beginning he was identified with the field to which most of his business career was devoted. Later, he engaged in the iron commission business for a time, and he was also president of the Duplex Printing Press Company of Battle Creek, but his connection with the hardware business was continuous. A man of versatile gifts, preëminent executive ability, and exceptional tact, he was recognized as a leader among his colleagues, and as president of the National Association of Agricultural Implements and Vehicle Manufacturers of the United States, rendered valuable service to the trade throughout the country.

Along with his numerous business activities, Mr. Collier found time for other interests. He had early removed his family to an estate of one hundred acres at Bloomfield Hills, a beautiful suburb situated about eighteen miles north of Detroit. Here they resided during the summer season, but, like many successful men, he longed for the abiding and satisfying interests of the all-year-round farm, and as proprietor of Elmdale Farms, he devoted his attention to the raising of cattle and horses of the very best breeding and always of the highest possible individual excellence. He built a beautiful Colonial residence on the hill at the corner of Square Lake Road and Woodward Avenue, and made his estate one of the show places of the district. Always interested in the development of the interests of Detroit, the city of his adoption, he was for many years an active member of the Detroit Board of Commerce and of the Pontiac Board of Commerce. He was also a member of the official board of the State Fair Committee appointed to purchase the Michigan State Fair Grounds and to erect the fair buildings, on the outskirts of Detroit; and was president of the Michigan Trotting Horse Breeders' Association at the time of his death. He was also a member and an official of the Detroit Driving Club. During the World War, Mr. Collier was a contributor to all of the various "funds," and two of his sons were enlisted and ready for service at the time of the signing of the Armistice. Though not a member, Mr. Collier was an attendant and a liberal contributor to the work of the Detroit Unitarian Church. To have achieved material success, to have rendered useful civic service, and withal to have given a helping hand and an encouraging word to one's fellow-travelers on life's road, is success, and the death of Mr. Collier left many witnesses who testify to the sterling worth of his character as well as to the genial,

friendly spirit which made him a welcome associate in all of life's relationships.

William Wallace Collier married (first) Ella Badgley, of Battle Creek, and they were the parents of two children, who died in fancy. He married (second), February 4, 1891, in Detroit, Michigan, Virginia Wright, daughter of Philo Elizur and Frances (Pettibone) Wright. Mrs. Collier is a descendant of Jesse Lambert, who came from England to Milford, Connecticut, in 1636. He married Deborah Fowler of Milford; their son, Jesse, married Mary Gillette of Milford; their son, David, married Esther Northrop, their son, Benjamin Lott Lambert, married (first) Anna Tomlinson, by whom he had one daughter, Anne; (second) Sarah Birdsey, great-grandmother of Mrs. Collier, who died when her daughter, Sarah Birdsey Lambert, was an infant; (third) Eunice Hemingway, by whom he had four children: David Dennison, Charlotte, Louise, and Benjamin Lott, Jr. In all, Benjamin Lott Lambert had six children. Sarah Birdsey Lambert was born in Orange, Connecticut, attended school in New Haven, Connecticut, but later went to the Western Reserve, where she purchased land. She married Sherman Pettibone, and on her wedding tour westward, came by way of the Erie Canal. Their daughter was Frances Pettibone, who married Philo Elizur Wright, and became the mother of Virginia Wright, who married William Wallace Collier. Mr. and Mrs. William Wallace Collier became the parents of four children, three sons and one daughter: 1. Wright, who is a civil engineer. He married Margaret De Langhter, of St. Louis, Missouri, and they reside in Bloomfield Hills, Michigan. 2. Stephen Phelps, who is a civil engineer. He married June N. Leverette, and they reside at Bloomfield Hills, Michigan. 3. Harriet, died in infancy. 4. William Wallace, Jr., who is now attending school and resides at home.

MCWHORTER, WILLIAM SAYLES, Sales Executive—Executive ability of the first order and a positive genius for sales work, brought William Sayles McWhorter to a place of great importance in the business and commercial life of America. For many years he was a valued associate of the National Cash Register Company, division sales manager for the Southwest and Pacific Coast territories and later chief sales instructor of the entire company. His services in this capacity were not only of the utmost importance to his firm, but touched a new high level of achievement in the American field, and have won for him a secure place in the history of sales

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development and in the annals of the National Cash Register Company.

Mr. McWhorter was born on June 9, 1865, at Buffalo, New York, a son of Frank McWhorter, who died in 1903 at Superior, Wisconsin, a wholesale fish dealer and leading business man of Detroit for many years, and of Ella (Swartz) McWhorter, of Buffalo. The family is an old and distinguished one of Scottish origin, the grandfather having come from Scotland to settle on a farm near La Salle, New York.

William Sayles McWhorter attended the public schools of Detroit, early acquiring the habits of industry and thrift which stood out in his later life. When still a boy he began his business career in the employ of the D. D. Mallory Wholesale Grocery Company, of Detroit, with whom he remained for some years, winning advancement for his loyal and meritorious services and becoming familiar not only with the operating details of this particular company, but also with the broad general principles of business success. Later he removed to New York City where he became a commission broker, handling French canned goods and groceries, and finally forming the connection with the National Cash Register which was to continue so satisfactorily until his death. Mr. McWhorter came to the company highly recommended and with a record of success behind him which stamped him as one of the most promising executives in the commercial field. Stationed first at Chicago he handled sales in this district so ably that he was soon appointed a divisional manager in charge of the Southwest territory, which comprised the States of Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, and others adjacent. Later he was put in charge of the Pacific Coast territory, extending from Vancouver to Houston, Texas, shifting his headquarters to meet the demands of business conditions, and making his home successively in various cities in his territory, including Dayton, New Orleans, St. Louis, San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Dallas. Wherever he went he made new friends for his company, and new sales, building up the National Cash Register Company's business throughout the South and Southwest in a phenomenal degree. He possessed a remarkably sound judgment in estimating business trends and values, an insight into the varying problems to be faced and met in different districts which was little short of uncanny, and above all a forceful leadership and contagious enthusiasm which not only carried him through triumphantly in all his own work, but inspired those whose activities he directed to seek and attain the higher levels of achievement. The

sales methods which he developed were so effective and recommended themselves so highly to the president of the company and his board of directors, that Mr. McWhorter was chosen chief instructor for all the firm's salesmen, that they might learn from one who had repeatedly demonstrated his mastery of all phases of the subject. A creator of better methods, he proved equally adept at imparting his information to others, so that as he carried on his work until fatal illness came, it is safe to say that no man was performing a large task with more complete success or serving his company to better advantage.

Mr. McWhorter was always far too busy during his life to have much time to give to anything except his own work. He enjoyed hunting, fishing, billiards, and sports in general, and to them he gave much of what little leisure time he could call his own. In every way within his power, he supported enterprises making for the progress or welfare of the various communities which each claimed him for a short time, or for the larger prosperity of the State and nation, and he was known throughout the Southwest as a lovable, kind-hearted, and public-spirited man.

William Sayles McWhorter married on January 18, 1888, at Detroit, Michigan, May Allen, daughter of Richard W. Allen, a leading real estate operator of that city. Mr. and Mrs. McWhorter became the parents of one son, Allen, now general sales agent at Dallas for the National Cash Register Company which his father served so well. The religious affiliation of the family is with the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Mr. McWhorter died on February 5, 1923, bringing to a close a life of great and useful achievement. It had seemed that he might be spared for still other years of accomplishment, for he was yet in the prime of his strength and ability, but the tasks which he had already performed were many, and few men can match his record of long-continued success. Truly a man's man, he was strong in will and character, a leader, and possessing every trait that goes to make for leadership. Yet he was always considerate of others, kindly and sympathetic to those less fortunate than himself, generous and helpful in every way. He possessed in preëminent degree the happy faculty of friendship, and those who once came to know his warmth and charm remained ever loyal, as he was to them. One of the most successful of all sales executives, Mr. McWhorter was a close personal acquaintance of J. H. Patterson, president of his firm, and his ability is still and always will be a potent factor in the National Cash Register Company's business the world over.

For the better methods of which he was the creator still remain in force, and the memory of his fine spirit of service is still lovingly cherished by the executives and by every one of the vast staff of men who shared with him in the company's work.

ROOSEVELT, JAMES ALBERT, Executive—In the years of a long and useful life, James Albert Roosevelt achieved a career of great success. He was a man destined for leadership. Whatever the field to which he devoted himself he rose in power and influence until he was a dominating figure. In railroad work, as a steel manufacturer, in general business affairs and finally as a leading executive of the oil industry, he left his mark on the development of the country and contributed much to the nation's progress.

Mr. Roosevelt was born at Bering, Michigan, on December 26, 1850, a son of Thomas and Lillian (Van Arsdale) Roosevelt, and member of old Holland families. The Roosevelt family in America has produced many famous men, and Theodore Roosevelt, late President of the United States, was distantly related to James Albert Roosevelt. Thomas Roosevelt, the father, was a widely known builder and contractor, operating on a large scale. He built and owned many large warehouses in the Central and Southwestern States, and a number of these were situated in prominent Texas cities.

James Albert Roosevelt became familiar with the opportunities which Texas offered at a very early age. He was still a boy when his parents came to make their home in Houston, and there a number of his formative years were spent. After his father's death, he and his mother returned for a time to Michigan, but he never forgot Texas and always came back to it in later years. Mr. Roosevelt was well educated. He had the advantage of a college course, and his was a well trained mind in every particular.

At the beginning of his active career, he was employed for a time in Chicago. He was there at the time of the great fire which swept the city and almost completely destroyed it. But he did not remain long in Chicago. He had his own way to make in life and constantly he sought the fields of larger opportunity. Coming to Texas, he became an engineer on the H. T. and C. Railway, and it was not long before he had risen considerably in the railroad world of the South. He was given charge of the mechanics on the A. and N. W. Railway, continuing in this position for a number of years. Naturally of an inventive turn of mind, he developed and patented an improved rail-

way mail sack, and later also patented an interchangeable car coupler which is now in use all over America.

But again Mr. Roosevelt sought the larger opportunities which the future might have to offer, and removing to Franklin, Pennsylvania, he established the Franklin Steel Works, which grew and prospered under his able direction of affairs. He found, however, that he was not happy away from the vast reaches and open plains of the Southwest. He sold his interest in the Franklin Steel Works, of which he had been the executive head, and then became connected with the Galena Oil Company, of New York City and Franklin, Pennsylvania, as supervisor for the Central, Western, and Southwestern States. With his usual vigorous energy, he soon mastered all phases of oil operations, ably directing the affairs of the company which came under his control. Mr. Roosevelt was one of the most responsible and highly paid executives in the Galena Oil Company organization. His knowledge of the entire field was expert and authoritative. If any question was raised concerning the oil industry, he was the man to answer it, and his services were of the greatest importance in the success and growth of his company.

Although business was, perhaps, his chief interest, Mr. Roosevelt was widely interested in other phases of life, and he never stressed purely selfish considerations. In the oil industry alone, he was noted for his accomplishments in the conservation of this great national resource. His efforts were equally effective in bringing about the regulation and settlement of affairs between the Galena Oil Company and the various railroads which it supplied. Mr. Roosevelt was connected with the Galena Oil Company for twenty-seven years, and all of them were years of honor and success.

During this last period of his life, Mr. Roosevelt made his home at San Antonio, Texas, where he was long a familiar figure in the city's life. He acquired a goodly amount of real estate in the city and surrounding country, displaying his usual qualities of excellent judgment in making these investments. He derived much pleasure from a farm which he purchased near San Antonio, directing its operation as a sort of plaything in his later years. Mr. Roosevelt was always fond of the outdoor life. Hunting and fishing were favorite recreations of his, and he liked nothing better than to spend his leisure in these pursuits or in travel. In the course of his life he had visited almost every part of America. Mr. Roosevelt was an intensely vigorous man, and his untamed spirit found solace in communion with nature and the out-



James Albert Roosevelt

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doors. Fraternally he was affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, and in affairs of this great order, he was very active. He was Master of the Lodge at Austin, Texas, for two terms, and was prominently known all over America in Masonic circles.

On January 28, 1875, James Albert Roosevelt married Mabel Nooner, born in Texas, on November 26, 1859, a daughter of John Nooner, who was a farmer and stockman of Texas. Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt became the parents of four children: Maude Lillian; Mabel Claire, deceased; James Norman, of Galveston, Texas; and Lloyd Cartwright, of San Antonio. Mrs. Roosevelt, who survives her husband, continues her residence in this city. She was always his loyal companion and counselor, living with him a capable and helpful life. Gracious in character and lovable in spirit, full of vitality and life, she made his way easier by her presence and lent constant inspiration in all his endeavors.

Mr. Roosevelt died at San Antonio, on March 16, 1924, and his passing was mourned with deep regret. He was a man who left his impress unmistakably upon the circumstances of life which he met—a man of most vigorous character, assertive, emphatic, a definite leader in whatever he undertook. Frankness was a salient feature of his personality. There was no equivocation where he was concerned, no wavering in pursuit of the goal which he set. And yet he was always considerate of others, liberal in his views and generous in his contributions to those in need. He was so modest that he did not want to seem to do all that he did for charity and often persuaded his wife to take up some good work for him. Active in every phase of his career, his warm vitality was never stemmed. He loved life and people, and in the hearts of all those who knew him he inspired depths of affection which will remain through the years.

HOUSTON, DR. ISAAC WALKER, Physician—Fields in which man may work good to those around him are almost as numerous as the various fields of human endeavor. Medicine is one of the most replete fields for benefaction, and he who would be of great service to man can pick no profession more open to service.

Dr. Isaac Walker Houston chose medicine as his life's work. It was given to him to practice some fifty years. All through that period he adhered to the strictest ethics of the professional code, and mellowed science with a fine understanding of human frailties, of the mind as well as of the body. He has left behind a record significant

for its usefulness. In life he inspired many, particularly in the ranks of his colleagues. This record may inspire others still, through recognition of work on earth well done.

Born at Fredonia, Michigan, six miles southwest of the city of Marshall, August 4, 1855, Dr. Houston died in Marshall, at his home, September 12, 1926, aged seventy-one years. For many years he had been prominent in the medical circles of Calhoun County, Michigan, well known around the state for professional excellence.

He was a son of John and Hannah (Whitney) Houston. His parents came to Michigan in early pioneer days of the state, travelling overland in the rather primitive manner of pioneers who settled the old West which has since become the Middle West as our nation has swelled to its oceanic boundaries, and brought with them many pieces of well made furniture which still remain in the family, intact. They came here from Concord, New Hampshire, where several children of the house were born. In true pioneer style, erecting a house of materials at hand, John and Hannah Houston put up a dwelling house and laid out a suitable farm. A daughter, Sarah, who later became the wife of Abe Van Voorhees, was the first white child born in the farming community of Fredonia, Calhoun County, Michigan. Dr. Houston, or "Walker" Houston, as he was more popularly known to intimates, was the youngest of a large family.

On his father's farm in the Fredonia district, Dr. Houston grew to youth. He attended the district school, secured a solid foundation in the classics there to which he added continuously through independent reading in later years, graduated from Marshall High School with markings significant of scholastic ability, and early felt an urge to take up the study of medicine, which, it appeared to him from the first, would offer the most appropriate medium for doing well toward society a real service. He was imbued with the highest ideals of the profession even before he undertook its study; and it is of note here that never once in the long professional life which followed his days of preparation did he depart from those ideals, but fulfilled them all to the uttermost of his talent. For his professional training he entered the University of Michigan, whence he took the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

Dr. Houston left his medical classes at Ann Arbor with a sound instruction in anatomy, and with all the at-that-time latest discoveries of the science. He opened his first offices at Whitehall, Michigan, practiced there a short period, then removed to Marshall, Minnesota, where he con-

tinued at his work for two years. His third offices were at Saginaw, Michigan, and in 1882 he returned to the scenes of his nativity, opening offices in Marshall, Michigan. Here he practiced forty-four years, until three months before death. Failing health caused him to seek retirement near the end of life.

Twice married, Dr. Houston married (first) in 1878, Minnie Ingersoll, a daughter of Judge George Ingersoll. Minnie (Ingersoll) Houston died at Saginaw, Michigan, in 1881, leaving a son, Earl Ingersoll, who died at the age of twenty-six years.

Dr. Houston then married, July 12, 1887, in Marshall, Lillian Dunham, native of this city, daughter of Henry E. and Phoebe (Hanchett) Dunham. Her father was from Vermont, coming to Marshall as a young man. He was one of the earliest of the city's photographers, in business here thirty years. It is of interest to note that Mr. Dunham took many pictures of young men leaving for the front during Civil War enlistment. For four years he was engaged at business in Oberlin, Ohio, but returned to Marshall, and here his years closed. Mrs. Lillian (Dunham) Houston survives her beloved husband, and continues to reside in Marshall. She assisted him greatly in his works, leading the helpful life of a physician's wife—a responsibility that is far from easy. She is a lady of gracious refinement, a supporter of cultural and sociological movements designedly of worth, possessed of many dear friends.

When Dr. Houston came to Marshall he took over the practice of Dr. Church, a well-known physician of his time, and busied himself intently and unsparingly at his profession. He answered calls day and night, to places distant and difficult of reaching, through snow and rain and hot days of summer, in a manner to try his strength severely. Bad roads impeded progress to cases; pavements had not yet come into general use; and his mode of conveyance through more than half his medical career was with horse and buggy. In this, muffled to the ears and oftentimes in danger of freezing on the bitter cold nights of Michigan's winters, he might go out at three in the morning, perhaps to bring a child into the world. Gaily driving in the splendid summer seasons, all was pleasant. But at all times, Dr. Houston had a ready smile for his patients, who gave him their confidence implicitly. The coming of the automobile made his calls less arduous; and in later years, Dr. Houston was forced to deny himself the duty of caring for many "new" patients, though he never declined to call on one

who had depended on him for years. He was a specialist, widely recognized, at obstetrical cases. He stood highly in the profession, had a friendly, genuine personality, and stood as a man among men. He belonged to the American Medical Association and Calhoun County Medical Society, together with various other affiliations. He was a home-loving man, and took much pleasure in direction of his farm, on the Battle Creek Road. Though not a farmer, he had always, since childhood, had affection for the soil. He had a beautiful residence at 306 Division Street in Marshall, and here Mrs. Houston now resides.

Dr. Isaac Walker Houston, as physician and friend, was man's benefactor. He will be recalled through many years for services done, for lives saved, for new lives brought into the world rightly, and for lives closed with the least of necessary pain. His light still shines in memory, a bright beacon in memorial tribute.

HARRIGAN, WILLIAM H., Railroad Executive—In the days when the great period of railroad development was just at its beginning, William H. Harrigan was a boy in the city of Buffalo, New York. His boyish enthusiasm was stirred by the deeds of the great railroad builders, and as he reached more mature years this first enthusiasm was confirmed and strengthened by his confidence in the vast possibilities of railroad development. He resolved to seek a career in this important field, and through the years he remained faithful to the occupation of his choice. His energies and fine ability brought him to a leading position among railroad men of the country, and, particularly in the Southwest, his efforts contributed decisively to the advancement and progress of this section.

Mr. Harrigan was born at Sidon, Ontario, Canada, a son of William Harrigan, Canadian banker, and a member of an old Canadian family which came originally from France. The family records have been compiled as far back as the year 1025 A. D., and in this line are included the names of many who have been prominent in the affairs of both the old and the new worlds.

When William H. Harrigan was only six years old, he moved with his parents to Niagara Falls, New York. He grew up in this part of New York State, attending school for a time at Buffalo. But at an early age his desire was fixed on a railroad career, and while he was still a very small boy he had learned the principles of railroad telegraphy from a local operator. He left home to enter the field of railway service. He worked for a time as an operator in a small oil town in

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Pennsylvania, and at the age of fifteen was quite experienced, being placed in complete charge of a telegraph office, which was also located in a small Pennsylvania town.

From Pennsylvania, Mr. Harrigan went to Milwaukee as a dispatcher for the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad. Then he was transferred to Chicago, and finally to St. Paul, still serving as dispatcher for this road. Mr. Harrigan's earnestness and enthusiasm, his infinite capacity for taking pains, and his strong desire to forge ahead, attracted favorable attention from his superiors and brought him a degree of prominence among the younger railroad men of the country. He was offered and accepted a position at Nashville, Tennessee, and his duties also took him a little later to Louisville, Kentucky. He first came to Texas as a dispatcher at Palestine, and in a short time was appointed chief dispatcher for the International and Great Northern Railway, at San Antonio. From that time, Mr. Harrigan's position in railroad affairs was secure. He served successively as chief dispatcher for the San Antonio, Uvalde and Gulf Railroad, for the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad at Smithville, Texas, for the Denver and Fort Worth Railroad at Amarillo, Texas, and for the same road at Denver, Colorado. Then he went to Pedros Negros, Mexico, as trainmaster for the Mexican National Railroad, and filled this same position at Mexico City. At the end of a long and active career in railroad service he retired to San Antonio, where he made his home until the time of his death.

Mr. Harrigan was a member, politically, of the Democratic party, and although the duties of his life were always pressing he maintained an active and intelligent interest in affairs of government and the civic progress of these communities or States in which he made his home. He was affiliated, fraternally, with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Knights of Pythias, having organized a number of lodges for the latter order throughout Northern Texas and the Panhandle district. The life of his home and the companionship of friends were the source of his greatest happiness, and he liked nothing better than the quiet associations which home brings.

On August 10, 1882, at St. Mark's Church in San Antonio, William H. Harrigan married Addie Dashiell, daughter of Major J. Y. Dashiell, a famous veteran of the Mexican wars, who had come to Texas with General Worth. Descended from a very old American family, he was born in the rectory of St. Peter's Church at Baltimore, where his father was rector for many years. He

served as paymaster in the United States Army, and his distinguished service in army life brought him many honors.

Mr. and Mrs. Harrigan became the parents of three children: 1. D. Dashiell, who is engaged in real estate activities at San Antonio. 2. Lota Mae, now Mrs. Lota Mae (Harrigan) Spell, engaged in research work at the University of Texas, from which she has taken the Bachelor of Arts, the Master of Arts, and the Doctor of Philosophy degrees. She has one daughter, Lota Rae Spell. 3. Mildred Hornsby, a writer and traveler of world fame; much of her time is spent in foreign travel, and Miss Harrigan has written several widely known books on her travels through Great Britain and Europe. Her most recently published volume is called "Rome and Its Environments." Mrs. Harrigan herself has inherited the versatile talent and traditions of culture which have distinguished her family for generations. Her father was a very brilliant man; she herself is a woman of unusual gifts, while in her children are blended the finest traits of character of both the Dashiell and the Harrigan lines.

Mr. Harrigan's death occurred in San Antonio on March 31, 1919. His passing was a severe loss to the railroad world, in which he had long been an important figure, and a source of very great sorrow to the hundreds of his friends everywhere. Versatile, talented, witty, he was a man of unusual attainments, with a broad background of culture which he acquired almost entirely through his own efforts. He was known as one of the most witty men in railroad circles of the country, and the warmth and charm of his character drew hundreds to him in the sure ties of friendship. In the hearts of all those who knew him his memory will live, while the work which he accomplished has become a part of the very fabric of national existence, and will remain in years to come.

THIXTON, JOHN STANTON, Builder and Contractor—Among the men who have labored for the upbuilding of Dallas, Texas, both in physical appearance and in the cultivation of that spirit of good citizenship and progress without which no community can advance, John Stanton Thixton must always hold high place. A builder and contractor of proved ability and long experience throughout the South, it was a day of good fortune for Dallas when he came to this city and made it the center of his activities thereafter. Mr. Thixton's work was always distinguished by the excellence of his designs and the scrupulous honesty of his materials. No building was erected

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by him which did not embody the utmost care which he was able to give even to the most minute detail, and yet these were all harmoniously combined to form a perfectly harmonious whole—an outline of grace, nobility, and strength. He possessed a full realization of the deep responsibility which must come to the builders of a great city, and for this high conception of his duty, quite as much as for his many successes, he was honored and esteemed by the people of Dallas and of the State.

Mr. Thixton was born at Shepardsville, Kentucky, on March 29, 1845, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Stanton Thixton, both of whom died when their son was still a child. The father had been for some years a leading merchant of Shepardsville, a man of distinguished character and accomplishments, and a worthy representative of one of the oldest and finest families of the South. The American progenitor is unknown, but it is thought that he came originally from Scotland, of Scotch-French ancestry, and it is certain that he arrived at an early period in the history of the Colonies, for the name appears in the annals of many sections of the South, and in the records of many important events and circumstances.

After the early death of his parents, John Stanton Thixton went to live with his uncle, Dr. Bodine, of Louisville, Kentucky, and in this home he remained until his seventeenth year. Although circumstances permitted him only the most meagre schooling at first, the boy was eager to learn and in later life attained a broad fund of useful knowledge and culture, acquired through his many contacts and a profound study of people and events. A man of innate nobility of spirit, he was always perfectly at home among people of the greatest refinement and culture, many of whom he numbered among his close friends. At the outbreak of the Civil War, the youth was impatient for military service, so he ran away, and enlisted at the age of seventeen in the Confederate Army at Lexington, Kentucky, on September 12, 1862. Joining Company D, under Captain Jones, of Morgan's famous Kentucky Cavalry, he remained in service for the duration of hostilities, participating in many of the most famous engagements of the war, including the battles of Bull Run, Gettysburg, Vicksburg, and others. His military record was one of distinguished and meritorious conduct, no matter what difficulties were to be faced, and it was not until May, 1865, that he was finally mustered out, receiving his honorable discharge.

With his return to civil life, Mr. Thixton took up the carpenter's trade at Louisville, Kentucky,

familiarizing himself with all details of building and construction work. Later, with a partner, he occupied himself for some years with building railroad stations throughout Kentucky and Louisiana, as the rails of steel and bonds of wood that were firmly to unite the country were carried into the remoter sections of the South and West. Already Mr. Thixton's work attracted favorable attention, and in his railroad work prosperity and financial independence came to him. For two years he remained in Texas, engaged in building work, and then returned again to Kentucky, but he had been much impressed with the possibilities of the Lone Star State, and, with the magnificent future which he was sure lay just before her, awaiting only the labors of men of initiative of vision, he came permanently to Texas, in 1880, settling at Dallas, which was to be his home thereafter until the time of his death. Then followed a full quarter of a century of splendid endeavor and splendid success. Until he began to retire gradually from active business in 1906, Mr. Thixton was regarded, and justly so, as the prime factor in the building and construction activities of the city. It is supposed that during this period, he erected more houses of the better kind, and more business buildings than any other one man in this part of the State. Every structure which rose toward heaven under his direction and control, must be not only well built, but perfectly built, if that was a possible thing, and that is why they stand so bravely today as monuments to his honesty of purpose, his broad knowledge, and complete success.

As he labored in his profession for the physical growth and beauty of Dallas, so Mr. Thixton was ever a leader in fostering the spirit of civic loyalty and pride. He was a prominent figure in many phases of the community life and a liberal supporter of all worthy movements for advance and progress, when once convinced that the ends which they desired would be beneficial to Dallas and its people. In addition to his membership in several leading civic and building organizations, he was affiliated fraternally with the local chapter of the Knights of Pythias, taking an active part in all its work, while with his family he worshipped devoutly in the faith of the Presbyterian Church, to which his ancestors had given their allegiance through generations. A true son of old Kentucky, he was extremely fond of good horses and horse racing, devoting much of his time to this sport, but the source of his chiefest happiness he found in the quiet life of the home, in the relationships with wife and children, and the companionship of warm and loyal friends. This surely indicates

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in an unmistakable way the character of the man and the fineness of his tastes.

On November 2, 1886, at Dallas, Texas, John Stanton Thixton married Amanda Berry, daughter of George W. Berry, a farmer residing near the city. He was one of the leaders of those engaged in agricultural pursuits, a highly esteemed and respected citizen, and a loyal son of the State. Mr. and Mrs. Thixton were the parents of three children.

Mr. Thixton's death occurred on March 24, 1926, just a few days before his eighty-first birthday. His long life of usefulness and service thus came to a close, bringing deepest sorrow to his many friends and acquaintances and to the entire city of Dallas, which had known him and honored him through so many years. A strong and successful business man, the soul of courage no matter what the obstacle which confronted him, he yet worked for the higher things of life, deeming a duty well performed or some generous gift to those in need as fine a monument to leave on earth as any of his finest buildings or most complete successes. A leader among the people of Dallas, he used his influence for the noblest purposes and ends. It is men of this kind who are the surety of the nation—the bulwark of the present and the hope of the future. Dallas does well to honor his memory and preserve his name for the generations which are to come.

SMITH, DR. WILLIAM HOWARD, JR.,

Political Leader—Prominent in the ranks of Republican political leaders in Michigan, Dr. William H. Smith, Jr., was a leading citizen of Muskegon, where he lived throughout the greater part of his life and took part in many of the public affairs of his city and State. A man of considerable ability as a thinker on practical problems of State and matters relating to social welfare, he showed by his work that he was well qualified to mould public opinion and to present cases by logical and convincing argument. So great were his talents as a speaker that many of his friends believed him to be ideally fitted for the legal profession, although he was eminently successful in his own work as a dentist in Muskegon. It is from men of such varied and useful interests that the State and its people frequently derive most benefits, because they live their lives as they see fit, doing valuable work in a number of different fields and contributing in a most helpful manner to the well-being of their fellows. Many were the friends and acquaintances of Dr. Smith, whose death was a cause of widespread sorrow in Muskegon and wherever he was known.

A native of Nunica, Michigan, where he was born September 4, 1882, he was a son of William Henry and Belle (Hunter) Smith. His father, who for many years was a political power in Muskegon, having held several offices, including that of sheriff, county treasurer and county clerk, accumulated a considerable quantity of real estate in Muskegon; and, now retired, spends his winters in Florida. At one time, when his father was county clerk, Dr. Smith was employed in the same office. Dr. Smith was one of the three children of William H. and Belle (Hunter) Smith: 1. William H., now deceased, of further mention. 2. Clifford. 3. Clyde. Of these, William Howard Smith, with whom we are concerned in this biography, was only a small child when his family removed from Nunica to Muskegon to take up their abode. So it was that he attended public schools in Muskegon instead of in his native place; and from the Muskegon High School he was graduated at the age of sixteen years. Although only sixteen, he succeeded in enlisting in the 34th Michigan Regiment at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, and in that conflict he saw service in Cuba. Dr. Smith was under fire in the reserve attack on San Juan Hill in July, 1898, the same engagement in which President Roosevelt and his rough riders fought. While fighting in this war, he contracted fever, as did so many of his fellows, and it is said that this misfortune went far toward hastening his death through lowering his chances of recovery from his last illness, although throughout his life he was robust in appearance. His friends say that he was a martyr to his country just as surely as though he had died on the field of battle. Returning from the war, he completed his schooling at Valparaiso, Indiana, where he attended college, and later took up the study of dentistry at the Chicago Dental College, from which he was graduated in the class of 1910. He decided to become a dentist because such was his father's wish, despite the fact that he himself had desired to be a lawyer; and, while he was most successful in his work and acquired a large practice, he never lost that interest in the law which he formed at an early age. He began his practice in Muskegon in 1910, the year of his completion of his professional studies, and enjoyed a large clientele, among which were numbered many of the most substantial families of this region of the State.

Dr. Smith first became prominent in politics in Muskegon during the administration of Governor Albert E. Sleeper, having directed the Sleeper campaign in Muskegon County, and having been recognized as one of the Chief Executive's trusted

lieutenants when the Governor took office at Lansing, the State's Capital. From that time onward, a staunch Republican in his views, he was active in political affairs. He was in charge of the Muskegon Free Employment Bureau during the Sleeper administration, and in the last twelve years of his life served as a delegate to most of the political conventions here and also to many of the State conventions of his party. In the year of his death he was a leader in the Republican County convention, and was chosen a delegate to the district meeting at Traverse City and the State convention at Detroit, both of which gatherings he attended. He became ill on the day after his return from the Detroit conclave. He could have been named a delegate to the Kansas City convention which in 1928 nominated Herbert Hoover for the Presidency of the United States, but declined this honor, according to Muskegon political leaders who were present at the district convention. The proposal to name him came after a deadlock between the forces of Senator Thomas Reed, of Shelby, and Dr. Louis Webber, of Fremont. A speaker of marked ability, Dr. Smith demonstrated, upon any occasion which required him to address a gathering, his capacity for presenting a case convincingly and for winning converts to his point of view. It was perhaps this adaptability to logical thought and argument that caused people who knew him well to see in him signs of the born lawyer. Active in many different phases of public life, Dr. Smith was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the United Spanish War Veterans.

Dr. Smith married, on November 9, 1904, Bertha Campbell, of Chicago, Illinois, a daughter of Peter J. and Belle (MacFadyen) Campbell, of Toronto, Ontario, Canada. To this marriage there were born two children: 1. Alberta. 2. Robert, a student at Morgan Park Military Academy, in Chicago. Dr. and Mrs. Smith removed to the present Smith home, at No. 1736 Schuyler Street, Muskegon, in 1915.

The death of Dr. William Howard Smith, which came in Muskegon, Michigan, on May 2, 1928, was a cause of widespread grief among his many friends in this city, throughout the State, and wherever he was known. Many beautiful letters and tributes of different sorts poured into the stricken home upon the occasion of his passing, for he was widely and favorably known. A man who enjoyed mingling with his fellows, he worked hard in his profession and in many political campaigns, keeping ever in mind the useful purpose of his activity and the welfare of his

fellowmen. His home life was ideal, and, despite his numerous political enterprises, Dr. Smith enjoyed the quiet of his own small family group, which he preferred to the more conspicuous public life into which men are forced when others recognize their abilities and seek their aid. Among Dr. Smith's friends were many of the most prominent citizens of Michigan, people who liked him regardless of their political views and regarded his acquaintance as a desirable and delightful one. These friends included ex-Governor Sleeper, Governor Green and many individuals who stood foremost in political, financial, military, professional and fraternal life, all of whom regarded him, and justly so, as a most useful and substantial citizen.

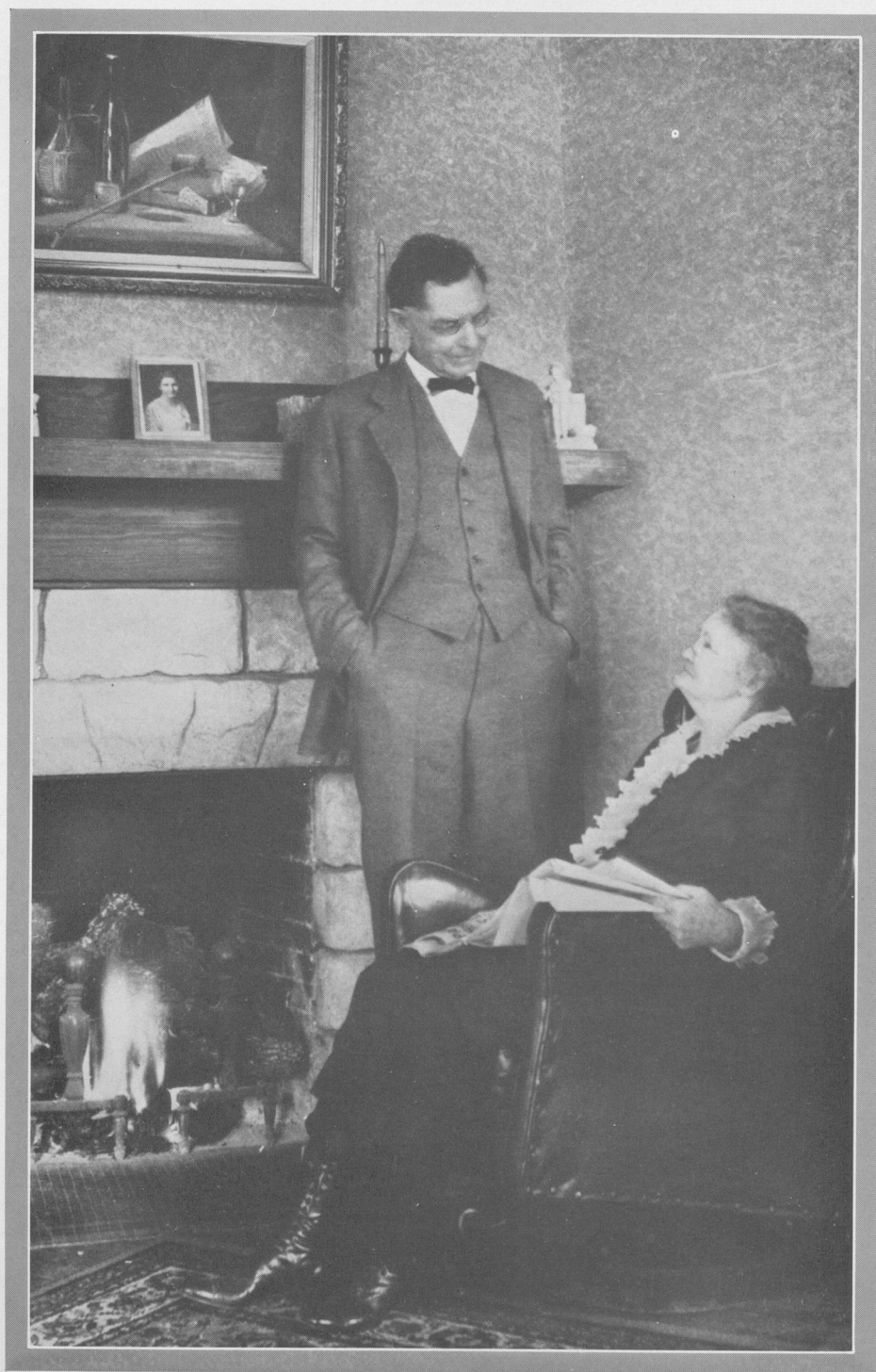
COOK, NICHOLAS A., Merchant—Having come to this country from his native Holland as a young man of some twenty-two years, the late Nicholas A. Cook settled in Muskegon County, Michigan, and from then on until his death some thirty-six years later was a resident of Moorland and of Muskegon. There he became quickly known as an able business man and during the many years, while he conducted successfully a general store at Moorland, he enjoyed a very high reputation for uprightness. He also interested himself actively in politics and in civic affairs and for many years he was one of the most prominent supporters of the Democratic party in his part of Michigan. The last few years of his life, spent at Muskegon, he devoted chiefly to fraternal work, being in charge of a district for the Knights of the Maccabees, work for which he was especially qualified by his capacity for enthusiasm and by his ability to make and hold friends.

Nicholas A. Cook was born in Holland, February 4, 1870, a son of Seth and Pietje Cook, the former a tailor. He received his education in the public grammar and high schools of his native country and there acquired the ability to write and speak fluently, besides his native language, French, German and English. After leaving school he went to work in a bank. Finding promotion very slow and being ambitious to make his way more rapidly, he decided to come to the United States. He arrived in this country in 1892, being followed somewhat later by his parents, whose only child he was. Immediately upon his arrival he went to Muskegon, Michigan, but finding work difficult to secure at that particular time, he accepted temporarily work on a farm. Though absolutely unacquainted with that type of work and not used to it, he determinedly continued with

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Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Hazel

Taken on 50th Anniversary of Wedding

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it for about three months, when he secured a position as a clerk in a general store at Moorland, Michigan, the owner of which also operated a mill. Mr. Cook's versatility as a linguist proved of great advantage and that talent, together with his unvarying courtesy, honesty and dependability, quickly made him a popular member of the community. Some years later he bought the store and successfully continued it for a number of years. That Mr. Cook was able to make this enterprise a successful one was the more to his credit, because conditions then in many respects were very primitive and the margin of profit for a country merchant was much smaller. Country town merchants frequently found it necessary to accept farm products from their customers in place of cash. After operating this store for a number of years, Mr. Cook disposed of it and removed to Muskegon, where he became associated in the newspaper business with James Smith, giving some of his time also to acting as a bookkeeper. Unfortunately the man, to whom he had sold his Moorland store, did not keep up with his payments, and Mr. Cook found it necessary to resume active ownership and management of his business. This, of course, necessitated his return to Moorland. During the second period of his ownership of the store he employed somewhat stricter credit methods and the enterprise prospered to such an extent that Mr. Cook found it necessary to enlarge his premises. He also conducted a pickle station, buying from the nearby farmers and shipping quantities to the pickle centers. Eventually Mr. Cook decided that he desired to withdraw from the responsibilities of his business enterprises in Moorland and, in June, 1923, together with his family, removed again to Muskegon. From then on until his death in 1928 he devoted most of his time to fraternal work. Having been a member for many years of Moorland Tent, No. 501, Knights of the Maccabees, he took over the district management for this organization. This work involved considerable traveling, to which he devoted himself enthusiastically, making many friends for himself, as well as for the organization which he represented. He was also a member of Moorland Arbor, Ancient Order of Gleaners, and Ravenna Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In politics he was a supporter of the Democratic party, in the affairs of which he was prominently active for many years in Muskegon County. At the time of his death he was a member of the State Democratic Committee for the ninth district. He was an ardent supporter of Governor Smith of New York in his fight for the Democratic Presi-

dential nomination and would have been greatly pleased by the Governor's success at the Houston convention, which, however, he was not destined to attend, death overtaking him shortly before it took place.

Mr. Cook married at Moorland, Michigan, March 1, 1895, Anna De Young, one of the twelve children of Klaas and Wiepkje (Hielkema) De Young. Mr. and Mrs. Cook were the parents of five children: Nella, who died at the age of twenty years; Anna, who married Seth Goodman, of Flint, Michigan; Winifred; Jayne, and Helen Cook.

Nicholas A. Cook died suddenly at his home in Muskegon, Michigan, No. 1183 Terrace Street, June 28, 1928. His death was entirely unexpected and came while he and his wife were preparing to go to Europe, to visit the scenes of their childhood. Many expressions of regret at his passing and of appreciation of his many fine qualities came from all sides to Mrs. Cook and her children. The Knights of the Maccabees, in behalf of which organization Mr. Cook had done much valuable work, gave public recognition to his services by officially recording them in their fraternal magazine. Democratic leaders from all over the State of Michigan expressed their sorrow at the loss of their associate, who had cooperated with them so loyally and faithfully for the good of their common party for many years. Though Mr. Cook's life was cut short comparatively early, he had to his credit many years of hard, faithful and useful work and he will always live in the memory of those, who knew him best, as a man who had been honest and straightforward with all people in all relations of his life.

HAZEL, JONATHAN, Pioneer Rancher and Stock Breeder—An early rancher of the Indian Territory, and a man who won his way to fame both in this section and in Texas, Jonathan Hazel gave his life to the development of the great American Empire of the South and West. He became an important breeder of stock, his holdings in land were vast; his herds of cattle, horses and hogs numerous. And in carrying out the activities of his daily career he worked consistently for the cause of advancement and progress. Strong in will and character, aristocratic in bearing as in blood, he was one of those rare men who contribute to the working out of the nation's destiny.

Mr. Hazel was born in Lavaca County, Texas, on February 3, 1852, a son of Seth Fields and Caroline (Buckholts) Hazel. The father, born in South Carolina in 1800, died on February 3,

1867, in Lavaca County, was a man of wide note in the Southwest, particularly in Texas, where he had come as a young man in 1833. He was a veteran of the Mexican War, and for his distinguished service in this conflict he received large grants of land from Texas, within the borders of the Republic. The Hazel family is a very old one of South Carolina, and its members have won distinction in all phases of the South's affairs. Seth Fields Hazel married Caroline Buckholts, whose mother was Elizabeth Brashears, daughter of Susan Vaughn, and granddaughter of John Turnbull, a full-blooded Choctaw Indian. Thus in this family were combined the finest strains of European and of native American blood, and the children in later generations may well bear proudly this distinction of ancestry which few can boast.

Jonathan Hazel, subject of this record, received only a meager formal education. The schools of his day were few, and their quality not of the best. Consequently, the man who would be truly educated was forced to rely for the most part on his own resources. Lincoln did this, and many others of the nation's leaders. Mr. Hazel, too, acquired his education solely through his own fine efforts and ability. He was both self-educated, and, in the finest sense, self-made. In the stirring period of the Civil War and reconstruction days, he grew to young manhood. At the age of seventeen he was on the famous cattle trails of the Southwest, helping to drive the great herds of cattle to the shipping points in Kansas, meeting life in the raw, and winning his way to mastery in spite of all the difficult conditions to be faced. Of such stuff were the pioneer founders of our nation made.

At the age of nineteen, Mr. Hazel began his independent career, starting out as a young stock-breeder in the Indian Territory. Beginning only on a small scale, he built up his resources to magnificent proportions. His herds of cattle, his horses and hogs increased in numbers, and soon he became recognized as one of the first ranchers and breeders of the times. In 1878, he transferred the center of his activities to Pontotoc County, in the Indian Territory, and there he developed large land holdings, until finally he owned a farm of thirty thousand acres, all of it under fence, and more than three thousand acres under cultivation. On his land he stocked the very finest breeds of cattle obtainable, and when these were not excellent enough for his purpose, he undertook the difficult task of raising the standards of the breed with the greatest success. It was small wonder that his reputation spread through all the

cattle country, and that before he came to Texas in 1904 he was known to thousands not only in this State but also through all the Southwest.

In the year 1904 he bought a twenty-thousand-acre farm in Duval County, Texas, disposing of his holdings in the Indian Territory. Although he continued his breeding operations as heretofore, he now came to place more emphasis on the buying and selling of stock, and it was in this connection that Texas knew him best. Energetic and alert in all phases of his career, the passing years lay lightly upon him, and he continued actively in the direction of his affairs until 1917, when he retired and came to San Antonio to live. His were the finest cattle, the finest horses and the finest hogs obtainable in the Southwest. Always he made a point of securing the best, and the influence of his activities made inevitably for progress in the cattle industry.

While Mr. Hazel was still a young man, he was recognized by the Choctaws as a full citizen of that aristocratic and noble nation. The Choctaw blood which coursed through his veins was apparent in his regal bearing, and in the nobility of his life and character. Seldom have the traits of the Indian and White races been blended so happily as in Mr. Hazel's life. He was a man of the finest type, proud and independent in spirit, yet kind and generous toward others, always truthful and always trusting of others. Hazel hospitality became a famous and significant term in the Indian Territory and in Texas, rising far above the usual meaning of the word. The beautiful reaches of his farmlands were always open to those who traveled through his part of the world, and the thought of the royal welcome which waited there, spurred on many a weary traveler as he approached Mr. Hazel's home. Here the most lavish welcome awaited him, with table bountifully spread, and every consideration for the comfort of travelers assured. The entertainment of friends, the joys of home life and beautiful family relationships, and the life of the outdoors were the things which were always dearest to Mr. Hazel's heart. He was fond of hunting and fishing, and in these sports he found rest and relaxation from the cares and duties of life.

On January 18, 1876, at Boggy Depot, the stage depot which was so-named during the Civil War, situated in the Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory, Jonathan Hazel married Eveline Hadley Irwin, daughter of Alexander Irwin, who came from Indiana to the Choctaw Nation, and later to Texas. He fought in both the Mexican and Civil wars, and was a man of many talents. The Irwin family was active in affairs of early Texas

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and the Civil War period, and the members of this family have always been of strong and noble character. Mrs. Hazel was born in Carthage, Texas. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Hazel: 1. Caroline M. 2. Elizabeth Juanita, now Mrs. Elizabeth Juanita (Hazel) Smith. 3. Arthur Oscar. 4. Alberta E., now Mrs. Alberta E. (Hazel) Blake. 5. Lamar I. 6. Pearl Estelle, deceased. 7. George.

Mr. Hazel died at his San Antonio home on September 24, 1926. His passing removed from Texas life a strong character, an honest and loyal friend, and a figure at once noble and appealing. Beyond the suspicion of reproach himself, he measured others by his own high standards, and sometimes the confidence which he reposed in the integrity of those with whom he dealt was misplaced. He wanted to trust every man, but through sad experience he found that there were some who could not be trusted. He lost a fortune in trusting mankind, but never lost his faith. On one occasion his faith in the honor of an associate cost him his entire fortune. Within the miraculously short period of four years, he entirely recovered his losses and went on to new honor and success. Through all his active career, Mr. Hazel was a leader, at first in the Indian Territory, and later in Texas affairs. His were the finest pasture lands, the finest fields of alfalfa and corn, the finest cattle and stock in all the country round. And his was the noblest spirit, the most humanly sympathetic heart. Clean and alert in mind and body, he was faithful always to the highest standards of thought and conduct, and never departed from the pursuit of those ideals which he ever held most dear.

WALKER, ALBERT MACKELROY, Man of Affairs—For many years associated with the Union Bank of Jackson, Michigan, and later identified with the real estate and insurance business fields, Albert Mackelroy Walker, former prominent citizen of Jackson, gave much to the development of his community.

He was born in New York State, August 28, 1860, son of Lebanon and Martha (Harrison) Walker, and died in Jackson, at fifty-seven years of age, May 14, 1918. His father was an educator, for a long period at the head of a school in Kentucky. The family is one of distinction in educational, professional and commercial fields.

Albert Mackelroy Walker attended school at St. Johns, New York, where his brother-in-law, a Mr. Munger, was president of the bank. And as a young man he went to Detroit, to work in

a bank, making a very favorable impression upon his superiors, who remarked him for his ability and pleasing personality. Later, when General Withington was seeking for a capable young man to open the Union Bank of Jackson, he selected Mr. Walker; and Mr. Walker came to Jackson as teller. As such he received the first deposit made in the bank. Advancement followed; he became cashier. Practically everyone who came into the bank, he knew by name, such was his extended acquaintanceship. Through him the institution made many friends. He helped promote its growth and prosperity. Leaving his banking career, Mr. Walker became identified with the Thort Carriage Company, which failed. He now returned to Detroit, associated himself with a Mr. Restreck in the lumber business for four years, and then came back to Jackson. For a time, here, he engaged in the lumber business, with his father-in-law, Silas Heyser, on Mechanic Street. About this time W. B. Webb, a well-known realty and insurance operator of Jackson, wished to go abroad. He asked Mr. Walker to take charge of the business; and later, on his own account, Mr. Walker continued in this business, with considerable success, until the time of his death.

Mr. Walker married, October 1, 1889, Regina Heyser, daughter of Silas and Anna (Kennedy) Heyser, who were married at Norristown, Pennsylvania, and came to Jackson when the city was small. Mr. Heyser became interested in lumber and in building, in the South Sash and Door Company, and accumulated several valuable pieces of realty in Jackson. Both he and his wife died in Jackson.

To Albert Mackelroy and Regina (Heyser) Walker were born children: 1. Robert K., who died at the age of twenty-eight. 2. Mrs. Annie Stebbins. 3. Raymond. 4. Sidney, who married Ruth Walker; and they have two children: Elizabeth Graig and Robert Harrison.

Mrs. Walker continues to make her home in Jackson, where her friends are many and devoted.

Mr. Walker is recalled with the deepest of affection as a man, and with appreciation as a citizen.

BREWER, EDGAR GREGORY, Man of Affairs—For many years prominent in banking and mercantile circles of Michigan, Edgar G. Brewer is recalled with deep and undiminished affection by the people of Marshall, Calhoun County. He was dominant in commerce and finance, assisted in all major movements for the benefit of his community, gave liberally to philan-

thropic causes, and was a true friend and helper of those around him.

Native of Marshall, Michigan, he was born July 1, 1852, the family residence having been located where a church (the Presbyterian) now stands. And he died in Marshall, at the age of seventy-five years, January 5, 1928. To Marshall he gave the whole of his useful career. Edgar Gregory Brewer was a son of Chauncy Marble and Emily (Butler) Brewer, both of whom are lovingly recalled as pioneers in the Marshall community.

Chauncy Marble Brewer was born in Oneonta, New York. He came West as a young man, in 1835, stopping for nearly twelve months en route to secure a fair supply of capital with which to engage when he arrived. For ten dollars a month and "found" he worked, and at the end of his labors had saved every dollar that came to him. He reached Marshall in 1836. The city then as now was a beautiful and thriving place, and he looked about him with satisfaction, realizing that here was a suitable location for future growth in business matters. His savings were not large, true, but Mr. Brewer invested them well—in a stock of goods. This was the beginning of the mercantile establishment which has carried the Brewer name to recent times (in fact until 1926, when Edgar Gregory Brewer, son of the founder retired).

Chauncy Marble Brewer was what may be styled a "born merchant." He added to his stock as business increased. The store grew, became a general merchandising center. It resembled stores of similar character to be found in other cities the size of Marshall, such as were to be found indeed in almost any thriving town, the forerunners of modern department stores. For some time after establishment of his enterprise, Mr. Brewer made trips each year to the New York wholesale markets, and in that manner kept abreast of the times, not only as a merchant but as a man interested in general affairs of the nation. He was a self-made man, and for the most part self-educated. Naturally bright, his intelligence made him quick at any study he desired to investigate. He could figure compound interest without pencil or paper, striking the correct result more quickly, as accurately and with surprising facility of trained mind, than could a banker with his sheet and pen. Of rare good judgment, Mr. Brewer owned sharp foresight. He was a man of great and seemingly unbounded energy, ambition and character, frugal, thrifty, and public spirited. He served as city treasurer on the council, held other posts of importance to

the community, and in addition to conducting his store dealt extensively in mortgages. He became owner of considerable and very choice realty parcels in the Marshall area. He owned also various farms of fertile land and excellent stock, and never seemed to lose interest in affairs of business, in the progress of Marshall, or in his loved ones. He died in his seventy-fourth year, in Marshall, leaving an estate in excess of three hundred thousand dollars. This, at the period mentioned, was considered a vast fortune, and all of it was gained honorably, to the advantage of Marshall and the people of the State.

Chauncy Marble and Emily L. (Butler) Brewer had six children, of whom two died in infancy and four lived to maturity. Those who survived were: 1. Mary, who married Colonel William Wheeler. Both are since deceased. 2. Charles D., deceased. 3. Edgar Gregory, of whom follows directly. 4. Mark B., deceased.

Edgar Gregory Brewer was given his middle name after General Gregory, a personal friend of President Lincoln and who was appointed to give names to many of the emancipated slaves. General Gregory married a sister of Mr. Brewer's mother. Mr. Brewer grew up in Marshall, here attended the public schools, and graduated from high school with markings indicative of scholastic excellence. All through life he was a great reader of the best literature. Like his father, he appeared also to have been born for a mercantile career, and was quite young when he began working in his father's store. He learned merchandising in its every detail, and literally grew up with the Brewer establishment, in later years being the cause of its growth and continuation and prosperity.

Of the three sons, Edgar Gregory Brewer was most fitly adapted to the mercantile field of activity, and while his brothers became identified with other lines of business—in which they became figures of outstanding success—"E. G.," as he was called by associates, continued association with the store, with his father, gradually assuming entire responsibility for its conduct. On retirement of the founder, Mr. Brewer and his brother Charles took control; but in a short while he purchased Charles' share in the enterprise and continued it alone.

Conservative in business as in his opinions, he held to sound, tried and true principles of commerce. The dry goods department in the then-general store predominated. He perceived this with significant thought, and as it expanded he assisted in that expansion. The store became known as a dry goods house, and bore a most

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avored reputation throughout Calhoun County and this part of the State of Michigan. Honesty was always the policy of the management under Mr. Brewer. Only merchandise of known merit was given shelf-room. The name Brewer on a package was a guarantee of the quality of the contents. After many years of successful merchandising, Edgar G. Brewer was forced to retire, due to failing eyesight. In 1926 he sold his stock in the store to Mr. Harper, who, since then, has continued the business. In addition to his store, Mr. Brewer owned several farms and valuable pieces of city property. He was an organizer of the Commercial Savings Bank of Marshall, and of this became vice-president.

Mr. Brewer married, October 15, 1873, Donna Hulett, daughter of Samuel and Clarissa A. (Leach) Hulett, early residents of Marshall Township, Calhoun County, Michigan. The Leach family dates back to the Revolutionary period in Vermont. It is from the Vermont line that Mrs. Brewer is eligible to, and a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. From Vermont the Leach family moved to New York State. There, in New York, Clarissa A. Leach became the wife of Samuel Hulett; and of this union were born two sons and a daughter, in New York State. The family came to Michigan, located on a farm near Marshall, and here was born Donna Hulett, the future Mrs. Brewer. Later, Mr. Hulett moved with his family to a farm north of Albion, Michigan. Children were: 1. Sarah Hulett, deceased. 2. Dewitt, also deceased. 3. Herbert, deceased. 4. Donna, Mrs. Donna (Hulett) Brewer, who continues to make her residence in Marshall.

The Hulett family was distinguished for its members of considerable wealth and influence. Loyal supporters of King George in early Colonial times and the Revolution, they belonged to the aristocracy known to us as Tories. The Leaches were of that sturdy stock of American patriots who fought, bled and died for American independence. Both families followed the dictates of their separate consciences, and served loyally the side they felt was in the right.

To Edgar Gregory and Donna (Hulett) Brewer were born children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren: 1. Belle, who married Charles E. Gauss; and of this union were born children and grandchildren: i. Emily, who died at twenty-one. ii. David B., who married Constance Humphrey; and they have two children, David B., Jr., and Janett H. iii. Martha, who married George Rich; and they have two children, George, Jr., and Emily. iv. Charles E., Jr., who is un-

married. 2. Donna Augusta, who married Chester W. Casper, and they have children: Kirk, Bruce and Barbara. 3. Samuel Hulett, who married Theodosia Saxe, and they have children: Elizabeth Jane, Saxe, and Charles Gorham. 4. Ruth E., who married Rollo Smalley, and they have children: Arthur, Mary Elizabeth, and Donna Louise. 5. Fitzhugh Lee, who married Drusilla Simons, and they have a daughter, Drusilla Jack.

An unusual and interesting custom observed in the Brewer family is that of using the same date for weddings so far as possible.

Chauncy M. Brewer and Emily L. Butler were married on October 15, 1840. Edgar G. Brewer and Donna Hulett were married October 15, 1873. Charles D. Brewer and Anna De Wolf were married October 15, 1878. Belle Brewer and Charles E. Gauss were married October 15, 1896. Mary E. Wheeler and Craig C. Miller were married October 15, 1898. Donna Augusta Brewer and Chester W. Casper were married October 15, 1899. Samuel H. Brewer and Theodosia Saxe were married October 15, 1912. Ruth E. Brewer and Rollo Smalley were married October 15, 1907. The golden wedding anniversary of Edgar G. Brewer and wife, Donna Hulett, was celebrated with a reception on October 15, 1923, and was attended by all these couples, also celebrating their various anniversaries, as well as by many friends and other relatives.

Aside from his home and his business, Edgar G. Brewer derived great pleasure in motoring to his different farms, and examining their progress, though in no sense was he a farmer. He was a loyal supporter of the Democratic party, and though frequently urged to run for office, he declined, preferring to work as a private in the ranks of citizenship. He was prominently identified with the Presbyterian Church of Marshall, serving it as trustee and in other capacities. Ever ready to assist in worthwhile enterprises for the welfare of the people around him, he held a decidedly important position in the scheme of things in Marshall, as did his father before him.

Outstanding in his community as citizen, business factor and man, Mr. Brewer's demise left a vacancy that cannot be filled by another. Tributes came from all walks of life at the time of his death. Each was sincere, bespeaking the warm esteem in which a leader had been held. His memory, honored, will endure long.

DIMMITT, TEXAS PHILLIP, Texas Pioneer—When Texas Phillip Dimmitt, was born, Texas' independence was only two years old. The battle of San Jacinto was still fresh in the con-

sciousness of those hardy pioneers who had fought under Houston to defeat the Mexican forces, and the time when Texas was to become a State in the Union was still seven years distant. Mr. Dimmitt grew to manhood in these stirring days of early history, and in the long span of his life, which covered almost a full century, he personally witnessed every phase of the marvelous development which came to this great commonwealth of the South. Like his father before him, he played an important part in much of this development, and among his friends he numbered the leading figures of the State. He was a man of whom Texas may well be proud and his memory is enshrined in the hearts of its people.

Mr. Dimmitt was born on Bownen's Island in San Antonio, Texas, March 1, 1838. His father, Capt. Phillip Dimmitt, was a captain in the Mexican War. He had come from Kentucky and settled near Victoria, Texas, at a place later called Dimmitt's Point, in his honor. Dimmitt County was also named for him, and at one time a large part of the Rio Grande Valley was frequently referred to as Dimmitt Valley. Thus the name has been a historic one in Texas since the early days of its history. Capt. Dimmitt was a friend of all the early leaders, including such figures as General Sam Houston, several governors of the State, and other famous men. In recognition of his services he received large land grants from the Republic of Texas in the days before it became a State, and also, previously, from the Mexican government. In fact, the business section of San Antonio today stands on the old Dimmitt land grant. Capt. Dimmitt married Maria Louisa Llaso, of San Antonio, a beautiful Mexican girl of a fine old Mexican family.

Texas Phillip Dimmitt, son of Capt. Phillip and Maria Louisa (Llaso) Dimmitt, grew to manhood in the State which was to be his home for so many years. As a boy he attended the Catholic schools of Seguin, near San Antonio, and although this period in school was comparatively brief, he was a careful reader and student through all his life. He was regarded as one of the best posted and best read men in the State, one who was a deep and independent thinker and who kept constantly abreast of developments in the world of affairs and the great field of human knowledge. At the outbreak of the War Between the States, following the completion of his early education, Mr. Dimmitt joined the Texas troops and served continuously until the end of the conflict with distinction and honor. He was mustered out in Virginia, and slowly made his way back to Texas,

settling near Indianola, on a farm. In addition to agricultural occupations, he also operated a freighting business, carrying freight and merchandise to the frontier towns.

Meanwhile Mr. Dimmitt had married. On his way home from Virginia to Texas he met his future wife, Mary Catherine Corder, on a Tennessee farm. Thus while he made his long freighting trips, his wife and children were left alone for extensive periods, living the life of the pioneers and experiencing all the isolation and dangers of that life. Mr. Dimmitt carried on this business for some years, overcoming the many difficulties which beset him, winning honor, success, and financial profit. After a time, however, he moved with his family to Seguin, and there purchased the famous Magnolia Hotel. It was here that scores of prominent characters were wont to stop and as their host, Mr. Dimmitt became intimate with all of them. Thus he was a close friend of many celebrities, not only of Texas but also of the whole country. He established and maintained the highest quality of service, and here, as in other ventures of his life he won the greatest success. Mr. Dimmitt operated a large livery stable with many fine "rigs." Both the hotel and the livery became widely known in this early period of Texas history.

From Seguin Mr. Dimmitt came to Sayres, near San Antonio. Here he operated a large farm for a period of ten years, and finally, in 1893, he moved into San Antonio itself, making his home in this city thereafter until the time of his death. Mr. Dimmitt was always extremely active in support of worthy civic movements. He kept the best interests of the State and its people at heart, and worked steadfastly for the advancement of the public welfare. At Seguin he took a prominent part in local politics, and although at San Antonio, he was not so active in this field, he never neglected his civic duty or failed to give generously of his time and substance to civic causes. Mr. Dimmitt was affiliated for a time with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His favorite diversion was study and reading.

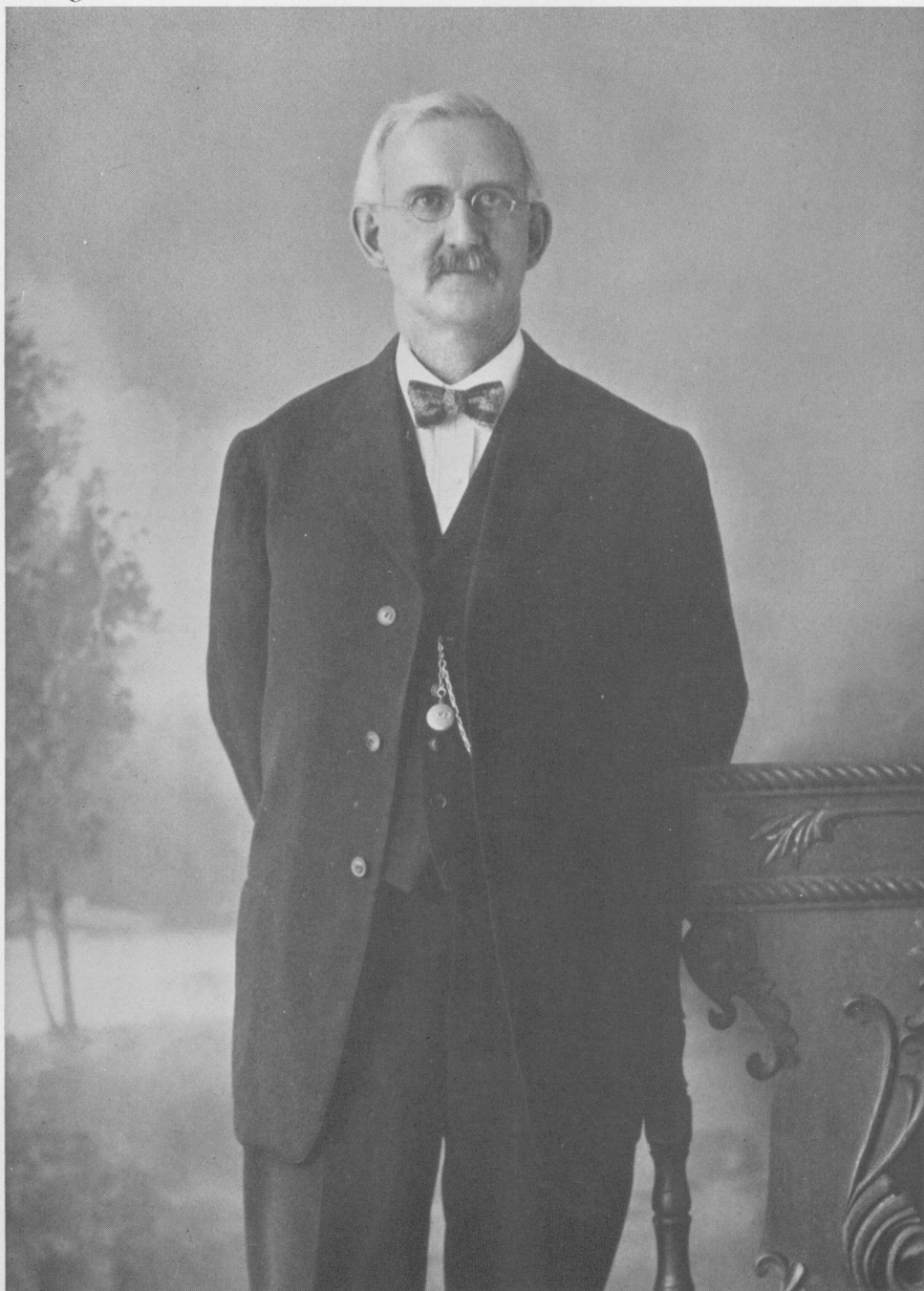
In October, 1886, at Kelso, in Fayette County, Tennessee, Texas Phillip Dimmitt married Mary Catherine Corder, daughter of John Corder, a farmer of that county. Mr. and Mrs. Dimmitt became the parents of seven children: 1. Annie, now Mrs. Charles George, of Temple, Texas. 2. Phillip, of San Antonio. 3. Leona, now deceased, she married P. J. McKenna, and was lost in the disastrous Galveston flood of 1900. 4. May, who is now Mrs. W. L. Martin of San Antonio. 5. John, also of this city. 6. Texas, who resides

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Edgar D. Kneeland

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in Montana. 7. Nell, who is now Mrs. H. A. Lamberth, of San Antonio.

Mr. Dimmitt died in this city on January 19, 1929, in the ninety-first year of his age. His life was crowned with years and honor, and until the end he maintained the keenest interest in the State which he loved so well. He kept constantly abreast of the times, not only in the world of politics and affairs, but also in science, invention, education, literature, and the broadening viewpoint which the twentieth century brought. He refused to live in the past. He lived in the present and planned for the future. Progressive, fair, and unbiased, the soul of honor and integrity, he believed steadily in the Jeffersonian creed of equality of and to all men alike. Mr. Dimmitt was a staunch and independent figure, determined, almost brusque in manner, and yet generous and kind to all who deserved his kindness. His life was of the greatest value to Texas, and his example shines today among all men, a beacon light along the path of progress.

KNEELAND, EDGAR OZIAS, Man of Affairs—The preparation of biography interests the reviewer from several causes. First, each man or woman written of has had a different life, unique as compared with all others, this singleness being dependent on that person's character and environment. Secondly, each has a different ancestry, this being, oftentimes, of historic bearing (as in the present instance, having to do with the late Edgar Ozias Kneeland). Thirdly, the tendencies of each subject's forebears tend to become outstanding in one or more directions, thus giving to a family certain distinctive traits. And fourthly, each individual figuring in biographical narrative has attained to a certain point which may be termed the climax of his career. All these prove absorbing.

Edgar Ozias Kneeland's life was marked for its usefulness to mankind, not in a spectacular sense, but in a consistent, whole-souled career of conscientious effort. His career may rather be termed one of satisfaction than of signal distinction; but it is exemplary in matter of record as unfolded here. He, as an individual, was especially of interest as a man, and now as the central figure in this narrative, because of his illustrious ancestry; and lastly, the tendencies which ruled his life were inherent with the family, largely.

He was the seventh in his line in the United States; his family was, and is, one of the oldest in America; and its old-world origin dates back to 1225, even antedating that in the legends of

the Dark Ages. According to well established tradition, the Kneelands were among the Vikings that swept over Northern Europe before the tenth century. Many settled in Scotland, where the name was, and is, spelled Kneland, with a single "e." Alexander Kneland, born about 1225, was a wealthy prelate, of Kilsperdie Gowrie, Scotland; and from him there were many descendants who distinguished themselves at war and at peace. Alexander married Margaret Wallace, daughter of Adam Wallace. Their son, James Kneland, fought with Sir William Wallace. He was at the battles of Stirling and Falkirk. For his services he was given lands in the Barony of Calder (now Lanarkshire), Scotland, known as Kneland. Captain John Kneland, son of Major William Kneland, was born at Kneland about 1550. He was the father of Edward Kneeland (note the doubled vowel), who was the progenitor in America, from whom Edgar Ozias Kneeland was descended in the seventh generation. At this point, the break of migration from Scotland to America, are presented arms registered in the name:

(*Kneland-Kneeland*) *Arms*—Azure, a hare salient argent with a hunting horn vert garnished gules hanging about the neck.

Crest—A falcon standing on a sinister hand glove proper.

Mottoes—*Non Sibi* and *For Sport*.

(I) Edward Kneeland, founder of the Kneeland line in America, was born at Kneland, Scotland, about 1580, came to the Colonies about 1630 (with his brother John), settled at Ipswich, Massachusetts, fought in King Philip's War, and died at Ipswich.

(II) Benjamin Kneeland, son of Edward Kneeland, was born at Ipswich, July 7, 1679, and died at Hebron, Connecticut, February 18, 1743. His home at Hebron remained in the family one hundred and fifty years. He married one of the name Abigail, and had ten children.

(III) John Kneeland, son of Benjamin and Abigail Kneeland, was born in Framingham, Massachusetts, June 6, 1710, and helped found Marlboro, Connecticut. He married Mehitable Lord. They had seven children.

(IV) Benjamin (2) Kneeland, son of John and Mehitable (Lord) Kneeland, was born at East Haddam, Connecticut, November 21, 1746. He married and was the father of seven children.

(V) Simeon Kneeland, son of Benjamin (2) Kneeland, was born October 23, 1779, and died November 13, 1846; married one of the name Prudence; and they had nine children.

(VI) Ozias H. Kneeland, son of Simeon and

Prudence Kneeland, and father of Edgar Ozias Kneeland, of whom follows directly hereunder, was born in Charleston, Montgomery County, New York, October 31, 1808, and died in Battle Creek, Michigan, July 26, 1895, at the home of Edgar Ozias Kneeland. He married, April 1, 1829, Phebe J. Ford; and after her death removed to Battle Creek. In the family were children: 1. Orville, born February 4, 1830. 2. Sally Moriah, born May 8, 1833. 3. Judith Ann, born July 24, 1837. 4. Prudence Adaline, born May 27, 1839. 5. Tryphena, born February 8, 1846; married William H. Mason, late distinguished citizen of Battle Creek, whose biography appeared under "Mason and Allied Families" printed in "Americana," American Historical Magazine, and published in book form by the American Historical Society, Incorporated, New York City, in 1925. 6. Amanda Malvina, born December 19, 1852, died in 1856. 7. Edgar Ozias, of whom further.

(VII) Edgar Ozias Kneeland, youngest child of Ozias H. and Phebe J. (Ford) Kneeland, was born in Montgomery County, New York, December 2, 1853, and died at his residence in Battle Creek, Michigan, March 22, 1921, at the age of sixty-seven years. He was educated in the schools of his district, finding in their rural simplicity a right atmosphere for mental development. Instruction then was presented in a less complicated form, and fewer and more necessary subjects held the top of the curriculum. Reading, writing and arithmetic still were the basis for life's training—as indeed they are today—with less stress on psychology and the matter of complexes, such as may befuddle a mind unready at the present time. The atmosphere of his childhood was wholesome; the result of his study was such as to make him enjoy further study after school days, this to be carried on independently, problems to be thought out by himself, and lessons to be learned, therefore, with greater regard for the privilege of mental culture. Edgar Ozias Kneeland came to be a man truly well educated, and in no narrow sense. He came to possess an admirable philosophy of life, kindly in its disposition toward his fellowmen. He read liberally of current affairs at home and abroad, analyzed these as he read with a matured wit, and formed, after thorough reflection, his own opinions. His was an independent mind, built up by means of independent research into the lives of men and the substance of ideas and things.

As there were seven children in the family, and as he was the youngest, it fell to him to assist his father and elder brothers and sisters at their tasks upon the farm. He went to work at an age

which would be considered early—though he was no stranger to work in childhood, as always there were chores about the farming tract in Montgomery County—and received his practical experience at life before maturity. His outlook on life became practical, but was not robbed of vision, and gained in courage and fortitude. While still a lad he applied himself to learn the trade of shoe and harness maker. He became an expert in this field before the age of twenty-one. He applied himself diligently to his work, saved his money, progressed with the months and years; and hence when he fell in love he was in a position to support a wife. His marriage, during Centennial Year, was perhaps the first important event in his career. Already he had his foot firmly set upon the ladder of a useful and successful life, and the inspiration gained from the help and confidence of his bride opened the throttles of pioneer vision which brought him to Michigan.

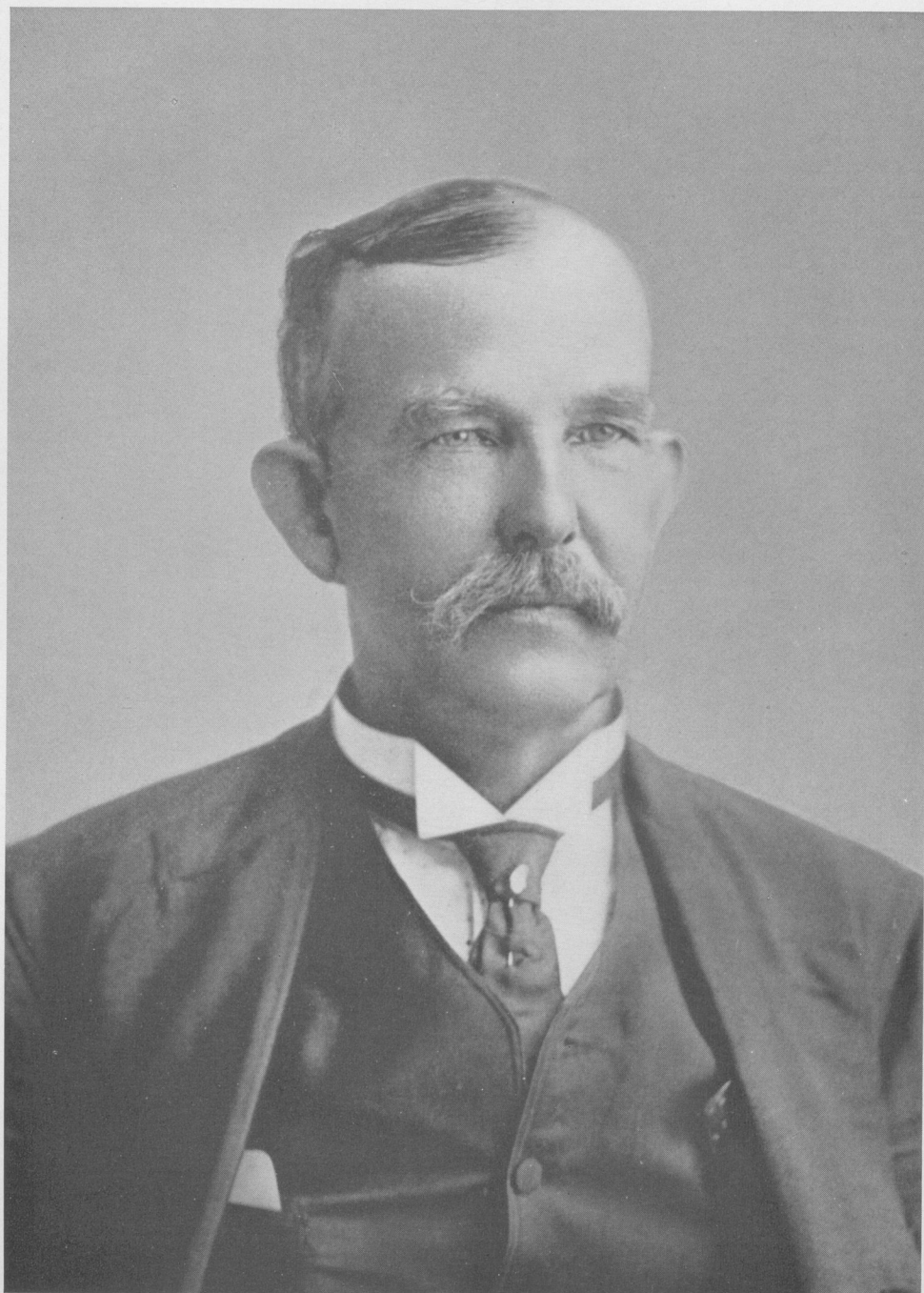
Edgar Ozias Kneeland married Lottie S. Clute, of Schoharie, New York, a daughter of John and Frances (Styles) Clute, member of a family high in the regard of their community. Seven years thereafter they put into effect their long-planned removal to Battle Creek, where Mrs. Kneeland continues to make her residence. Of this union was born a daughter, Frances J. Kneeland, who, for several years, taught in the public schools of Battle Creek. A lady of gifted intelligence and sound training therefor, she quickly made for herself a highly regarded position in the city's teaching staff. Frances J. Kneeland married George Edward Martin, who is well known to musical circles of Battle Creek and other centers of Michigan; and they continue to make their home in Battle Creek with her mother, Mrs. Lottie S. (Clute) Kneeland, at No. 202 Upton Avenue. This residence was erected by Mr. and Mrs. Kneeland about 1884, soon after they came to Battle Creek. They soon perceived that the city's future was a matter of time, and that it would be a community well suited to their tastes. They helped to build the community, and Mrs. Kneeland, who now has lived here more than forty years, has to her credit much work of constructive benefit as a citizen. Many of the interests which she held jointly with Mr. Kneeland she has retained, and these, largely embrace matters of civic, church and charitable support. To her the city is filled with happy memories, not the least of which concern those first years spent here with her beloved husband, with whom she created a new home.

When Edgar Ozias Kneeland came to Battle Creek the city already had demonstrated in large

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John A. Caplen

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measure what it was to become. He saw here opportunity which satisfied his practical vision, and became identified with the Advance chain of stores, operated by his brother-in-law, aforementioned, the late William H. Mason, one of the city's outstanding citizens and men of business. In various capacities of augmented responsibility he was employed in the Advance interests over a period of twenty-four years. At the conclusion of this extended period he withdrew from the association in order to enter business for himself, and chose the shoe business, having had an unusual experience in it, as fully skilled shoemaker in time past. He built up a very sound commercial enterprise in Battle Creek. He did not achieve wealth, nor did he care to achieve it, being content with moderate success, rather placing his stamp of proper value on a full life as defined by the philosophers than upon economic dominance. His enterprise flourished substantially with the years; he made investments which turned out well, for he went into them after deliberation; and when the time came for him to pass, he left his loved ones with a comfortable sufficiency.

Conservative in business policies, Mr. Kneeland exercised a fine restraint in all things, save devotion to his home. He was a gentleman at all times and under all circumstances. Life to him was for enjoyment, and his enjoyment did not consist of pleasures too often vaporous and hollow, but in development of self, self-improvement as to mind and conscience.

Friends came to him quickly. His smile, warm and reassuring, was as firm a bond of unity as his hand, which gave assurance of integrity to be trusted. The utmost confidence was his from all intimates, and his counsel, particularly to young men, brought pleasing results in the shape of improved manhood and higher ideals. He was a man of careful judgment, seldom given to error, but quick to make that error good when so it fell. He was a man's man, dearly beloved, and will be remembered long, an honorable member of an honorable house.

CAPLEN, JOHN ALBERT, Realty Operator and Builder—A champion of Galveston, Texas, in all the trying years of its early development and growth, John Albert Caplen, builder and dealer in real estate, was recognized by the people of a grateful city as one of the most important figures in its life. He had the utmost faith in Galveston, in storm and sunshine, when other men faltered and when they did not. His fine ability and energy, and calm critical judgment, were always at the disposal of the city, and his confidence

in its future, backed by long-term investments, meant much in its marvelous progress.

Mr. Caplen was born at Galveston, on August 21, 1849, a son of Charles Selim and Mrs. Louisa E. Edwards (Page) Caplen. His father had come from England to the South when he was still a young man, becoming an important contractor and builder here, particularly during the period of the Civil War.

When John Albert Caplen was only seven years old, his father was lost at sea while on a trip to England on business, and thus in extreme youth he was called upon to make his way in the world. His education was limited to attendance at the grammar schools of his birthplace, but although his formal academic training was thus cut short, he remained throughout life a student of men and affairs and an omnivorous reader of good books. Thus he was not only self-educated, but truly educated, a man of wide general information and culture. At the age of ten, when most men have hardly begun their preliminary training, he began the business of life, and worked to support his widowed mother. At first he was employed as a runner in the local express office, and later, as his talents developed, went into the express company's service on-board trains. At the age of twenty-one he began an independent enterprise, establishing a grocery store at the corner of Twenty-first and Mechanic streets, Galveston, which he operated successfully during his days, while at night he studied law. He later disposed of the grocery store, and with J. R. Seligman opened a mercantile store at the corner of Twenty-first and Market streets, which they conducted for twelve years. Such ambition and inexhaustible energy could not but bring their own reward, and it was not long before he had risen to a position of the utmost prominence in Galveston life.

While Mr. Caplen never practiced, he was really an authority on law, with a wide knowledge of all its branches, and a particularly deep insight in its application to real estate transactions and problems. With the capital acquired through the operation of his grocery business, plus his own initiative and great talents, he later entered the real estate field, establishing an office on Twentieth Street. From modest beginnings, he developed a tremendous business, and accumulated vast holdings, not only in city property alone, but in land throughout all Texas, including timber land, pasturage, ranches, etc. His judgment in all questions of values and trends was invariably sound, and he never lacked the courage of his convictions, throwing in his lot whole-heartedly with the development of Galveston and the State.

Active in all city affairs, and universally recognized as one of Galveston's most able and progressive citizens, he assumed the leadership in the re-building projects made necessary by the disastrous storm and floods of the year 1900. In this emergency it seemed natural that he should take command, and his faith in the city, storm-swept though it was, was both contagious and inspiring, influencing hundreds in their decision to remain loyal to Galveston and not to desert it in its hour of need. Mr. Caplen was easily the prime factor in the successful rebuilding of the city, and the debt of gratitude which the people of this section owed him was many times publicly acknowledged.

Mr. Caplen was always a builder, a constructive worker in those fields which claimed his attention, and much of Galveston's present prosperity is directly traceable to his efforts. He was sent on several occasions by the local Chamber of Commerce to such cities as Chicago, and Kansas City as a "booster" for Galveston, pointing out the advantages which it offered for residence, industry and commerce. He was influential in bringing many new inhabitants to this section, and many an industrial enterprise made its decision to locate here through the persuasive character and the logic of his arguments. In other communities, too, where he owned land, he was a factor in growth and progress, the town of La Porte, on Galveston Bay, being built on a great ranch which he owned.

Although active in all city affairs, Mr. Caplen would never consent to hold public office, and his many services in the public interest were carried out free from the restraints and restrictions of official position. He was a prominent member of many local organizations, however, including the Galveston Chamber of Commerce, the local lodge of the Knights of Pythias, and of the Woodmen of the World, of which latter order he was a charter member, and a prime factor in its organization. He was utterly devoted to his home and family, loving and kind in his relations here as in every contact which he made through life. His generous contributions were well known, both to organized charity and to individual cases of need, and, indeed, few people in this city's life have done more to aid the poor, the sick, and the distressed. Mr. Caplen's acute intelligence was directed to many fields. He was a recognized expert on wood and timber, and the vast mineral resources of the State. In these things he found rest and recreation, but it was highly characteristic of the man that even in his moments of relaxation he was engaged in some useful work. He had an extensive

collection, for instance, of all the different woods which might be grown successfully in Texas, and through his expert knowledge he did much to establish the widespread timber lands of the present day, and to remove the danger of their exhaustion. Mr. Caplen was also engaged in much mineral research work, including the analysis and classification of specimens and other activities. He was a deep student all his life and always a profound thinker. The value of his work was recognized in many fields of scholarship and research.

On February 15, 1881, John Albert Caplen married Nancy J. Nicholson, daughter of the Rev. Peter Nicholson, of Seabrook, Texas. The latter was a prominent missionary in the Southern Methodist Conference, a true Man of God, and widely known for his establishment of many Methodist churches in the Southwest. Mr. and Mrs. Caplen became the parents of four children: 1. Dr. J. E., a dentist at Dallas, Texas. 2. Addie, now Mrs. J. L. Leslie, of Austin, Texas. 3. Adelle, now deceased, who married E. H. Parker. 4. Louise, now the wife of Lieutenant-Commander Dr. John R. Poppen, of the Medical Corps, stationed at Washington, District of Columbia.

Mr. Caplen's death occurred at Galveston, on September 21, 1915, to the very great sorrow of the city and all its people. A good man, kind and generous, he had won many warm friends who, quite apart from the value of his life and work, were drawn to him by the warmth of his character. Although many changes have come to Galveston in the past decade, and much progress has been made, the foundation of the city's prosperity was laid in other years, and in this work, which can never be destroyed while the city lives, John Albert Caplen played a leading part.

HAWKINS, CHARLES WOODWARD, Realtor and Lawyer—For a man to be admitted to the bar when in his sixtieth year is no mean achievement. Charles Woodward Hawkins realized this ambition in the closing year of his life, after having made a success in other walks. He came of that stock early planted at Plymouth Rock and the record of his life shows that he possessed in surpassing measure those qualities of character which constitute the greatness of New England. A sound, well-balanced, energetic man of business, he was also ever mindful of those higher interests which build up a community and make it enduring. He was known to Detroit, Michigan, the city of his adoption, chiefly as a realtor and administrator. He understood other lines. He had been interested in many and observant of

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all. But he was second to no man in his knowledge of Detroit real estate and its possibilities. Much of his success had come from that knowledge, and the courage which he always displayed on all occasions, courage to do what he believed, regardless of all other opinion. Mr. Hawkins believed in Detroit devotedly. He went there in the youth of the place and placed his own youth in a fair partnership with it. Their history is a parallel. They went forward together and upon the same theory—that of service. Mr. Hawkins expected to give value received and he taught all who served with him or under him that fundamental lesson. He contributed of that thought to influence other men in the city, and together they helped to constitute Detroit's invincible position.

Charles Woodward Hawkins, son of Matthew and Margaret (Fuller) Hawkins, was born at Columbia Station, near Berea, Ohio, March 28, 1866. His maternal grandfather served in the war of the Revolution, enlisting from historic Plymouth, Massachusetts. His father, the head of a large family and a strict Methodist, was a farmer, the family removing to Michigan during the youth of the son. The latter received his preliminary education in the public schools, including Elsie (Michigan) High School. Throughout the remainder of his life he continued to be a student. In earlier years he took the course at the Detroit Business University, where he was in the same class with Frank Navin, afterwards president of the Detroit Baseball Club. He took several correspondence courses, including one in higher accountancy and one in the law, with the International Correspondence Schools at Scranton, Pennsylvania, receiving one of his diplomas from that institution as late as 1920. He was graduated at the Detroit College of Law in 1921. So heroic was his determination to become a lawyer that he had made no less than five attempts at admission to the bar of Michigan. His persistency finally conquered, and in March, 1925, he finally gained his coveted certificate of admission, thus realizing an ambition that had been his from boyhood.

He settled in Detroit in 1888, entering the service of the J. L. Hudson Company, a dry goods house, as an accountant. He became a great favorite of the famous merchant who headed this concern; became bookkeeper and then head bookkeeper, remaining in Hudson's employ until 1906. He then went to the Reading Truck Company, the largest concern of its kind in Detroit, as office manager, and when Harvey Reading, the executive head of the corporation, was killed in an elevator accident, he was made administrator of the Reading Estate and also had full charge of the truck

business for three years. He resigned in 1914, after Mrs. Reading, too, was accidentally killed. Impaired health necessitated this step, and he turned over all of the Reading affairs to the guardian named for the children. About this time he invested heavily in the Olson & Adams Manufacturing Company, Detroit, and became secretary and treasurer of the corporation. The outbreak of the World War completely ruined this business, whereupon he went to Belleville, Michigan, to recuperate his health, remaining there for a year and a half. Upon his return to Detroit at the beginning of 1916, he joined the forces of the Frishkom Realty Company as office manager, resigning three years later to engage in the real estate business for himself, under the style of the Hawkins-Lytle Realty Company, with Leonard Lytle. This is still a going concern. Leonard Lytle quit the business in 1922, whereupon Fayette C. Hawkins, a son of Mr. Hawkins, came into the business. In September, 1925, Mr. Hawkins was named as attorney for The Business Men's Protective Association of Detroit.

Mr. Hawkins had long been recognized as a dominant influence in the affairs of the Grand River Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church. He was an exhorter in this church, served as superintendent of its Sunday school; sang in the church choir, being possessed of a splendid bass voice; was recording secretary of the Men's Brotherhood of the church, and he became known in and around Detroit as a local preacher. He handled legal matters for all the men in his classes and the church, as well as for the church corporation when it required such assistance. He was a member of the Detroit Chamber of Commerce, the Detroit Realty Board, the Lawyers' Club of Detroit, and of Samaritan Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Politically, he was a Republican. Extremely patriotic, it was one of the regrets of his life that he was unable to enter the active military establishment of the United States for the European War, but though age deprived him of wearing a uniform, he was helpful in many civilian undertakings, campaigns and drives.

Charles Woodward Hawkins married (first), June 24, 1891, Vernie Lewis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lafayette Lewis, of Elsie, Michigan. The children of Charles Woodward and Vernie (Lewis) Hawkins, all born in Detroit: 1. Fayette C., married to Anna Stangel, and has one child, Charles Matthew Hawkins. 2. Henry Alger. Mrs. Vernie (Lewis) Hawkins died November 4, 1921, and Mr. Hawkins married (second), June

24, 1925, Anna Ardell Hall, daughter of Byron J. and Mary Hall.

Mr. Hawkins spared not himself when the common good called. He was constantly active, always dependable, always a keeper of that faith which was the heritage of his fathers. He was essentially a man of growth and advance, and one of those who could be depended upon to preserve the traditions and ensure the progress of Detroit. He died in Detroit, December 10, 1925.

FORSHEY, CAPTAIN JOHN MAYNARD, Railway Executive, Military Leader—In the Galveston life of half a century ago, few men exercised a more important influence in the city than Captain John Maynard Forshey. Son of a distinguished father, and veteran of the terrible struggle between the States, he typified for many the finest spirit of the old South—the spirit of gallant courage and intrepidity, of hospitality, culture, charm, and genius in the world of affairs.

Captain Forshey was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, on August 25, 1845, a son of Colonel Caleb G. and Martha (Williams) Forshey. His father was one of the most distinguished engineering scientists of the day, a civil engineer and graduate of West Point, who commanded an important body of Confederate troops during the Civil War, and for a time was head of the military institutes of Ruthersville, and Galveston. He was one of the most important American military theoreticians of the middle nineteenth century. Captain Forshey's grandfather, a member of the celebrated French family of this name, had come to America from France and established the line in the South.

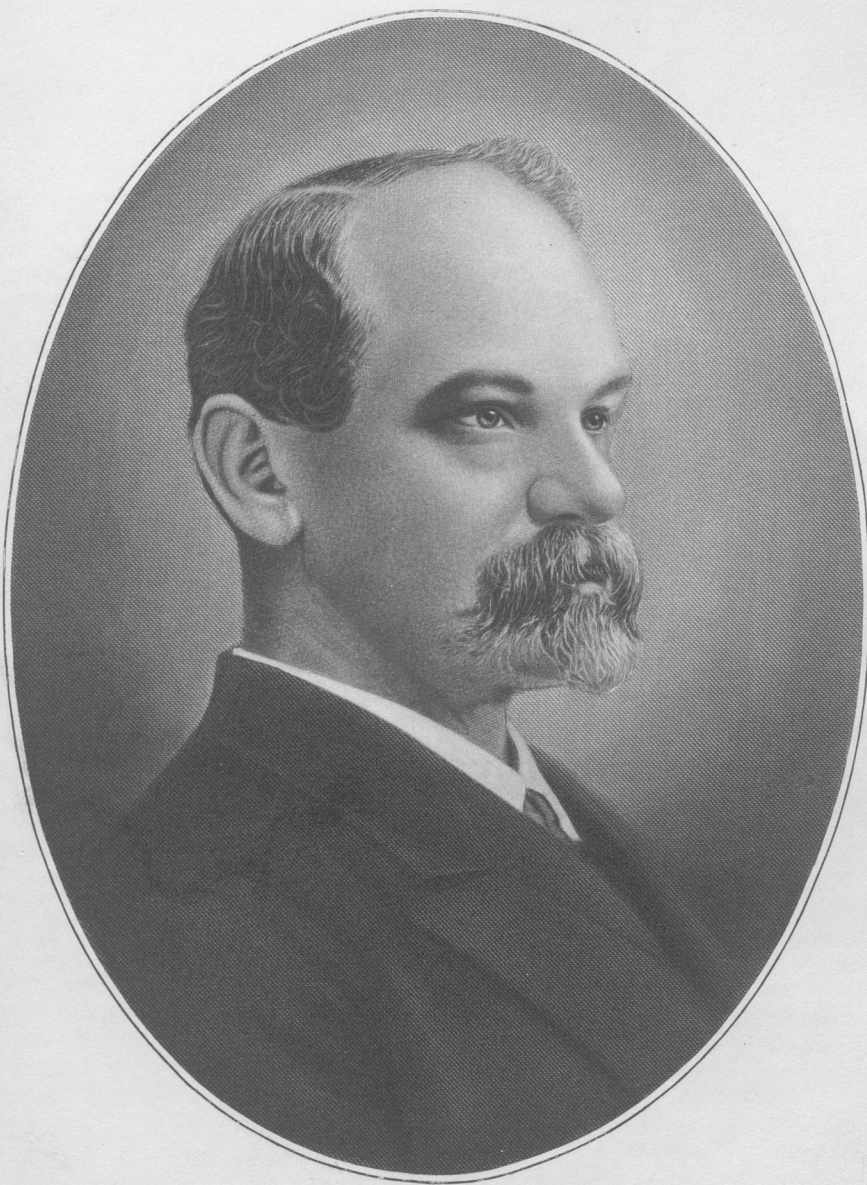
John Maynard Forshey, of this review, lived for a time in Louisiana with his parents, but came to Texas when he was still a young boy. He received the usual general education of the Southern schools, and also a special training in military science from his father's military college. Inheriting the elder man's genius, he bid fair to perpetuate the fame of his ancestor in the scientific world when the Civil War broke out, and found him, despite his youth, a private in Colonel Edgar's Battery, Confederate Artillery, enrolled from San Antonio.

His father, at the time, was principal of the military school of Ruthersville, in Bastrop County, where the memory of both father and son still lingers on despite the years which have passed. Though still in his teens, John M. Forshey felt impelled to enlist in his country's cause, and ran away from home to join Edgar's Battery as flag bearer. He served until the bitter end of the war, distinguishing himself in action by extreme bravery

and the brilliancy of his military genius. Shortly after his first enlistment he was assigned to duty with Gibbons Light Artillery, stationed ten miles above the mouth of the Brazos. Subsequently, his command, with Forshey as lieutenant, was attached to Squires battalion of Louisiana Artillery, and fought gallantly throughout Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas. At the surrender at Shreveport, in May, 1865, Lieutenant Forshey was included among the number of brave men who finally laid down their arms.

When the struggle ended, and not till then, John M. Forshey, bearing his gallantly won honors with that modesty which throughout life ever characterized him, returned to Galveston. Entering the service of the Mallory Steamship Company he so creditably discharged the duties assigned him, that when a responsible position appeared, with the Galveston, Houston and Henderson Railroad, it was tendered him. Remaining with this railroad as assistant treasurer until 1879, Captain Forshey, at that time, joined the Gulf, Colorado, and Santa Fé Railway when a re-organization brought about a change in ownership. He accepted a highly responsible and confidential position connected with the general offices of the road, and there faithfully fulfilled every requirement of the onerous duties until the time of his death. He was very well known in railroad circles of the South, and widely considered one of the most efficient railroad executives of the State.

Captain Forshey's military spirit, however, required some outlet, and since active service was now denied him, he accepted the alternative, and joined the Texas State militia forces, becoming a colonel on General Claiborne's staff. This, however, did not suffice. He longed for something more tangible than a purely executive position, and with this object in view was largely instrumental in reorganizing the Galveston Artillery. His experience in the actual theaters of deadly strife, together with his thorough knowledge of tactics and the manual of the piece, fitted him superbly for command, and he was, forthwith, elected captain, succeeding Captain Mott, who became major of the battalion. When entries were solicited for interstate drill, Captain Forshey entered a detachment of his company, and notwithstanding their limited training, boldly appeared on the field against such thorough artillerymen as were found in the Washington Artillery, Battery B, Louisiana Field Artillery, and the Indianapolis Light Artillery. Captain Forshey did not expect to win. His judgment convinced him to the contrary. He entered his detachment for the experience it would give them all. Thus



Dr. Wm. Forsyth

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the result of the drill, though not a victory, brought with it a flattering tribute from the judges complimentary to Captain Forshey and his men for those essential qualifications which constitute the true soldier.

Captain Forshey was active in many other phases of Galveston life. In addition to his membership in several military units, he held membership in a number of literary, social, and civic clubs, or other organizations. Every inch the cultured gentleman, alive to the responsibilities of social life and familiar with developments in almost every great field of human knowledge, his society was much sought and his friends were numbered by the hundreds. Every week he lectured at the Galveston High School on astronomy, and frequently he spoke before the various clubs of which he was a member. He was often urged to accept high city or State position in governmental affairs, but this he would never do, preferring to perform his civic duty quietly, as a private citizen. Captain Forshey worshipped in the faith of the Episcopal Church. A military mind of the finest and keenest type, he found his chief source of recreation in military affairs, drills, technique and development.

On June 15, 1882, at Galveston, Texas, Captain John Maynard Forshey married Margie R. Patrick, daughter of E. M. Patrick, formerly a leading cotton merchant in Memphis, Tennessee, but later connected with the Galveston, Houston and Henderson Railway. Two children were born of this marriage: 1. Clifford G., now in charge of the sales department of the Houston Wholesale Hotel and Office Supply Company. 2. Mary Louindia, deceased. Mrs. Forshey continues her residence in Galveston at No. 2211 Avenue O.

Captain Forshey's death occurred at Galveston on August 9, 1885, following the excitement attending upon his direction of the funeral obsequies commemorative of General Grant. It seemed impossible that he should be gone, for he was yet hardly in the prime of life, and news of his passing was received with sharp regret.

A local paper wrote at the time as follows:

The soul of honor, true to the South and his convictions; chivalric; the fond parent; the devoted husband; an honest man. Such was John M. Forshey; respected; honored; beloved.

In conclusion, it is also fitting to quote from the resolution of regret adopted by his comrades of the Galveston Artillery on August 15, 1885:

WHEREAS, Captain John M. Forshey, commanding Battery A of the Galveston Artillery, died unexpectedly in this city on the morning of the ninth instant; and,

WHEREAS, His comrades, who derived pleasure from his companionship, instruction from his teaching, and profit from his example, are desirous of testifying their respect for his memory and of expressing their sincere sympathy with the household so suddenly deprived of its earthly head; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the death of John M. Forshey we have sustained the loss of an invaluable officer and member; a friend and companion who was dear to us all; a citizen whose upright and noble life was a standard for the emulation of his fellows; a soldier whose valorous bearing and knightly courtesy were illustrated on more than one field of battle; and an associate of whom it was truly said, "The bravest are the tenderest, the loving are the daring."

Resolved, That we tender to the family of our departed comrade our most respectful sympathy in their bereavement.

Resolved, That a memorial page of our records be inscribed to his memory, that these resolutions be spread at length upon the minutes, and a copy of the same be transmitted to his family.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Galveston Artillery are hereby tendered to the Washington Guards and the Sealy Rifles for their participation in the funeral obsequies of Captain Forshey, and for their kindly expressions of sympathy and good will.

Captain Forshey was buried with full military honors at Galveston, on the morning of the twelfth of August, 1885.

WEBBER, PETER, Business Man—Former business man of Jackson, Michigan, well known as an engineer and as an expert in mill machinery installations and operations, Peter Webber was born in New York State, October 13, 1827, a son of Elijah Webber, who lived beyond the age of ninety, and died in Jackson, March 10, 1905, at the age of seventy-seven years.

Peter Webber grew up on the Elijah Webber farm in Brooklyn, Michigan, to which place the family moved when he was a small boy, coming through to Michigan with an ox team. He became interested in milling while a young man, and was engaged by the government, later, to set up mills in various out-of-the-way places. He taught the Indians how to operate this machinery, in many cases, and during the War Between the States was busy at his work in Kentucky.

While in Kentucky Mr. Webber was married twice, and his third marriage was to Valata Underwood, of Jackson, who survives her husband. She is a daughter of Eri and Margaret (Ammerman) Underwood, her father having come from Bethlehem, New York, to take up Government land in the Jackson area. Here he erected a large log house, of timbers hewn from the native forests, later erected a fine frame dwelling, and here died, his beloved wife also closing her years in the Jackson home. Eri Underwood's parents

lived with him on the farm: Samuel and Jemimah (Fletcher) Underwood, the latter being a daughter of John Fletcher, who fought in the Revolution and served as General Washington's bodyguard. A family tradition has it that, at a ball in England, soldiers entered the ballroom and impressed into service a tailor and a weaver, the latter being John Fletcher. Escaping from this impressed service, he went to Washington's army, becoming the general's bodyguard. Eri and Margaret (Ammerman) Underwood had children: 1. Henry, who died at the age of fourteen. 2. Mary, deceased, who married (first) Philip Rumbyer, and (second) O. G. Hotelen. 3. Valata, widow of Peter Webber, of Jackson. 4. Daniel. 5. Ida, deceased, former wife of Reuben Dunkelberger. 6. Fred, deceased, who married Ella Tingley and had three children: Jay, since deceased; Dora, who has resided with Mrs. Webber in Jackson since the death of her parents; and Leon. Aquilla Underwood, first of the Underwood line in America, married Mary Miller, who became Protestants and left Spain to live in England. Together they came to America, locating in New England. One of their sons was Samuel Underwood, abovementioned as father of Eri Underwood and grandfather of Mrs. Webber; and Samuel's wife's father, John Fletcher, was a weaver in England.

Locating in Jackson, Michigan, Mr. Webber became a man of affairs. He had various financial interests and was numbered among the prominent men here in that time. Among other enterprises, this courteous gentleman became interested, with Miss Valata Underwood, in foundation of the White Laundry, of Jackson. This they conducted successfully for three years, after which their marriage took place. Mrs. Webber, both before and after her marriage, ably demonstrated her ability in business transactions. Mr. Webber accumulated considerable realty, and of this, for the main part, Mrs. Webber has now disposed. They were among the first members of the Jackson Baptist Church, Mrs. Webber continuing her support of the denomination. Mr. Webber was prominent in Masonry, and Mrs. Webber is a member of the Order of Eastern Star.

Peter Webber died in March, 1903. He will be remembered long, and with affection, as a pioneer citizen whose undertakings contributed generously to the advancement of his community.

TERRELL, HON. J. O., Banker, Lawyer, Cattle Breeder—A distinguished leader in every phase of Texas life, the Hon. J. O. Terrell rose to prominence through his own efforts and ability.

He was a brilliant member of the bar, a business executive and financier of far-ranging vision and judgment. Unquestionably he did more than any other man in the State to improve the important breed of Jersey cattle. And yet the value of his achievements to Texas is only half the story of his life. Faithful always to the highest ideals of conduct, his noble dignity and integrity of character were an inspiration to all those who knew him, setting an example for every man to follow and pointing the way to progress.

Mr. Terrell was born in Kauffman County, Texas, on April 6, 1856, a son of Jonathan W. Terrell, a fine and highly respected merchant of Texas, who had come to this State from Virginia at the age of twenty-one, and of Amelia (Love) Terrell, his wife, member of the pioneer Texas family of this name. The Terrells are of English origin, and for generations have been prominent in Virginia affairs.

J. O. Terrell, of this record, attended Texas public schools, and later entered Trinity University, at Tawacani, Texas. Following his graduation from this fine old school, he studied law in a private office at Kauffman. Having determined upon a legal career, Mr. Terrell entered upon his life work with the greatest enthusiasm. He was one of the youngest men ever to be admitted to the Texas bar, and when he was only twenty-one he had his first independent case. He worked hard. A diligent student, studying night and day, he developed his native talent to the full, and in the finest sense was both self-educated and self-made. The fineness of his spirit and the true balance of his character, is excellently shown in his literary tastes. He read always the very best in poetry, in literature, and in history. He had the finest private library in Texas, and whatever the demands of his professional duties upon him, he always found time for reading and the finer things of life.

In the practice of his profession Mr. Terrell spent his first years at Kauffman and there he was immediately successful, building up an extensive local following as the demands on his services constantly increased. Later he made his home and the center of his activities at Terrell, Texas, a town which was named in honor of his family, and finally in 1897, he came to San Antonio, where he continued his residence until the time of his death. Mr. Terrell came to San Antonio as one of the foremost members of the Texas bar, and, indeed, a leader in many phases of the State life. His brilliant legal talents had won him the widest recognition, and in case after case he won notable victories for the causes which he supported. At

the age of twenty-eight he had been elected to the State Senate from his district, while at an extremely youthful age he had established one of the finest Jersey cattle and stock farms in the State near Terrell. This enterprise was called the Valley Stock Farm, and was soon to become widely known in the Southwest.

After Mr. Terrell came to San Antonio, he continued his notable record of success. He established the law firm of Terrell and Terrell, being joined in practice by his son, Marshall. Although he won his early successes as a criminal lawyer, Mr. Terrell later came to specialize altogether in civil cases. His sense of humanity was too strong, and his love for his fellowman too great for him to be happy in criminal practice. But his knowledge of all legal fields was deep and wide, and whatever the particular phase of law to which he turned his attention, his success was assured. Having disposed of his property and other interests at Terrell, Mr. Terrell at once established at San Antonio another Jersey cattle breeding farm, the St. Cloud Farm, which was soon to become the finest and the largest in the world. He was always extremely interested in improving the famous Jersey breed. Part of his fine herd came from the Island of Jersey itself, and he spared no effort in improving his stock for the benefit of the cattle industry of the entire State and country.

Mr. Terrell was enthusiastically interested in the development of San Antonio, and, indeed, he was one of the greatest builders of the city in its history. In 1910 he established the Central Trust Company at San Antonio, and continued as president of this institution, which was later merged with the City National Bank under the name of the City Central National Bank. Mr. Terrell was also president of this bank, and in 1918 he built the City National Bank Building, widely known as the finest office structure in the city. Mr. Terrell was a financial executive of the rarest qualities. His judgment in the matter of business trends and property values was almost invariably correct, and the institution which he so ably guided for many years benefited tremendously from his services. He was a great banker, and a stabilizer of business conditions in and about San Antonio. Later, in addition to Marshall Terrell, Mr. Terrell's other sons, Chester (now deceased) and Dick, were active with him in his various legal, financial and cattle interests. They have continued the work which he began so ably, upholding the prominence of the Terrell name in Texas and all the finest family traditions.

A consistent Republican in politics, Mr. Terrell

served in the State Senate for four years as the standard bearer of his party, and also candidate of his party for Governor, more in the party interest rather than through any hope or desire of election to public office. He always stood high in Republican councils however, both of the State and nation. President Taft and President Roosevelt were his personal friends, while he also numbered among his close acquaintances the governors of many States. Worshipping with his family in the Methodist Episcopal faith, Mr. Terrell was extremely prominent in all church work of the State. In 1910 he was an organizer of the Laurel Heights Methodist Church at San Antonio, and as he was virtually its founder, so he was long the moving spirit in its work. A member of the board of stewards and of the official board, he was the leading contributor towards and the chief influence in the building of the fine church edifice in San Antonio, where there is now a bronze tablet dedicated to his memory.

Mr. Terrell's fine ability brought him great wealth and fortune, but always and incessantly he helped others who were less fortunate than he. He was an adviser to youth, pointing out the way to noble life, and a friend to all those in need. Kind and generous, the soul of honor and integrity, he was never motivated by selfish impulses and in the benefits of his successful career the whole community shared. It was largely through his efforts and the efforts of a few other men like him that San Antonio has grown and prospered. Indeed, the property which was once his farm, has become a division of the city known as Woodlawn Hills, and his fine herds, which he sold to Ed C. Lassiter of Falfurios, Texas, have gone to improve the quality of Jersey stock through all the State. Public projects, civic and benevolent causes always claimed his ready support, and indeed the full extent of his benevolence will probably never be known, for he was unwilling to reveal it, preferring to find his reward, if any were needed, in the simple consciousness of duty well performed. Mr. Terrell abhorred all publicity. His own tastes and life were of the simplest, and times without number he was urged to accept nomination or appointment to high office, only to refuse to depart from his conviction that he could do more for Texas and its people in private life.

On December 12, 1877, at Terrell, in Kauffman County, Texas, J. O. Terrell married Mattie Simpson, daughter of Marshall C. Simpson, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church in that county. Mr. and Mrs. Terrell became the parents of six children, of whom three survive, as follows: 1.

Marshall W., who was associated with his father in his cattle and legal interests, and now continues as an attorney at San Antonio. 2. Dick O., also a member of the Terrell law firm of this city. 3. Mattie, wife of Quest C. Couch who is engaged in the insurance and loan business at San Antonio. Chester H. Terrell, another son, now deceased, was a most brilliant lawyer and business man. Elected to the Texas House of Representatives he was honored in being chosen speaker of that body, the youngest speaker in the history of the State. A Democrat in politics, he was widely known throughout the country and equally influential. Warren G. Harding and other prominent figures in the nation were his friends, and at the time of his death on September 13, 1920, he stood on the threshold of a most brilliant career.

Mr. Terrell died at San Antonio on June 28, 1923, bringing to a close his long career of leadership and service. His passing removed from State and national life a figure who could ill be spared. But the worth of his achievements and the strength and beauty of his character live after him and will continue to live in years to come. Mr. Terrell once said to his boys: "Never do anything you fear to have the sun shine on, for some day it will surely shine on that spot." How true a motto this was for his own life. In the fierce sun of popular acclaim and prominence his life was without spot or blemish. The dignity of the man, the humanity of his every act, and the great works which he accomplished for the progress of the State will not soon be forgotten by Texas or its people.

POWER, DELBERT H., Bank Organizer—During a business life of forty-four years Delbert H. Power organized forty-one banks throughout the State of Michigan and at the time of his death was president of three. For years he was one of the most active and progressive financiers in the State, although his activities never went beyond safe and conservative lines. The better part of his career was spent in Pontiac, although he was intimately known and highly respected in every town, city, and village in Michigan. From 1926 until his death he made his home in Grand Rapids. He was an unusually popular man, devoted to hunting and fishing in the deep woods, fond of travel, and possessed of a deep interest in historical subjects. A marvelous host, he maintained extensive game preserves in Michigan and also made regular tours into the deep forests of Northern Canada, where he enjoyed the primitive conditions and the fishing and hunting. In his busi-

ness operations he worked upon a code of purest ethics and all of his activities bore the mark of the master mind in organization and conduct. For nearly half a century his work was before the public eye and in that time there was never a word spoken save in commendation, a record that few have attained and which places him among the foremost contributors to the progress of Michigan and one of her most useful citizens.

He was born in Eureka, Clinton County, Michigan, August 18, 1863, a son of John E. and Mahala (Brown) Power, his father a native of Knox County, Ohio, who came to Michigan in 1845, and was here engaged in agricultural pursuits. Delbert worked on the farm until he was seventeen years of age, attending the public schools and obtaining an elementary education. He then became a book salesman, an occupation that took him into Texas and thence to Chicago, Illinois, where he obtained work as a bell boy at the Palmer House and from his wages saved enough to pay his tuition at the Michigan State Normal School, at Ypsilanti, from which he was graduated in 1886. For a short time after graduation he taught school at Ovid and then became associated with the State Bank of St. Johns as a collection clerk. In 1893 he was promoted to cashier of this bank and shortly afterward, in association with Charles French and Joshua Hill, went to Pontiac and organized the Oakland County Savings Bank, of which he was cashier for about five years. Continuing his organization work, he founded the Pontiac Savings Bank in 1898, and for three years served it as cashier and for one year as president. He resigned in 1902 and became an organizer of banks in various parts of the State, eventually being credited with the formation of no less than forty-one. He was at the time of his death president of the Comstock Park Bank, Leelanau Savings Bank, and the Bank of Leelanau at Sutton's Bay, and was a director of the Bank of Vernon and of that at Buckley. Among others that he organized were the following: Casnovia, Grant, Kingsley, Empire, Hanover, Big Rapids, Ludington, Holly, Orion, Birmingham, Vernon, Mount Morris, South Lyons, Cedar, Sutton's Bay, Northport, Lake Leelanau, Buckley, and others. What he felt to be his most important enterprises were the Oakland County Savings Bank and the Pontiac Savings Bank, later merged to form the Pontiac Savings and Commercial Bank.

Mr. Power was the owner of one hundred and sixty acres of hunting and fishing preserve land on the Pere Marquette River, with three-quarters of



A. H. Power

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a mile of that stream running through the property and stocked with speckled and brown trout in a private creek on the land. He also owned another lodge on eighty acres of land on the Platte River at Honer, thirty miles west of Travers City, where he loved to entertain his friends. In his visits to Canada he always took his own cook with him and his guests were well cared for. In 1907 and 1908 he made an extended tour of Europe and Africa, visited many important historical lands and in course of time had made trips to every country save China. The United States was familiar to him from end to end, as was Canada. For eight years he was a member of the Conservation Commission under Governor Warner. He was a Republican in politics, and was fraternally affiliated with the Order of Foresters; Knights of Pythias; Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Free and Accepted Masons; Commandery of Knights Templar of Pontiac, De Witt Clinton Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, of Grand Rapids; Moslem Temple, of Detroit, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and other bodies within the Masonic organization. He died in Grand Rapids, January 24, 1930.

Delbert H. Power married, October 24, 1888, Clara Belle La Montaine, daughter of Thomas and Linda (Wertman) La Montaine, of Cleveland, Ohio. Their children were: 1. Ernest, cashier of the Comstock Park State Bank. 2. Harold T., died in 1923 at the age of twenty-eight years; he was a banker, and married Ruth Steimel, of Sutton's Bay, Michigan. 3. Robert Lee, banker, of Lake Leelanau, Michigan; married Georgia May Ferris, of Nashville, Tennessee, and they are the parents of two children: Virginia, and Mary Catherine. 4. Dorothy Genevieve, married W. B. Honsberger, of Beaumont, Texas, and they are the parents of one child, Harry Howard. They now reside in Pontiac, Michigan.

Mr. Power's influence upon the financial activities of Michigan can scarcely be over stressed in their importance to the progress of current history. He did more for that unit of progressive civilization and commercial advancement than can readily be estimated or expressed. Bankers, however, understand fully how great were his contributions to this phase of industry and appreciate their importance. Aside from this, he was possessed of such a fine character and was so agreeable as a companion that his memory will be lastingly held in deepest affection by multitudes who had the good fortune to know him during his long and useful life.

ROBERTS, JUDGE JAMES CARROL, Jurist, Attorney, Legislator—A career of the greatest distinction at the bar of Texas culminated in the appointment of James Carrol Roberts to the bench of this State. Profoundly learned in the law, with a wide knowledge of legal principles and their applications, and possessing deep human sympathies, Judge Roberts was ideally fitted by temperament and training for the difficult position which he was called upon to fill. He administered justice with exact impartiality and the fine dignity which alone constitutes true eloquence. It is a matter of State record that no decision of his was ever reversed, and few indeed were the occasions when an attorney ever desired to take an appeal from his rulings. Judge Roberts was always a builder—a constructive worker—and he played an important part in other fields of endeavor in the State. Oak Cliff, a large business and residential section of Dallas, owes its development largely to his efforts, while many were the movements for advance and progress which profited through his able direction of their affairs or sympathetic interest. His was, indeed, a career of achievement, success, and honor.

Judge Roberts was born on November 1, 1859, in Limestone County, Texas, a son of Hiram H. Roberts, a civil engineer, and of Fairabee (Smith) Roberts. The father was a man of integrity and much natural ability, active and widely known in his profession. The mother was a member of the old and distinguished Alabama family, of Scots-Welsh ancestry, which had come to America at an early date and settled in the South. For generations they had been prominent in Alabama affairs. It is worthy of note that Charles Carroll, signer of the Declaration of Independence, is included in the direct maternal line of descent.

James Carrol Roberts of this record, attended the widely known Central Military Academy in Limestone County, Texas, and after some further supplementary study began the teaching work which was to occupy his earlier years, at first in Limestone County, but later at Oak Cliff, near Dallas. Although he had received his diploma to practice law before going to Oak Cliff, he did not engage in the practice of the law profession until later. He had early acquired the habits of industry and thrift and the love of self-improvement which were distinguishing traits of his character. With his usual clear vision and sound judgment in the matter of business trends and property values, he soon realized the possibilities of this section which had become his new home, and immediately he set about to develop them. With Mr. Marsalis he

devoted as much of his time as he could possibly give from his other work to the project, and besides this lent hearty support to many other enterprises making for growth and progress or civic betterment. He was rewarded with an expansion of the Oak Cliff district which was little short of phenomenal, and today this important business and residential section of Dallas stands as a monument to his vision and industry.

When Mr. Roberts started his law practice it was in Dallas, as a member of the law firm, Simpkins, Morrow and Roberts. It is not quite proper to say that he at any time had completed his study of law, for he continued his diligent reading and clear-minded thinking until the very end. Legal questions and various related subjects exercised a powerful fascination upon him, and he never wearied of turning over some new phase of an old question, or finding some new application in modern life of a principle which had come down through the centuries. Beginning his practice at Dallas, he was quick to win the confidence of the community, as the depth of his knowledge and fine abilities became apparent, and throughout a period of years he built up a following of flattering extent as the demands on his services constantly increased. He became known as a leading attorney of the city of Dallas, with a lengthening list of notable victories in the local courts to his credit.

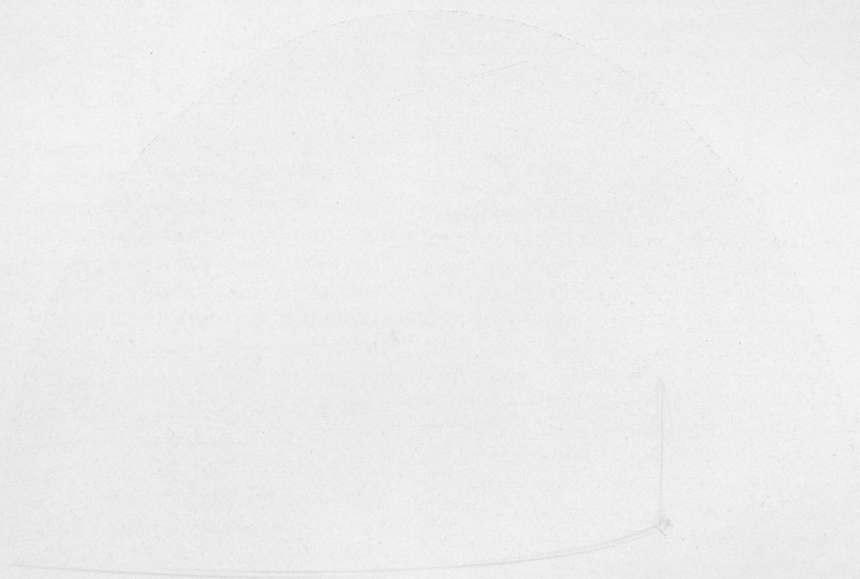
In 1909 when the judgeship of the Fourteenth District Court became vacant through the death of the incumbent, Judge Thomas F. Nash, Judge Roberts was appointed by Governor Thomas M. Campbell to fill the unexpired term. No man in the State was better fitted for the office and none could have filled it more ably than Judge Roberts. As he had been admired as an attorney, he soon became honored as a judge. He possessed in pre-eminent degree the judicial mind, clear cold, analytically exact in its workings, but tempering the application of principles to specific cases with a rare knowledge of human life and a deep sympathy for human weakness. When the Sixty-eighth District Court was created in 1909 by the State Legislature, Judge Roberts was appointed to this bench by Governor Campbell, taking office in 1910, and serving through subsequent reelection by the people until the time of his death. His prestige as a jurist increased instead of diminishing with the years, and he became still more widely honored and beloved. In spite of his sympathies, he did not allow himself to be blinded to abstract right and justice, and his decisions were invariably sound. In all his judicial career he never had a decision reversed by a higher court.

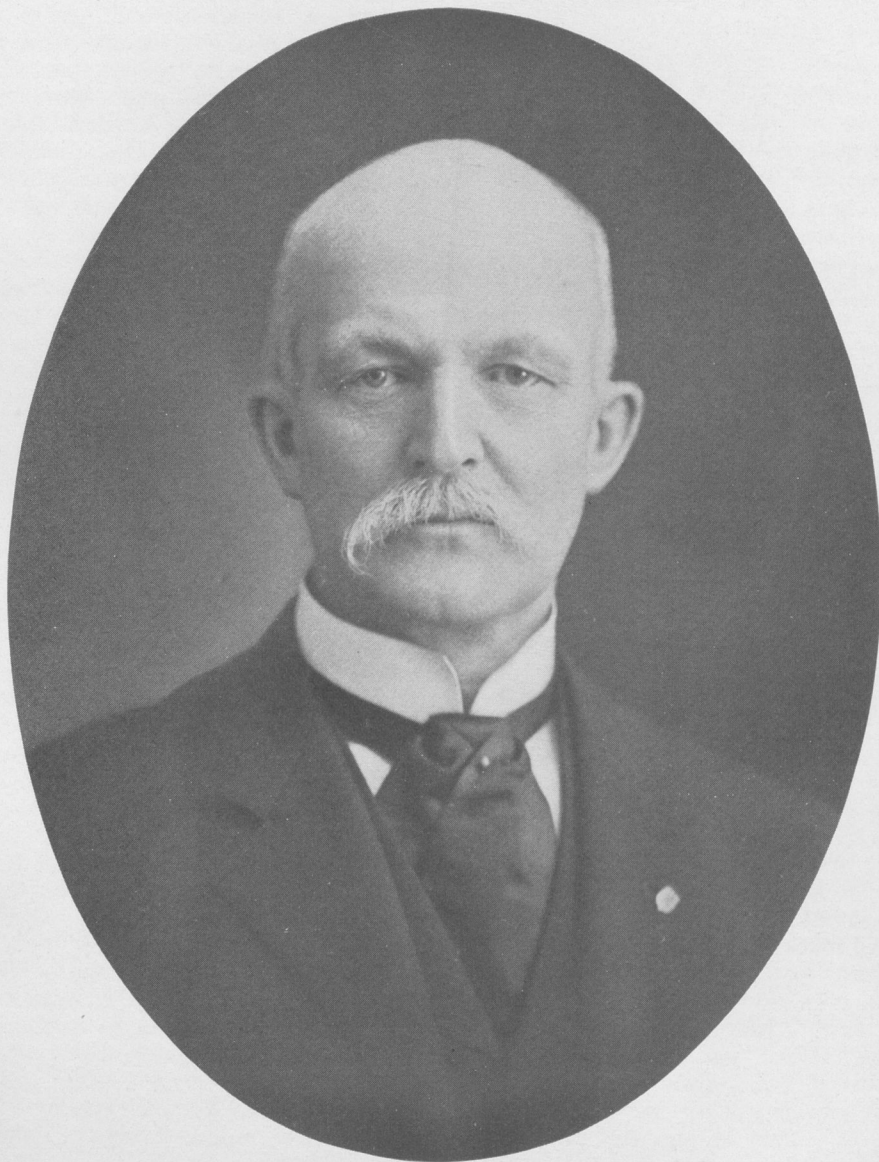
In politics Judge Roberts was a Democrat, but he was so through strong conviction and principle, not mere inertia. He was quick to recognize the merits of any proposal for the solution of governmental problems, and once convinced of its advantages he gave to it his heartiest support, irrespective of its source of origin. Recognizing the value of good roads as a direct means of building up the great State of Texas, he was for years an ardent advocate of vast expenditures in this direction. In fact he never failed to favor every bond issue that was suggested for road improvement or for any other improvement of a civic nature. His work for Oak Cliff development has already been mentioned, and in this connection it is well to recall that he built and occupied one of the first residences in this section, urging others to follow his precept and example. Judge Roberts was affiliated fraternally with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and was active in the work of this great order. For his high conception of public duty, and his many services in the public interest, he was universally honored and widely praised.

On October 2, 1885, at Texas, James Carroll Roberts married Suzannah Caruthers Foster, daughter of Sylvanus Foster, prominent resident of Limestone County, a merchant at Mexia, and the owner of large ranch properties near that place. Judge and Mrs. Roberts became the parents of two children: 1. Mrs. James Thomas Owens, wife of one of Dallas' leading business men, Mr. Owens engaging in lumbering operations and banking affairs. 2. James Carroll, well known as an automobile dealer in Los Angeles, California. Judge Roberts took the keenest pleasure in his home life—the companionship of wife and children. He found in home relationships his recreation and happiness, as he sought his vocation and career in service to the State and his fellowman.

Judge Roberts' death occurred on February 9, 1915, bringing to his many friends and acquaintances an inexpressible sorrow, and to all the people of the State a knowledge of profound and irreparable loss. In a summary of his judicial career it was said of him: "He has made an enviable record on the bench and has a reputation for fairness that shows the human side of his nature, while his keen judicial mind enables him to avoid the errors in procedure which so often hamper the courts of the land." To this tribute of professional worth, many others were added, testifying to the beauty and nobility of his character, and the enduring value of his achievements.

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WALDRON, ZAREMBA WILLIAM, M. D., Prominent Physician—Born in the State of New York, April 15, 1843, Dr. Zaremba William Waldron was a son of William and Phoebe Waldron. He died at Jackson, Michigan, October 1, 1903, at the age of sixty years, leaving a record of long and honorable service at his profession and as a citizen of Jackson, where he is recalled with deepest regard by those who called him friend.

Dr. Waldron grew up in the East. He graduated from Union College, at Schenectady, New York, and took his medical course at Philadelphia Medical Institute, coming to Jackson soon after taking his degree as Doctor of Medicine. Jackson then was comparatively small. Dr. Waldron opened a pharmacy in conjunction with medical practice, entering into association with Dr. Alexander E. Mintie, his brother-in-law. They had quarters in the Union Block, and their business flourished. Later, when Dr. Mintie went to California, A. E. Curtis became Dr. Waldron's partner, and still later Mr. Curtis' place was taken by W. W. Todd. Subsequently the store was removed to the Sun Building, where the business continued to prosper and grow with the advancement of Jackson, keeping pace with this community's forward movement.

Though a druggist and a prosperous one, Dr. Waldron held to his profession as his major interest. At first, due to his newness in the community and to the small size of the town, calls were few. These, however, increased steadily with the years, and his reputation became among the foremost of this part of Michigan. In time he was compelled, through pressure of professional activity, to give almost the whole of his attention to the profession of his choice rather than to the pharmacy. By nature and training well qualified for the work of healing, his pleasing and sympathetic manner won the confidence of those to whom he administered; and in many cases his psychological strength had as much to do with a person's recovery as did the medicines of the profession. The life of a physician was most trying in the early days of Jackson. Bad roads were unavoidable. Dr. Waldron had to drive long distances behind a horse, in every sort of weather, to fulfill his obligations to humanity. His clientele was county-wide, with Jackson as the hub of his activity.

Dr. Waldron married, October 5, 1871, Jane Mintie, daughter of Alexander and Helen (Kenyon) Mintie, of Waterbury, Connecticut. Of this union were born children and grandchildren: 1. Dr. Frederick R., now practicing as a physician and surgeon at Ann Arbor, Michigan; married,

Clara Carter; and they have children: Sherwood, Alexander M., and Fredericka. 2. Alexander, who had attained influential position as a rising young business man, of Jackson, died in 1900. Mrs. Waldron, with her elder son, his wife, and three grandchildren, survives Dr. Waldron. She continues to reside in Jackson, where associations are near and dear to her.

A Democrat, Dr. Waldron upheld the principles of his party, but did not put party before the man when it was a question of ability. He was an Episcopalian. He lived his religion as he professed it, was an unfailing influence for good among his fellowmen, and exerted a strength and guidance over many which have survived the dimming tendency of years. He was a man highly respected by all with whom he had dealings. This respect had the warmth of true friendship; and it too, with the influence of the doctor's worthy works, will endure long in the memories of those left behind.

Pioneer in Jackson, Dr. Waldron saw the community increase, become wealthy and a foremost center of Michigan. His own part in that development was no small one. As loyal citizen, as in the profession which he graced, he was a valued personality whose constant efforts were bent on economic, social, and cultural betterment.

FOSTER, GEORGE WHEELER, Pioneer Telephone Executive—Every great movement for advance and progress in industry has attracted to itself men of energy and vision, who can see the need of the present with the hope of the future, and devote their lives to the full realization of a project in which they firmly believe. George Wheeler Foster was a man of rare executive gifts and energy who became associated with the telephone movement in the South because he was convinced of its marvelous future, although others were still sceptical of any real value in the new invention. He, however, saw with a clearness and prescience which is granted to very few, and no man took a more prominent part in laying the foundation for the present great telephone system of Texas.

Mr. Foster was born at Otsego, near Kalamazoo, Michigan, May 3, 1854, a son of George Haskell Foster, well known newspaper man of Michigan, whose death occurred on May 10, 1869, and of Jennie (Wheeler) Foster, of a New York family which moved later to Michigan. George Haskell Foster came to Michigan as a young man from New England, to which his ancestors had come in early Colonial days from England.

George Wheeler Foster, of this record, attended

the public schools of his native State, but his education was necessarily meagre for he was called upon while still a boy to support a widowed mother. He early acquired habits of industry and thrift and the love of self improvement, however, which remained with him in all later life. At nights, as he worked during the day, he studied telegraphy, and also did a good deal of reading along general cultural lines. It was not long before he became night telegraph operator on the Lakeshore Railroad. He was stationed at several different points in Michigan, progressing to the more desirable positions, but on November 1, 1880, he came to Palestine, Texas, as train dispatcher for the I. and G. N. Railroad. Mr. Foster was well fitted by temperament and training for this difficult office, the duties of which he discharged with a high degree of efficiency, winning merited commendation from high executives of the road. His work in Texas began to attract attention outside of railroad fields, and in March, 1882, he was offered the managership of the telephone exchange and telephone business at Houston, Texas. He accepted the offer, and thus began his association with the Southwestern Telephone Company which was to continue from that time until his death.

When Mr. Foster took up his new duties at Houston, the exchange there had only ninety-four subscribers and the service, though effective for those early days, was crude when compared with the improvements which modern methods have brought. Mr. Foster made it his business to advance the cause of progress in telephone service by every means within his power, and many steps of large significance were first made under his guiding hand. Among his other accomplishments, he installed the first private branch telephone exchange ever established, in the old Capitol Hotel in Houston, now the Rice Hotel. In 1883, in recognition of his distinguished service here, he was transferred to Galveston, and made manager of the southern part of Texas for the Southwestern Telephone Company. Later, in 1887, he was chosen district superintendent for all the southern half of Texas, while later still, in 1890, he was made general superintendent for all of Northern Texas, with offices at Dallas. Here Mr. Foster continued active in this capacity until his death. He was widely known and admired as the pioneer telephone man of the State, and few corporations or enterprises have been so fortunate in securing the services of an active, keen broad-viewed, executive. It is interesting to note that Mr. Foster also inherited some of his father's journalistic ability, and in this connection, he

was the first editor of the "South Western Telephone News," a company paper published in Dallas, and later in St. Louis.

As in his business relations, so in other phases of life, Mr. Foster always identified himself with movements for advance and progress, supporting worthy civic and benevolent causes, and working for the best interests of the community and State. He was affiliated fraternally with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Knights of Pythias, while he also held membership in the Dallas Club, the Dallas Country Club, and the Dallas Press Club. He was widely honored as a progressive man and citizen of highest type. He was a keen student of astronomy, giving much of his leisure time to this science, and he and his wife were very fond of travel.

On June 24, 1880, at Toledo, Ohio, George Wheeler Foster married Fannie Segur, a daughter of Daniel Segur, widely known business man of Toledo. Mr. Segur was of Norse ancestry and was born at Taburg, New York, coming to Ohio as a young man. In the happy companionship of his married life, Mr. Foster found the source of his greatest pleasure, and his wife's counsels and advice were always an inspiration to him. Mrs. Foster, who survives her husband, remains ever young in mind and presence, and is deeply interested in life and its affairs.

Mr. Foster's death occurred at his Dallas home, on September 24, 1924, in the seventy-first year of his age. Few men have achieved so notable a success in the field of their chosen occupation or devoted their lives so faithfully to a career of usefulness and service. Mr. Foster was a man of strength and power—of vision and fine understanding. His work has become a part of the very fabric of Texas life, and his name will be known as long as that life endures.

FOLGER, HENRY CLAY, Capitalist and Scholar—Representing that rare combination of true scholarship and successful leadership in business and finance, the late Henry Clay Folger gained an international reputation as a successful business executive in his capacity as president and later as chairman of the board of the Standard Oil Company of New York. Less widely known, perhaps, as a scholar, his high reputation as a collector of Shakespeareana and as an authority on the life, works, and times of the Bard of Stratford, however, was equally deserved. His interest in and love for books dated back to his youth and remained a lifelong avocation. Gradually he assembled what became certainly the largest and finest library of Shakespeareana in America and

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possibly was the finest and largest in the world. With characteristic generosity he left this priceless collection to posterity at his death, providing at that time also for a magnificent building to house it in the National Capital and for a munificent endowment.

Henry Clay Folger was born in New York City, June 18, 1857, a son of Henry C. and Eliza J. (Clark) Folger. He prepared for college at the Adelphi Academy, Brooklyn, New York, and then attended Amherst College, from which he was graduated with the degree of B. A. in 1879 and from which he received the degree of A. M. in 1881. After graduating from college he took up the study of law at Columbia University, New York City, graduating from its Law School in 1881 with the degree of LL. B., cum laude. Later, in 1914, his *alma mater*, Amherst College, recognized his eminent services as a financier and industrial leader, as well as his interest in Amherst College and in the advancement of knowledge in general, by conferring upon him the honorary degree of LL. D.

In the same year, in which Mr. Folger graduated from Amherst College, in 1879, he became connected with the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, with which he remained in various important executive positions until 1911. In that year he was elected president of the Standard Oil Company of New York, assuming the duties of this important position on December 4, 1911. After many years of successful service in this important post, he resigned and became chairman of the board of the Standard Oil Company of New York, in which capacity he continued to take an active part in the management of this vast enterprise until 1928, when he retired from business in order to devote his remaining years to consummating his plans for a national home for the Shakespeareana, which he had begun to collect while still an under-graduate at Amherst. He was also a member of the board of directors of the Seaboard National Bank of New York City. His clubs included the Century Association, the National Arts Club, the Seniors' Golf Association, the University Club, the Amherst Club, the Grolier Club, the Hobby Art Center, the India House, the Whitehall Club, the Nassau Country Club and the Riding and Driving Club, all of New York City. He also maintained membership in the Bacon Society, the Bibliographical Society and the New York Chamber of Commerce, as well as in Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity. His religious affiliations were with the Congregational Church, and more particularly with the Central Congregational Church of Brooklyn, of

which he was a trustee and in the work of which he took a very helpful interest, being for many years a close friend of its pastor, the Rev. Dr. S. Parks Cadman.

Mr. Folger's career as a bibliophile and more particularly as a collector of Shakespeareana began while he was a student at Amherst. Although he was earning part of his tuition, he began collecting books as a student, and his examination of a Halliwell-Phillips facsimile of the first folio edition of Shakespeare, purchased by him then, so satisfied him that he determined to make the collecting of books his avocation. As the years passed and as Mr. Folger's outstanding business success placed at his disposal large means, he devoted himself assiduously, though quietly, and with rare good taste and carefully acquired knowledge to his avocation.

The Folger collection of Shakespeareana is known the world over. It has been said to equal if not to surpass that of the British Museum. The library contains more than 25,000 volumes now stored in fireproof warehouses in New York City, including thirty-five copies of Shakespeare's first folios, which came out in 1623, and the unique Gwynn volume of nine Shakespeare plays in the original quarto reprint of 1619, for which Mr. Folger paid \$100,000. The collection also includes most of the doubtful Shakespeare signatures. The six undisputed autographs are in the British Museum. Prior to his death, Mr. Folger had purchased property in Washington and had begun the erection of a fire-proof building fronting on what is known as Grant Row. In announcing Mr. Folger's plans at that time, Herbert Putnam, librarian of Congress, stated, that the site of the memorial would not be included in the land previously slated for condemnation proceedings for the use of the Library of Congress, and also paid this tribute to Mr. Folger's generosity:

The collection itself—the work of years of patient effort and costly expenditure—although developed very quietly and held rather privately, has a world fame for its editions and its numerous variant copies of the works of Shakespeare himself and of his Elizabethan contemporaries.

What is of prime importance is that this collection will, in its service to scholarship and to culture, be linked with the service of the National Library. Also that the sort of material that it included is the sort that the Library of Congress could not possibly acquire out of the public funds.

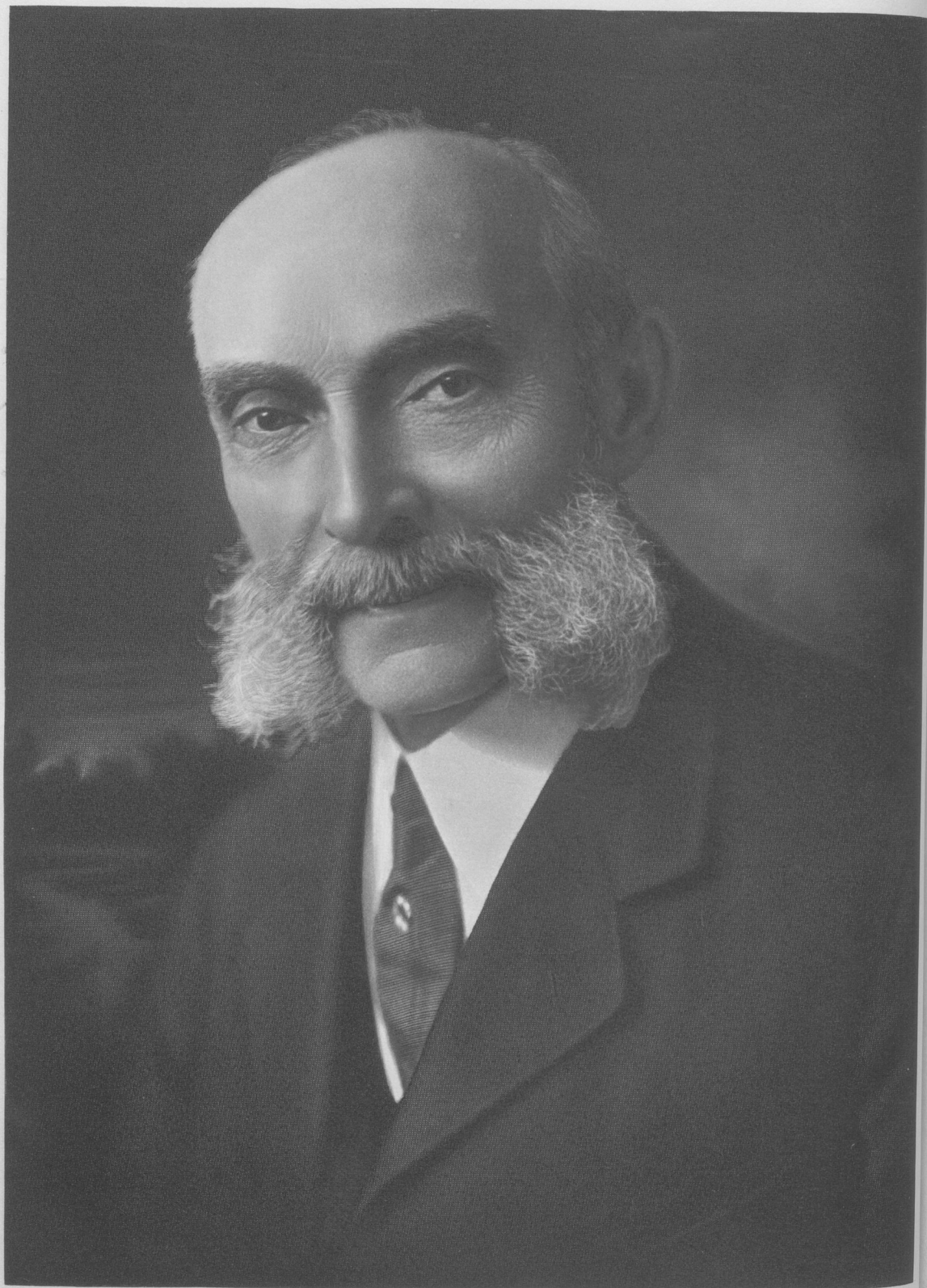
As an example, therefore, of the coöperation of individual citizens which may amplify and complement what the government itself has developed here in the promotion of scholarship it should exercise a far-reaching influence.

The building, now in course of construction in Washington, will cost between \$1,000,000 and \$2,000,000. It was designed by Paul P. Cret, Philadelphia architect, who designed the Pan-American Building in Washington. The exterior of the building is to be of white marble, the architecture to harmonize with that of the Library of Congress and the United States Supreme Court Building, near which it will stand. Inside will be reading rooms, an exhibition gallery and a reproduction of an Elizabethan theatre. The interior is to be of Tudor Gothic style. The edifice will be 216 by 112 feet in size. It will be the only structure in the half-square bounded by East Capitol Street, an alleyway to the South and Second and Third streets. The approach will be landscaped. Though Mr. Folger died before realizing his ambition to establish a memorial home for his world-famous Shakespearean collection for the use of students of Elizabethan drama, he made provision in his will for its completion and maintenance. His will, after making specific bequests of \$300,000 to his sister, two brothers, his nephew and five nieces, set aside the bulk of the residuary estate as a gift to the nation to promote and diffuse knowledge through the Folger Shakespeare Memorial. The gift consists of the building now being erected in Washington near the Library of Congress, his world-famous collection of folios, rare editions and autographs and a fund which is to be maintained in an amount of not less than \$10,000,000. The fund is to be administered by the trustees of Amherst College, Mr. Folger's *alma mater*, who will receive no personal remuneration for their services. "As entire compensation for their services in administering the trust," Mr. Folger's will provides, "the trustees shall pay one-fourth of the income from the Folger Shakespeare Memorial Fund to Amherst College until that sum equals \$250,000." In any event, a minimum of \$100,000 a year is to be paid to Amherst from the income. The will further directs: "That within three years from the date of my death said trustees shall install and establish my Shakespeare collection, consisting of books, pamphlets, documents, manuscripts, pictures, art objects and other items relating to Shakespeare, as a permanent library in a building in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, said library and building to be known as the 'Folger Shakespeare Memorial,' and shall thereafter maintain said library and all additions thereto as a separate and distinct library under said name in said city, for the promotion and

diffusion of knowledge in regard to the history and writings of Shakespeare, and shall keep the said library open to students of Shakespeare under such reasonable regulations as said trustees may from time to time adopt." The first duty imposed upon the trustees is to finish the building. The will also provides that after the building has been paid for, the trustees shall set aside what is left of the bequest, for a fund with which to maintain the memorial and "shall keep such fund intact." The income, except as otherwise provided, the trustees are to use for the "maintenance, upkeep and enlargement of said library and for the necessary administration expenses and for additions to the collection in keeping with its original character, and for the upkeep and additions to said building and its equipment, and for other purposes consistent with the foregoing, which tend to increase the usefulness of the library as an institution for promoting and diffusing knowledge of the writings and history of Shakespeare. The principal of said 'Folger Shakespeare Memorial Fund,' shall be kept intact, provided that to the extent that it may at any time exceed \$10,000,000 it may be used for acquiring additions to the library and its development, and if for any reason the value of the properties in said fund should be at any time less than \$10,000,000, sufficient of the income shall be used as soon as practicable to restore said fund so that it shall always be of the value of at least \$10,000,000. My wife, Emily C. J. Folger, has from the beginning aided me greatly with her advice and counsel, and has shared in developing my plan for a Shakespeare Memorial Library, and has assisted me in the selection and care of my collection. I therefore request that the trustees under said will permit my said wife to borrow books and other items from said collection freely and without restriction, and that they consult her in the case of all plans of the said library and all regulations and expenditures pertaining to the same other than routine disbursements." An interesting feature of the will is the part taken by Mr. Folger's widow, his sister, Mrs. Mary Folger Wells, and his brothers, Stephen L. and Edward P. Folger, in establishing the memorial trust. The laws of New York State would have prevented Mr. Folger from leaving more than half his estate to a public fund if his widow and other natural heirs had not wished to aid him in establishing the memorial and attached their consents.

Mr. Folger married, October 6, 1885, Emily

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Wm H. O'Connell

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C. Jordan, of Elizabeth, New Jersey. Mr. and Mrs. Folger had no children.

Mr. Folger died after a brief illness and following an operation, June 11, 1930. He was survived, besides by his widow and by one sister and two brothers, also by several nephews and nieces.

Though Mr. Folger's death at the age of seventy-three years was the natural conclusion of a long and very busy life, it came nevertheless as a distinct shock to his family and to his many friends. His passing away represented an irreparable loss to the entire nation, considering the fact that Mr. Folger had been for so many years one of the leading factors in the successful development and management of one of the greatest industrial undertakings in the United States. This success, however, is by no means the only monument which he left. For, for generations to come, his magnificent gift to the people of this country, consisting of his world famous collection of Shakespeareana, housed and endowed with characteristic generosity in the national capital, will serve as an unending source of information to scholars and students and will keep Mr. Folger's memory fresh for all time.

O'CONNELL, WILLIAM HENRY, Financier, Former Bank President—The heights to which one may rise on the merits of willingness to serve in any capacity to which he is called, and of ability developed in that service, were attained by the late William H. O'Connell, who began as a messenger for the Citizens' National Bank of Baltimore, Maryland, and became president of that institution and later chairman of the board. Mr. O'Connell's career furnishes a striking example of what may be accomplished by a young man of energy and ambition, who has the superior gift of self-help. He was looked upon in Baltimore as a banker of rugged honesty, steadfast purpose, and outstanding financial acumen, in whom the public reposed implicit confidence. His long term of association with the Citizens' National Bank was markedly contributory to its greatest era of prosperity and to its position as a bulwark of Baltimore's commercial activities.

William Henry O'Connell was born in South Egremont, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, July 29, 1843, the son of William and Welthea Ann (Karner) O'Connell. Having obtained his education in the common schools of his district, he came in 1864 to reside in Baltimore and that he might enter the establishment of his uncle, Henry O'Connor, who had his carriage manufacturing plant and office on North Gay Street in that city.

He remained in his uncle's service one year, when a happy fate brought about a change in his employment.

On April 1, 1865, Mr. O'Connell was offered a position as runner (or messenger) for the Citizens' National Bank, and the same day he accepted and entered the service of that institution. He was quick to meet the requirements of his first position. Unruffled at being at the beck and call of his various superiors in the bank, he showed marked intelligence and celerity in the discharge of the duties imposed upon him. He was of that type of messenger that cannot be kept indefinitely in that comparatively inferior but necessary position, and when vacancies in the advanced grades appeared he would endeavor to visualize himself as the successful candidate for promotion. Thus he kept a long look ahead while he fed a worthy ambition with the desire to be of increased efficiency in the position he at the time held. Then arrived a red-letter day on which he moved up from runner to a much more desirable position, whence he had a vision of still further advance, as ability warranted and opportunity offered. He demonstrated his capacity for filling every position in the bank's various departments to which he was called as he made the grade, and in January, 1891, he was elected to his first executive position, that of cashier of the Citizens' National, to succeed the late J. Wesley Guest. In that office he gave ample proof of his financial ability, and was instrumental in building up the bank's volume of good-will in a most satisfactory manner. While conservative in policy, he was not of that narrow type of banker which stagnates rather than promotes commercial activity. He had his finger on the business pulse of Baltimore and sincerely and successfully endeavored to make the bank a servant, and not the master, of the enterprises which sought its assistance from time to time.

Mr. O'Connell readily and with the ease of the finished banker fitted into the office of president of the Citizens' National, to which he was elected January 15, 1908. On April 11, 1915, he was presented with a silver service by the directors of the bank and remembrances by its employees, in commemoration of a half-century of service to that institution. Mr. O'Connell retired from the presidency, January 1, 1918, and became chairman of the board of directors, in which capacity he continued until January 1, 1923. He remained a member of the board until January 1, 1927, when he withdrew from active connection with the bank, after having been in its service for sixty-two

years. On all sides he was revered as one of the "grand old men" of the Maryland banking world, a title which fitted him well.

Mr. O'Connell was a director of the Kohler Manufacturing Company. In politics he was a Democrat, but had never entered the public service. His religious preference was Congregational, and he was a member of the City Club. The quality of his citizenship was not in the least warped—rather was it rendered better—by his long years of close attention to financial and other business matters. Indirectly, he was a public servant of rare ability and high ideals, and in the end it could truly be said of him that he belonged to that group which has assisted Baltimore to enter on her career as a greater city in trade and commerce and as a place of residence. Assurance that his record is of the sort that will endure the wearing processes of time and change is had in the substantial character of the bank in whose affairs he was so long concerned, and in the esteem in which he is held by the Baltimore public. This record has been made the principal subject matter of this memorial of Mr. O'Connell, since it is actually an epitome of his life's service, and as such its place is in this grouping of America's men of worth and achievement. The accompanying portrait of him who is the central figure of this biography adds pictorial emphasis to the high lights and characteristic elements of a notable career.

William Henry O'Connell married, April 13, 1868, Caroline Bushnell Brown (of the Penfields of Portland, Connecticut), whose residence was South Egremont, Massachusetts, her husband's native village. Mr. O'Connell's death occurred at his home in Baltimore, October 10, 1928, at the age of eighty-five years. He was survived by his widow and two daughters, a third daughter having passed away: 1. Mary, who married Karner B. Brown, of Baltimore, and they have children: i. Courtney Fairfax Brown. ii. Marjorie Penfield Brown. iii. Richard Penfield Brown. iv. Stanley Chew Brown, all of Baltimore, Maryland. 2. Caroline, who married H. Milton Lucius, and they have one daughter: Caroline Bushnell Lucius, of Baltimore. 3. Edith Bushnell, who married Clarence H. Clark. One son was born of this marriage: Richard Penfield Clark, who survives. Mrs. Clark has passed away.

RITCHIE, HON. ALBERT CABELL, Governor of Maryland—When the Hon. Albert Cabell Ritchie was elected for the second time in succession to the office of Governor of the State of Maryland, he broke all records to date, for such

an incident had never happened before in the "Old Line" State. He has now established another record, and one which will probably stand unchallenged for many years, for he has been elected to a third term, strong evidence of his popularity as well as of the fact that the people of Maryland recognize his ability, his patriotic devotion to his State, his loyalty to his principles, his strict sense of honor, and his unswerving sense of right and justice.

Albert Cabell Ritchie was born in the city of Richmond, Virginia, August 29, 1876, the son of Judge Albert and Elizabeth Caskie (Cabell) Ritchie. In 1892, Judge Ritchie was appointed by Governor Brown to fill out the unexpired term of Judge William A. Stewart, an associate judge of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore. At the next election, Judge Ritchie was elected for a full term of fifteen years. This office Judge Ritchie "filled without fear and without reproach," a saying which has been often quoted in references which have been made to his judicial career. He was one of the delegates to the Democratic National Convention of 1888, held in St. Louis, at which President Cleveland was nominated, and he held other important political and official posts. His death, which occurred at Narragansett Pier, Rhode Island, September 14, 1903, was the occasion for a general outpouring of regret and sorrow from all who knew him and the leading politicians and literary men of the country eulogized him as a man who had perpetuated all of the best traditions of the Bar and Bench, and as one who had made the annals of the legal profession one of the brightest pages in Maryland's history.

The early education of Albert Cabell Ritchie, the only son of Judge Ritchie, was obtained in private schools in Baltimore City, after which he entered Johns Hopkins University, graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1896. He then attended the University of Maryland Law School, obtaining the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1898. He was admitted to the Bar and at once commenced active practice with the firm of Steele, Semmes, Carey & Bond, speedily acquiring a high reputation for his legal knowledge and his forensic gifts. In 1903 he formed one of the firm of Ritchie & Janney. From 1903 to 1910 he was Assistant City Solicitor for Baltimore, and for the next three years he served as Assistant General Counsel for the Public Service Commission of Maryland. From 1916 to 1920 he held the office of Attorney General for Maryland, and in 1919 was elected for his first term as Governor. In 1923 he was reelected, and in 1925, as

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stated, he established a record of being elected as Governor for the third time in succession. In addition to the offices already mentioned, Governor Ritchie has occupied other posts of local and National prominence. He was Professor of Law in the University of Maryland Law School from 1907 to 1920; General Counsel of the War Industries Board, June to December, 1918; and Delegate-at-Large to the National Democratic Convention in 1916, 1924 and 1928. He is a member of the American Bar Association; of the Bar Associations of Maryland and Baltimore City; and a member of the Academy of Political Science. His college fraternity is the Delta Phi of Johns Hopkins University. His clubs are as follows: Maryland, Baltimore, Johns Hopkins, University, Baltimore Athletic, Elkridge Kennel, and others. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Loyal Order of Moose. He is a member of the Episcopalian faith.

WOODCOCK, COL. AMOS WALTER WRIGHT, Lawyer and Public Official—With a brilliant record as a member of the Maryland Bar, as Assistant Attorney General of that State, his native State, and as United States Attorney for the District of Maryland, a record established before he had reached the age of fifty years, Colonel Woodcock was generally regarded as an ideal choice for the difficult office of Director of the Prohibition Bureau, when that appointment was made by President Hoover in 1930, following the transfer of that Bureau to the jurisdiction of the Department of Justice. Colonel Woodcock is known as a very able and resourceful lawyer and prosecutor, as a strict disciplinarian, and as a man of high ideals, sincere patriotism, unvarying fairness and strict honesty and integrity. These qualities undoubtedly will stand him in good stead in administering the important and responsible duties of his new office.

Amos Walter Wright Woodcock was born at Salisbury, Maryland, October 29, 1883, a son of Amos Wilson and Julia Ann Harris (Wright) Woodcock. He was educated in the public schools and, having graduated from Wicomico High School at Salisbury, Maryland, in 1899, he attended St. John's College, Annapolis, Maryland, where he was graduated with the degree of B. A. in 1903. Next he took up the study of law at the University of Maryland, graduating from that institution's Law School with the degree of LL. B. in 1910. Later he pursued post-graduate work for several years at Harvard Uni-

versity, Cambridge, Massachusetts, from which he received the degree of M. A. in 1912. Admitted to the Maryland Bar in that year, he established himself in the practice of law at Salisbury and in 1914 became a member of the law firm of Woodcock & Webb. Colonel Woodcock has to his credit a distinguished service record made during the World War. Having been a member of the Maryland National Guard for a number of years, he served as Captain of Company A, First Maryland Infantry, at the Mexican border in 1916. During the World War he was successively a Captain, Major and Lieutenant Colonel of the 115th Infantry, American Expeditionary Forces, with which regiment he served overseas. He participated in the defensive fighting in the Centre Sector, Haute-Alsace, during August 13-September 25, 1918, and also in the fighting in the Meuse-Argonne from October 8 until October 29, 1918. On October 10 he commanded a Battalion in the capture of Rechene Hill, North of Verdun and was cited and promoted "for gallantry in action." After his return to civilian life at the end of the World War, Colonel Woodcock began to take an active part in public affairs. He served as Assistant Attorney General of Maryland during 1920-22 and, on October 1, 1922, was appointed United States Attorney for the District of Maryland, with headquarters in the Federal Building in Baltimore. In that office he proved himself a very capable and conscientious public official.

When the Federal Prohibition Bureau was passed from the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Treasury to that of the Attorney General, July 1, 1930, Colonel Woodcock was appointed Director of this Bureau and thus was placed in direct charge of prohibition enforcement. At that time he was quoted in the daily newspapers to the effect that he would discharge his duties as Director of the Bureau of Prohibition of the Department of Justice strictly within the law and with the proper regard for the Bill of Rights of the Constitution of the United States. In an interview, which Colonel Woodcock granted a few days prior to his assumption of the duties of his new office he said: "I did not seek this office or desire it, but, having accepted it, I promise to see that the law is administered fairly, honestly, decently, earnestly and above all lawfully. No citizen should be dissatisfied with this. No citizen has a right to ask for more." On June 24, 1930, Attorney General Mitchell appointed Howard T. Jones, then an assistant in the office of Assistant Attorney General Young-

quist, as Assistant Director of Prohibition, to be the second highest ranking officer in that Bureau under Colonel Woodcock. The latter and Mr. Jones have their headquarters in the old Southern Railway Building, now owned by the Federal Government, at Thirteenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, which has housed the Prohibition Bureau for some time.

Colonel Woodcock is a member of the American Bar Association, the Maryland Bar Association, Phi Sigma Kappa Fraternity and the American Legion, of the Maryland Department of which he was Commander during 1921-22. In politics he is a supporter of the Republican party, while his religious affiliations are with the Methodist Episcopal Church. His clubs include the Baltimore Club of Baltimore.

Colonel Woodcock is not married and has always maintained his home at Salisbury, Maryland.

KELSEY, JOHN, Manufacturer—The story of the rise of John Kelsey from the humble position of office boy to the acquirement of millions, the control of several important businesses, the ownership of vast tracts of lumber and a number of mills, together with a one-fourth interest in one of America's big-league baseball clubs, can truly be described as one of the romances of big business. Withal, Mr. Kelsey ever remained the same unaffected, approachable individual, a patron of clean sport, and a man whose death was mourned by a host of friends, not only in the community where he resided, but also throughout the country.

Mr. Kelsey was born in Detroit, March 15, 1866. He was the son of Frank Henry Kelsey, captain of a Wisconsin regiment in the Civil War. The Kelsey family was of English descent, their ancestors having first settled in New York State prior to the Revolutionary War. After the war of 1812 they located in the "Wilderness" in Wisconsin, and Captain Kelsey, father of John Kelsey, had a very distinct recollection of the hardships and struggles consequent on living in what was then a wild and rugged country. During the Civil War, Captain Kelsey was captured and imprisoned at Chattanooga, Tennessee. Following the Civil War, Captain Kelsey took a position as traveling salesman with the paper firm of Cornwell, Price & Company of Detroit. He was married to Jessie Brabyn, descendant of a very old and noteworthy English family, which still retains an estate in the Motherland. Her father and mother were John and Susan (Phipps) Brabyn.

John Kelsey attended the old Jefferson School and at the age of fourteen years he took his first position with the firm for which his father was a salesman. His salary at this start of his career was the munificent sum of one dollar per week, but by diligent application, efficiency, and enthusiasm, and by toiling day and night, he rose in the short space of four years to be chief accountant for Cornwell, Price & Company, and he attained what was in those days the good salary of \$25 per week. He continued with the firm for another three years and then, with the small saving he had accumulated, he went into business for himself. He selected as his partners in his venture, two of his boyhood friends, Albert V. McClure, the son of a prominent builder of Detroit, and Warren G. Vinton, and the three youths—for they were hardly more—organized the firm of Kelsey, McClure and Company, manufacturers of hardwood supplies. The business prospered wonderfully and in a few years the firm was owning lumber tracts and mills in various parts of the country. In 1902 Mr. Kelsey branched out into another line of business with H. J. Herbert as his partner, under the firm name of the Kelsey-Herbert Company, manufacturing all kinds of fancy goods. Mr. Kelsey had purchased a formula which assisted him in making various sorts of fancy toilet articles, umbrella handles, etc., with what had been up to then looked upon as waste products. In this new line of endeavor he was again a huge success and, in fact, everything he touched seemed to turn to gold.

The automobile was just starting to come into prominence in Detroit at the time, and Mr. Kelsey realized that this new invention gave him fresh fields to conquer. His boyhood chum and playmate, Henry Ford, founder and head of the new Ford Motor Company, knew that Mr. Kelsey was thoroughly familiar with the lumber business and with all manner and method of wood-working. With this in mind Mr. Ford advised Mr. Kelsey to start on the manufacture of a good wood wheel, adding that he, Ford, would guarantee to take all the wheels that Mr. Kelsey would turn out. This was in 1906 and the next year the Kelsey Wheel Company was organized by Mr. Kelsey, who took into the corporation William H. DuCharme and a group of six other prominent Detroiters. In 1907, when he first started this firm, it was incorporated for \$30,000, and eight years afterwards, in 1915, the business had increased to such vast proportions that the company had reincorporated for \$13,000,000. In the beginning, the company manu-

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factured artillery type wheels for the use of the Ford Motor Company, but, later, branched out and supplied other firms. The Cadillac Motor Car Company was the first firm for which the Kelsey Company made wheels in addition to the Ford Motor Company, and the connection still continues today.

During his business career of about forty years Mr. Kelsey acquired a very large personal fortune. This was in spite of a liberality of benefactions and a spirit of philanthropy and kindness to his less fortunate fellow men and to the companions of his early days of struggle and poverty. At the time he started the Kelsey Wheel Company, he gave every one of the employees in the Kelsey, McClure firm and in the Kelsey-Herbert fancy goods business, the opportunity of purchasing stock to the value of \$500 or more, with the privilege of paying for it in installments as low as \$5 per week. Most of Mr. Kelsey's employees took advantage of this generous offer and those who did so became very comfortably fixed in an exceedingly short time, for the stock had advanced to thousands of dollars in value. As an instance of Mr. Kelsey's kindness of heart, the story may be told of one of his employees having died shortly after he had paid but five dollars down on the stock valued at five hundred dollars. This employee had always been very kind to Mr. Kelsey and was well liked by his employer. Mr. Kelsey gave the stock outright to the widow and, very soon afterwards, it increased its value to about \$15,000. As a result of this act of kindness by Mr. Kelsey the widow was able to raise and send to college her three daughters and a son. Mr. Kelsey aided all the members of his family to reach the height of affluence. His advice and kindly counsel was eagerly sought by his relatives, friends and employees, and, regardless of whatever might have been the pressure of his own personal affairs, Mr. Kelsey was at all times generous with his advice and whatever assistance was needed.

A baseball player all his life and part owner of the Detroit Tigers at the time of his death, Mr. Kelsey took an absorbed interest in the National game. His first acquaintance with men of affairs in Detroit came when, as a boy of fourteen years, he displayed a skill at baseball pitching that made him welcome to membership in the old Amateur Association which organization later became the Detroit Athletic Club. It was often declared that it was his constant attention to the old organization and his watchfulness over its interest that led to its preservation and later

to the formation of it into the present Detroit Athletic Club. It was common knowledge among the officers of the organization that during many years Mr. Kelsey paid as much money into the treasury of the club in the form of dues as exceeded in amount the total contributions of the rest of the members. Mr. Kelsey played baseball almost every year until the summer before his death. In was in 1919, upon the death of William H. Yawkey, the owner of the Detroit Baseball Team of the American League, that the stock of that organization was purchased by Mr. Kelsey, Frank J. Navin and Walter O. Briggs.

Golf was an occasional pastime with Mr. Kelsey, but it was baseball that of all outdoor games attracted him most, and gave him the greatest pleasure. He was a member of the team that won the National Amateur Championship of Detroit in 1892, playing as pitcher and as outfielder. Mr. Kelsey was a member of the First Congregational Church and, while not a regular attendant at its services, his benefactions were more than generous, as indeed they were to all good causes, irrespective of creed. His gifts to all charities were many, and his own private list of donations ran into many thousands each year. He employed hundreds of the friends of his early days in his factories and it is told of him that on many occasions he left an important meeting of bankers to attend to the wants of some needy family whose poverty had been called to his attention. In addition to his other activities, Mr. Kelsey financed the new Grosse Ile Golf Club, one of the finest courses in or around Detroit. He was, as stated, a most active member of the Detroit Athletic Club, as also of the Country Club of Detroit, the Bloomfield Hills Country Club, and the Grosse Ile Country Club. He was also a member of the Palestine Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons.

In 1892 Mr. Kelsey was married to Margarette Maud Dallas, of Detroit, daughter of John Dallas, a prominent merchant tailor of Detroit, who was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, and settled in Detroit in 1860. Mr. and Mrs. Kelsey were the parents of two children, as follows: 1. Dallas Sherrill, born September 13, 1905. 2. Virginia Elizabeth, born November 26, 1908.

There was a general feeling of sorrow in Detroit when the sad news of Mr. Kelsey's death was made public, and his family were the recipients of many expressions of deep regret and sincere sympathy. Perhaps one of the most striking was the eulogy uttered by John C. Lodge,

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resident of the Detroit Common Council, who said:

He was a man who never learned to pose. He was a man about whom his friends never hesitated to use the words of which most men are chary when speaking to another man. But many men have said of John Kelsey, in all the strength of what the sentence means—"I love him."

STUMP, BERTRAM N., U. S. Commissioner of Immigration—For more than a quarter of a century an official of the United States Immigration Service, the late Bertram N. Stump, for fifteen years of that period, held the post of United States Commissioner of Immigration at the Port of Baltimore, Maryland. A Democrat, he was first appointed to the service by a President of that political faith; he was retained in office by a Republican President on the ground of his merits regardless of party affiliation; and was re-appointed by a President elected from the Democratic party. Mr. Stump, during his long career in the civil service, was recognized as an authority on the subject of immigration and immigration problems. For five generations the family of Stump to which the former commissioner belonged had lived in Harford County, Maryland. The Stumps of Malmesbury, Wiltshire, England, claim that the Stumps came from Prussia to England in 1500, during the reign of King Henry VII. They were a virile, prolific race, and were ably represented in professions of other worthy avocations, and as citizens they contributed to the material and civic advance of their community.

Stump Arms—Per chevron argent and sable three griffins' heads erased counterchanged.

Crest—A griffin's head erased per chevron argent and sable.

Motto—*Dix mihi veritas.*

(Arms in possession of family.)

John Stump was born probably in Prussia, and died in Cecil County, Maryland, in 1747. Before 1730 he removed to Cecil County. He married in Christ Church, Philadelphia, November 11, 1726, Mary Catherine Bakerin. They had: 1. John, (2), of whom further. 2. Henry, born January 5, 1731, died in August, 1814; married, about 1755, Rachel Perkins, daughter of William and Elizabeth Perkins, and moved to the Valley of Deer Creek, Harford County, then a part of Baltimore County.

("Encyclopedia of the State of Maryland," 1919, A. H. S., pp. 643-44.)

(II) John Stump (2), son of John and Mary Catherine (Bakerin) Stumpf, or Stump, was born May 6, 1728, and died in March, 1797. He in-

herited his father's estate in Cecil County, and there resided until shortly before his death, when he sold his property and that inherited by his wife, consisting of several farms, and removed to Harford County, presumably to be near others of his family who had married and settled there. John Stump married Hannah Husband, born March 27, 1722, the daughter of William and Mary Husband, and a descendant of Augustine Herman, of "Bohemia Manor." It was through this relationship that the name Herman became a familiar one in the Stump family. They had: 1. John (3), of "Stafford," of whom further. 2. Herman, married, June 20, 1793, Elizabeth Smith Dallam, who died October 24, 1825, the daughter of Josias William and Sarah (Smith) Dallam, and who married (second) Abram Jarett. 3. Hannah, born in 1762, died November 20, 1824; married, March 14, 1786, John Stump, of "Perry Point," Cecil County, her cousin, son of Henry and Rachel (Perkins) Stump. 4. Nancy, married George Coulson. 5. William, died unmarried. 6. Martha, married (first) Thomas or William Johnson, (second) John Creswell.

(*Ibid.*, p. 644.)

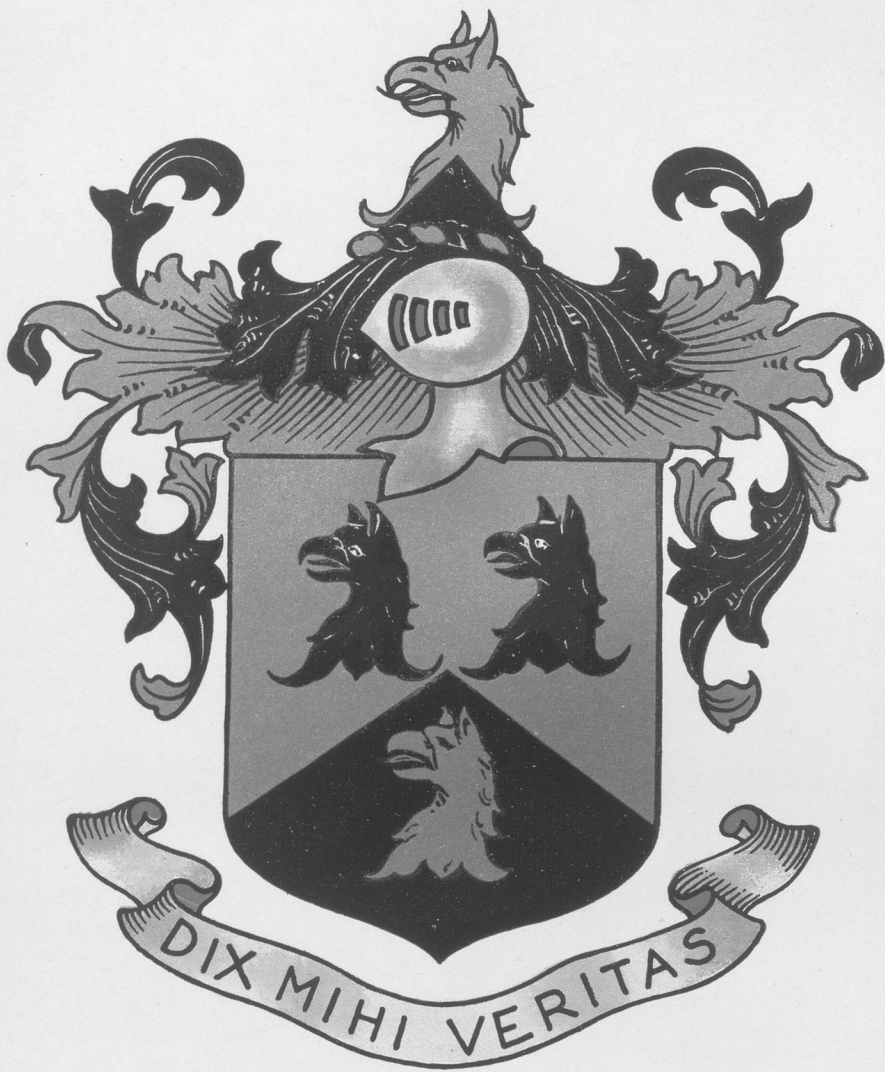
(III) John Stump (3), son of John (2) and Hannah (Husband) Stump, was born in Cecil County, Maryland, June 5, 1752, and died at "Stafford," near the mouth of Deer Creek, full of years and honors. By industry, enterprise, and thrift, he accumulated his large estate, "Stafford." He was a member of the Cecil County Committee of Observation, and was active in the collection of supplies to Northern sufferers through the blockade of their ports by the British ships during the early years of the Revolution. He and John Archer (their descendants intermarrying) were chosen, in 1776, by popular vote, "Electors of a Senate of Harford County." Mr. Stump became a man of large means for his day and left each of his seven children well endowed with this world's goods. John Stump married, October 17, 1779, Cassandra Wilson, daughter of Henry and Priscilla (Gover) Wilson, her father a member of the Society of Friends, but nevertheless full of patriotic zeal during the Revolution, and a man of influence. They had: 1. William, born December 2, 1781, died March 28, 1821; married, December 10, 1817, Margaret Miller. 2. Hannah, born April 6, 1784, died unmarried. 3. Ann, born January 29, 1786, died August 19, 1867; married, November 16, 1802, John Archer. 4. Priscilla, born August 6, 1787, died July 16, 1865, unmarried. 5. Mary, born April 20, 1789, died in 1872;

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Bertram H. Stump



Stump

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married, September 22, 1808, James W. Williams. 6. John, born December 25, 1790, died in infancy. 7. John Wilson, of whom further. 8. Herman, born May 10, 1794, died in infancy. 9. Hannah Cassandra, born July 18, 1796, died May 7, 1858; married, October 16, 1817, James W. Williams, cousin of James W. Williams, mentioned above. 10. Herman, "of Stafford," born August 13, 1798, died March 13, 1881, unmarried.

("Encyclopedia of the State of Maryland," 1919. A. H. S., pp. 644-45.)

(IV) John Wilson Stump, son of John (3) and Cassandra (Wilson) Stump, was born in Cecil County, Maryland, February 23, 1792, and died at his estate, "Oakington," on Chesapeake Bay, Harford County, Maryland, October 21, 1862. He was a planter and an extensive land owner, also head of an important commercial enterprise in partnership with his brother-in-law, James W. Williams, who, in 1842, and prior to that year, represented Harford and Cecil counties in Congress. Mr. Stump was in France when war broke out with Great Britain in 1812, and on his return home the vessel on which he sailed narrowly escaped capture by the British fleet in the Chesapeake, but, eluding them reached Baltimore in safety, Mr. Stump taking part in the defense of that city as aide to General Stricker.

John Wilson Stump married, January 13, 1814, Sarah Biays, born October 26, 1794, died May 19, 1876, the daughter of Colonel James and Sarah (Jackson) Biays, of Baltimore. Colonel Biays was a large vessel owner and shipping merchant of Baltimore, through whose enterprise and public spirit the commerce of that port largely benefited. He commanded the American cavalry at the battle of North Point, and in official reports he was highly commended for his bravery and efficiency. Children: 1. James Biays, born December 17, 1815, died December 4, 1839, unmarried. 2. Priscilla, born October 14, 1817, died in August, 1907; married, June 26, 1837, John Griffith. 3. Cassandra, born August 20, 1819, died June 18, 1865; married, May 27, 1837, Septimus Norris. 4. Mary Biays, born September 23, 1820, died September 23, 1826. 5. Sarah, born June 13, 1822, died in March, 1918; married, January 31, 1838 James Murray. 6. John Wilson, born October 15, 1824, died May 21, 1867; married, August 23, 1854, Mary Birdsall. 7. Mary Biays, born November 14, 1826, died November 21, 1881, unmarried. 8. Margaret Ann, born May 12 or 22, 1828, died May 22, 1828. 9. William, of whom further. 10. Thomas Bird Coleman, born September 7, 1831, died in April, 1912; married, October 11,

1865, Adeline Wray. 11. Jane, born September 10, 1833, died August 9, 1834. 12. Colonel Herman, born at "Oakington," Harford County, Maryland, August 8, 1835, died at his estate, "Waverly," near Belair, in his native county, January 9, 1917; was married late in life. Colonel Herman Stump was a lawyer ranking with the ablest professional men of his day; active in community interests; prominent in political affairs; in 1878 elected State Senator; presided over the Democratic State Convention of 1879; chosen president of the Senate in 1880; elected to represent his district in the Fifty-first Congress, as a Democrat, and was reelected; appointed, by President Cleveland, Commissioner General of Immigration, a newly-created department of the government, of which Colonel Stump was the first chief. He was largely instrumental in framing the Immigration and the Chinese Exclusion Laws, and was twice sent to Italy on special missions by the United States Government in regard to Italian immigration.

("Encyclopedia of the State of Maryland," 1919. A. H. S., pp. 647-48.)

(V) William Stump, son of John Wilson and Sarah (Biays) Stump, was born in September, 1829, and died August 15, 1862. He lived in Havre de Grace, "Oakington," built by his father, and cultivated a large tract of land, which he called "Stafford Farm." William Stump married, September 2, 1857, Mary Bartram North, of Washington, District of Columbia, who married (second) Admiral W. E. Le Roy, of the United States Navy, and who was the daughter of John Bartram and Phoebe (Rogers) North, of Philadelphia. She was descended from John Bartram, the first botanist in this country, who was a Friend, and had died here. He had held the position of botanist to King George, of England. Bartram's Gardens in Philadelphia, still in existence, was his prized possession. Children of William and Mary Bartram (North) Stump were: 1. Bertram N., of whom further. 2. Coleman, died about 1881.

(*Ibid.*, p. 646. Family data.)

(VI) Bertram N. Stump, son of William and Mary Bartram (North) Stump, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, June 20, 1858, and died at "Stafford Farm," near Emmorton, Harford County, March 1, 1929. He spent his early youth in Harford County, Maryland, and attended private schools in Belair, Maryland, and Mr. Simon's School, at Sing Sing (now called Ossining), New York, preparatory to admission to West Point,

at which institution he had received an appointment, and which he entered as a member of the class of 1879. He remained there for two years, but upon the death of his brother, Coleman, he returned to Maryland. After his withdrawal from the Military Academy, Mr. Stump entered the service of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad with which he remained for some time. Colonel Herman Stump, having been appointed the first Commissioner-General of Immigration by President Grover Cleveland, appointed his nephew, Bertram N., to the position of secretary, to accept which the latter resigned his place on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. About this time his mother married a second time, becoming the wife of Admiral W. E. Le Roy, and Mr. Stump spent two years travelling in Europe and various parts of the United States with his family. In 1891, he was ordered to Ellis Island, New York, to assume the post of immigration inspector. He made excellent use of his opportunity to study the subject of immigration in all its bearings upon the United States Government and its people. For the eight years that he remained at Ellis Island he continued to give evidence of increasing efficiency and an ability which forecast his selection for a higher and more responsible place in the service.

In 1899, Mr. Stump was transferred to Baltimore to fill the position of deputy commissioner of immigration at that port. His service as deputy commissioner was of a very high type, and it commended him in the eyes of President William Howard Taft to such an extent that in 1911 he appointed him United States Commissioner at Baltimore—this in the face of the fact that Mr. Stump was a Democrat and a determined fight had been waged by Maryland Republicans for the appointment of a member of their party. President Taft had, however, been insistent upon the recognition of merit instead of politics in making the appointment, and on this account his action was severely criticized by Republicans of the State.

When President Woodrow Wilson was elected, there was a well-organized effort on the part of his fellow-Democrats to unseat Mr. Stump because he had been appointed by a Republican President. Nearly the solid Maryland delegation in Congress rallied to the support of Mr. Stump, however, and he was reappointed. Mr. Stump served through the second administration of President Wilson and through the administration of President Warren Gamaliel Harding. In 1924, in the administration of President Calvin Coolidge, Thomas B. R. Mudd, the present commissioner, was appointed. Mr. Stump during his régime, did much for the

improvement of the immigration service at Baltimore. It was through his activities, largely, that a modern immigration building was erected at that city, as a station to care for the numbers of immigrants who arrived at Baltimore prior to the adoption of the law restricting immigration into this country.

Following his retirement from office, five years prior to his death, he withdrew to his estate near Emmorton, Harford County, Maryland, where he spent the rest of his life as a gentleman farmer, the few declining years which were Mr. Stump's being made as comfortable as possible while he lived in steadily failing health at his "Stafford Farm" estate. He had earned the commendation of his Government for the fine type of service so faithfully and intelligently rendered in one of its most important departments. The better part of his adult life had been given in that service, and he was gratified to have met the approval of so many chief executives of conflicting political faiths, who had manifested it by retaining or reappointing him to the office. He was one of Baltimore's most distinguished citizens, loyal to her interests and aspirations, and a staunch patriot of the great State that he loved so well. It is not required that the writer expatiate further upon Mr. Stump's record; it, as does his portrait connected with this memorial, speaks for itself—they reveal the man, in the fullness of his growth and the completeness of his character, as he was known to those who were nearest him. By the loss of so fine a personality were great numbers of people, in public and private life, sorely bereaved, but the survival of his memory is a strong and enduring consolation.

Bertram North Stump married, October 25, 1899, Margaret Bell, whose ancestors were from Berwick, Scotland, and who was the daughter of Alexander and Margaret (Boyd) Bell. They were the parents of three children: 1. John B., a graduate of Princeton. 2. Alexander Bell, attending the University of Virginia. 3. Margaret Murray. The death of Mr. Stump, which occurred when he had passed by a year the traditionally allotted span of three score and ten, while not unexpected on the part of his wife and children, and those who had known of his precarious state of health, could not but cause a shock from grief to be felt in all that vast circle of friends and acquaintances in which he had so graciously moved. It is to be sincerely hoped that more men of the type of the late commissioner will be raised up to fill posts in the Government service and the ranks of the citizenry such as he adorned.

PRITCHETT, HENRY SMITH, Ph. D., Scientist and Educator—Having gained an international reputation as an astronomer during the early part of his career, Dr. Pritchett has devoted the last thirty years of it to the cause of education. In this field, too, he has achieved outstanding success, first for a number of years as president of one of the foremost technical colleges of this country and, since 1900, as president of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. As the first president of this foundation, Dr. Pritchett was called upon to do pioneer work in this field, a commission of which he acquitted himself with much credit and to the great benefit of the cause of education throughout the world. Retiring now, in 1930, from this position, Dr. Pritchett is able to look back upon a career of unusual usefulness and eminent services to mankind and to enjoy in well-earned leisure the gratitude and admiration of his fellow men, which has been his for many years to the fullest extent possible.

Henry Smith Pritchett was born at Fayette, Missouri, April 16, 1857, a son of Carr Waller and Betty Susan (Smith) Pritchett. He was educated at Pritchett College, Glasgow, Missouri, from which he was graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1875. Many years later he received the degree of Ph. D. from the University of Munich, Bavaria, Germany, in 1894. Immediately following his graduation from college Dr. Pritchett became a student with Asaph Hall at the United States Naval Observatory, where he spent the year 1876. In 1878 he was made assistant astronomer at this institution and in 1880 he became astronomer of the Morrison Observatory at Glasgow, Missouri. In 1882 he went to New Zealand as astronomer of the expedition, which went there to observe the transit of Venus. Upon his return from this expedition Dr. Pritchett was appointed professor of astronomy and director of the observatory at Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri, in which capacities he served during 1883-97. Next he spent three years, 1897-1900 as superintendent of the United States Coast & Geodetic Survey. Elected president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, Massachusetts, he served in that capacity with outstanding success for six years and until 1906. In that year, when the late Andrew Carnegie established the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, Dr. Pritchett was selected as its first president, continuing to serve in that capacity until August 1, 1930, when he

asked to be relieved from active duty and to be permitted to retire.

The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching has had a career of utmost importance to the cause of education in all parts of the world and especially in the United States and has accomplished much work of great usefulness. The magnitude of the interests, which Dr. Pritchett has represented during the last twenty-five years, and the importance of the operations, which he has directed, may be seen from the fact that the annual report of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching shows that on June 30, 1928, the resources of the foundation were \$31,594,000, an increase of some \$656,000 over the previous fiscal year. Of this total, \$16,301,800 are held as general endowment, \$1,301,000 as resources of the Division of Educational Enquiry, \$12,538,900 as a reserve for liquidating pension liabilities accruing after 1928, \$854,000 to assist colleges and universities to adopt the contributory plan of retiring allowances, and \$598,000 as an emergency reserve. All of the investments are in bonds. During the year 1927-28 the Foundation began the payment of 82 new allowances and pensions of an annual value of \$146,500 to 50 former teachers and 32 widows. The fifty professors retired at an average age of 67.46 years after an average service of 36 years. To them an annual total of \$111,990 will be paid in allowances. The average retiring allowance has risen from \$2,126 in 1920 to \$2,287 at present, and the annual expenditure of the Foundation for teachers and their widows in associated institutions alone to \$1,314,000. Estimates indicate that this sum will increase to approximately \$2,241,000 in about 1944, and then begin to decrease until about 1985, when all of the approximately 3,700 teachers who have expectations from the original free pension plan of the Foundation, and their widows, will have received their allowances and pensions. To take care of such increases the Foundation has accumulated a reserve fund which now contains over \$12,000,000 to be spent, principal and interest, leaving the original endowment intact. The Carnegie Foundation during the 23 years has paid out in retiring allowances to professors and pensions to their widows over \$17,371,900. Up to July 30, 1928, former teachers at Harvard had received from the Foundation allowances totaling \$1,411,000, at Yale, \$1,207,000, at Columbia, \$1,130,000, at Cornell, \$822,000, and at the University of California, \$491,000, at Tulane

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University of Louisiana, \$371,000, and the University of Toronto, \$350,000. The total expenditure, which in 1906-07 was only \$158,890 among 35 institutions, had risen to \$17,371,900 among 90 institutions in 1928. More of the recipients of retiring allowances have lived in New York State than in any other, a total of 229. Massachusetts is second with 188, and Connecticut third with 116. All told, 1,485 allowances and pensions have been granted to teachers in forty different states, five Canadian provinces, and Newfoundland. During his tenure of office Dr. Pritchett, in conjunction with the executive committee of the Foundation, authorized many studies of an educational nature and other projects affecting teachers. Under his direction the Foundation has granted pensions to university professors, has authorized research in many fields and has investigated American college athletics. The report on the survey of college athletics, only recently issued, attracted much attention, because of its criticism of the "commercialization of intercollegiate competition" and of the "negligent attitude toward the educational opportunity for which the American colleges exist." At the time Dr. Pritchett's retirement was announced, in June, 1930, the executive committee of the Foundation also announced his successor, Dr. Henry Suzzallo, formerly president of the University of Washington and for some time chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. This well known educator, whose brilliant career is described in a separate article in this work, will undoubtedly prove himself a very able and worthy successor to Dr. Pritchett.

Dr. Pritchett's eminent services to science and to the cause of education have been recognized by numerous educational institutions in this country and in Canada, which conferred upon him various honorary degrees. The degree of LL. D. thus was given to him by Hamilton College in 1900, by the University of Pennsylvania in 1901, by Harvard and by Yale universities in 1901, by Johns Hopkins University in 1902, by Williams College and by the University of Michigan in 1905, by the University of Toronto in 1906, by Brown University in 1908, by Miami University in 1910, by the University of Vermont in 1911, by Washington University in 1915, by McGill University in 1917, by Western Reserve University in 1918, by Dalhousie University in 1919, by the University of Colorado in 1923, and by Union College in 1924. The honorary degree of Sc. D. was given to him by Tufts

College in 1905 and by the Stevens Institute of Technology in 1908, and Whitman College conferred upon him the honorary degree of Litt. D. in 1919. Dr. Pritchett is a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, as well as a member of the American Philosophical Society and a trustee of the Carnegie Corporation, the Metropolitan Museum of Art of New York City and of several other scientific bodies. He is also a member of the board of directors of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railway Company, the American International Corporation and the United States Realty & Improvement Company. The French Government made him a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor in 1922 and the Government of Greece made him a Commander of the Gold Cross of the Order of George I in 1923. Dr. Pritchett is the author of various scientific papers, which have been published in several of the leading scientific journals.

At the time of his retirement Dr. Pritchett received many tributes, of which the following excerpts, taken from an editorial in the New York "Times," is typical:

Dr. Pritchett has had so large a part in the development of the Carnegie Foundation from its beginning that it is hard to think of the institution without the man. He undertook a pioneer job, but, as a practical astronomer, was accustomed to find his way through pathless regions by the aid of the stars. It may be said that he was personally an exemplification of Mr. Carnegie's philosophy of administration: "Find an efficient man and enable him to do his work." Dr. Pritchett's efficiency had already been abundantly demonstrated, and he was enabled to do a great work through gifts and bequests by Mr. Carnegie, which testified to a serious sense of responsibility for the use of wealth in a democracy.

He had to bear the brunt of criticism raised by the necessary modification of the pension system inaugurated in Mr. Carnegie's eager desire to aid colleges by giving their teachers greater economic freedom, but he met the responsibility with firmness and carried the plan through to a sound actuarial contributory basis. The principles arrived at in seeking to put into effect Mr. Carnegie's generous intent are those which are now guiding in the economic and social philosophy of pensions, whether in public or private service. In reaching firm ground for its own pension system, the Foundation passes to other executive control with that problem solved to the extent that, as announced in the latest report, the "obligations incurred under the old system of free pensions will absorb for the next forty years the bulk of the Foundation's income and all of its accumulated resources."

The major service of the Foundation under Dr. Pritchett has been its disinterested, expert studies for the advancement of teaching, especially in the field of law, medicine and engineering, and in the border zones

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Williams

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between secondary school and college. Whatever the conclusions, they have been reached with a thoroughness that commands respect.

Dr. Pritchett married (first), in 1881, Ida Williams, and (second), in June, 1900, Eva McAllister, a daughter of Hall McAllister, of San Francisco, California. By his first marriage he had four children and by his second, one: 1. Harry, born in 1882. 2. Edwin, born in 1885. 3. Leonard, born in 1887. 4. Ida, born in 1892. 5. Edith, born in 1904.

WILLIAMS, HOWARD T., Insurance—Half a century of activity in the insurance field of Maryland carried Howard T. Williams to a position of great prominence in the business affairs of the district, while his reputation in Baltimore, Maryland, where all his business life had been spent, was spotless and commendable. He was regarded as an authority throughout the East, and in his home city was pointed to as a guide and pattern upon which a rising generation might well follow. Personally, Mr. Williams bore a most attractive manner, his wholesomeness and sincerity being not the least of his many fine qualities, while the methods upon which he conducted his affairs were of such high standard of equitable operation that they gave lustre to ordinary affairs and won him the esteem of all with whom he made contact. He was always deeply interested in the civic affairs of the city and State and ever ready to contribute whatever he possessed of intellect and high ability to assist in the movements that were promulgated for the benefit of the whole people. A most valuable citizen and one whose loss will not be readily replaced.

Williams Arms—Argent, a chevron between three boars' heads couped gules.

Crest—A boar's head couped argent, pierced with an arrow.

Motto—*Vincit qui patitur.*

(Crozier—"General Armory.")

Born in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1857, he was a son of the late G. Harlan Williams, who was for many years president of the Home Fire Insurance Company. The latter was a pioneer in this line of business, having been engaged in same since 1855. After completing his education in private schools in Baltimore in 1875, Howard T. Williams became associated in business with his father, later becoming secretary of the Home Insurance Company. The elder Mr. Williams died in 1910, shortly prior to which year his son had entered the general insurance firm of Maury & Donnelly-Williams & Thompson Company. Upon the death of Edward W. Thompson, in

1912, the firm name was changed and changed again in 1924, when the firm of Parr & Parr was received into the partnership. At the time of his death Mr. Williams was a member of the firm of Maury, Donnelly, Williams & Parr. His death occurred, following an illness of a year, at his home, No. 1428 Park Avenue, Baltimore, January 31, 1928, in his seventieth year.

Howard T. Williams married Mary Swindell, whose death preceded her husband's by several years. He was survived by a son, John H. (J. Harlan) Williams, who married Leila Ingram, and they have two children: Mary Elizabeth Williams, and J. Harlan Williams, Jr.; also a sister, Miss Caroline H. Williams, and his two grandchildren.

Mr. Williams, both in his business and social relations, was a man who found it easy to make friends and simple to retain them. In his associations with the men who were ever building the commercial fabric that made Baltimore a great community of industrialism, he used methods that met with the approval of all by their fairness. He knew the value of coöperation in business and never forgot that the other side of a deal was of as much importance to his associate as his side was to him. In his associations with the personnel of the Home Fire Insurance Company, in the presidency of which he followed his father, he won the esteem of all and carried with him to the last the deep respect and affection of a legion of friends.

McLAUGHLIN, LEONARD B., Theatrical Promoter—A man who has done much to promote the theatrical industry in Baltimore, Maryland, Leonard B. McLaughlin, is now the manager of the Maryland Theatre, which is the outstanding amusement house of Baltimore. For many years he has been associated in different capacities with the James L. Kernan Company, of Baltimore and Messrs. Shubert, of New York, and with these companies has acquired a thorough knowledge of the theatre business from all angles, so that he is now highly regarded by men in the upper ranks of the theatre world. Not only his accomplishments, but the splendid qualities of his personality and character are responsible for the esteem with which men look to Mr. McLaughlin.

Born in Baltimore, Maryland, where he has spent the greater part of his life since that time, on October 1, 1893, Mr. McLaughlin is a son of Joseph V. and Margaret McLaughlin. His father is engaged in the real estate business, a line of work which for years has occupied his atten-

tions and provided his livelihood. As a boy, Leonard B. McLaughlin attended a Catholic parochial school in Baltimore. Then, when he completed his academic education, he became associated with the James L. Kernan Company; that was in 1907. First he was an usher; but the executives of the company soon recognized his ability, so that over a period of years he received promotion after promotion, becoming assistant treasurer, treasurer and then manager. Now he manages the Maryland Theatre, one of the foremost amusement enterprises in Baltimore.

Although Mr. McLaughlin is a busy man, he takes time to be active in public affairs. He is a member of the Democratic party, whose principles and candidates he has supported since, early in his career, he affiliated himself with its organization. Active in a number of organizations, social and otherwise, he belongs to the Baltimore Athletic Club, the Maryland Country Club; the Kiwanis Club, in which he is a member of the board of directors; and the Theatrical Press Representatives of America. His religious affiliation is with the Roman Catholic Church.

McLANE, HON. JAMES LATIMER, Business-Political Leader—Having served as a member of the city and State governments, as president of two railway companies, as president of a large bank, and as chairman of the board of trustees of a great university, the late Hon. James L. McLane was a man of many important interests in Baltimore and Maryland. To both of those jurisdictions he rendered notable service in connection with the improvement of transportation systems. A distinguished member of the Baltimore and New York bars, he demonstrated his ability to cope successfully with intricate problems of jurisprudence.

Mr. McLane was descended from a famous family in American life from Colonial and Revolutionary times to the surviving generation. Among his forebears were commissioned officers who served in wars of the country, as Federal office-holders, while his father was a distinguished diplomat and cabinet member. One of his brothers became Governor of Maryland, and four of the brothers achieved military records in the service of their country.

(I) Captain Allan McLane, the common ancestor of the McLane family of this connection, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, August 8, 1746. He served with distinction in the Continental Army in the Revolutionary War from 1776 to 1783. He was appointed by General

Washington to be collector of the Port of Wilmington, Delaware, and was made his own successor by successive Presidents, filling that position at the time of his death, in May, 1829. This Allan McLane is mentioned by Dr. S. Weir Mitchell in his novel, "Hugh Wynne."

(II) Hon. Louis McLane, son of Captain Allan McLane, was born in Smyrna, Delaware, in May, 1786, and died in Baltimore, Maryland, October 7, 1857. He studied law and was admitted to the bar from the office of James A. Bayard in 1807. He rose to a position of eminence in the practice of his profession, and held offices of high trust in public affairs. In the War of 1812, he served as a lieutenant in Cæsar Rodney's company of Delaware Volunteers, and for his service in that war he received a land warrant. He was elected in 1817 to represent his District in Congress, where he served until 1827, when he was elected to the United States Senate, holding his seat in that body for two years, and in April, 1829, he was appointed Minister to Great Britain, representing this country at the Court of St. James until 1831. He was then appointed by President Andrew Jackson as Secretary of the Treasury, and after serving in the Cabinet in that capacity for two years, he was appointed Secretary of State, in which office he served in 1833-34. He became widely known in transportation circles as president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, holding that office from 1837 to 1847. Again he was sought for the exercise of his diplomatic talents, and he was appointed Minister to Great Britain in connection with the Oregon Boundary Dispute, and he remained abroad during 1846-47, being granted a leave of absence by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company. In 1851, he represented Cecil County, Maryland, in the State Constitutional Convention, and was a factor in the framing of the organic law of the Commonwealth.

Hon. Louis McLane married Catherine Mary Milligan. Four of their sons achieved military records, namely: 1. Robert Milligan, born June 23, 1815; he graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point, and served in the Florida and Creek Wars. 2. Louis, who served as an officer in the United States Navy and participated in the Mexican War. 3. Allan, an officer of the United States Navy, who distinguished himself in the battle of Vera Cruz in the Mexican War. 4. George, who served as captain of the 5th United States Cavalry under General Winfield Scott, and was killed in a fight with Navajo Indians in 1860. 5. James Latimer, of whom further. Lydia, one of the daughters of

Hon. Louis and Catherine Mary (Milligan) McLane, married General Joseph E. Johnston, a famous Confederate soldier of the Civil War.

(III) Hon. James Latimer McLane, son of Hon. Louis and Catherine Mary (Milligan) McLane, was born in Wilmington, Delaware, September 2, 1834, being the youngest of thirteen children. He removed with his parents to Baltimore in 1837, and in 1843 enrolled as a student in the celebrated private school conducted by M. R. McNally, remaining there until 1849, with the exception of 1845-46, which years he spent at a private school in London, England, his father at that time being United States Minister to Great Britain. From 1849 to 1852 he was a student at the Oxford Military Academy, Oxford, Maryland, where he perfected himself in the ancient classics, English, French, and mathematics.

On the completion of his academic training, Mr. McLane took up the study of law under the preceptorship of the distinguished Severn Teackle Wallis, of Baltimore, and in September, 1855, was admitted to the bar by the Superior Court sitting in that city. His entry into the practice of law was made in Baltimore in association with his brother, Hon. Robert Milligan McLane, who became Governor of Maryland, also was a member of Congress; and in 1853, he was appointed United States Commissioner (with the power of Minister plenipotentiary) to China; in 1859, he was appointed Minister to Mexico; and in 1885-89 was Minister to France, receiving this appointment from President Cleveland. The young lawyer, James L., soon exhibited marked ability as a practitioner in the courts and as a counselor in office practice. In October, 1859, Mr. McLane was admitted to practice in New York City, and from that date until the spring of 1862 he was assistant to Theodore Sedgwick, and his successor, Judge James I. Roosevelt, United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New York. In the summer of 1860 he returned to Baltimore, and from that time until his retirement some ten years prior to his death he was one of the leading practitioners in the courts of that city. Among his contemporaries at the bar in his time were such well-known men as Barnard Carter, William A. Fisher, Colonel Charles Marshall and Joseph Packard, legal giants of their day in Maryland.

During his brilliant legal career, Mr. McLane was called into the public service on numerous occasions. From 1867 to 1874 he served as a member of the Baltimore Water Board. In 1870 he was a member of the Maryland House of

Delegates. From 1878 to 1880 he was a City Counsellor of Baltimore, entering office under the administration of the late Mayor Ferdinand C. Latrobe. In 1884-85 he again was counsellor, this time also during a second administration of Mayor Latrobe. During his incumbency on the Water Board the water tunnel from Loch Raven to Baltimore was completed, one of the finest pieces of public works achieved to that time for the municipality.

Mr. McLane resigned as City Counsellor to accept the presidency of the North Baltimore Passenger Railway Company, known as the "Frick Line." On this line he brought about the change from horsepower to electric. His service as president of that company comprised the years 1885-92. From 1872 to 1874 he was president of the Western Maryland Railroad Company. He was also president of the Lake Roland Elevated Railway Company. On January 11, 1900, he was elected president of the National Bank of Baltimore. He was honored with the chairmanship of the board of trustees of Johns Hopkins University, and remained a trustee for a long period of years. He was also a trustee of the Johns Hopkins Hospital. In all of these positions and associations he displayed a keen interest in the conduct and service of the various institutions, and his legal acumen and business ability were often brought into play with remarkable effect.

He always maintained his allegiance to the Democratic party, through whose organization he had rendered such splendid service to city and State. He was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, and had been a member of the Maryland Club. He was much given in his more active years to horseback riding and to driving, and in his early manhood had derived much pleasure from his favorite sport of cricket.

Hon. James Latimer McLane married, November 15, 1859, Fanny King, daughter of James Gore King, a New York banker, and granddaughter of Rufus King, a member of the Continental Congress, of the Constitutional Convention, who was also America's first Ambassador to England, in which office he twice served, and a United States Senator from New York. Children of Hon. and Mrs. James Latimer McLane: 1. Catherine Milligan, who married William H. Z. Lee, of New York City. 2. Allan, a graduate of Johns Hopkins University, with the degree of Doctor of Laws from University of Maryland Law School; became a practicing attorney in Baltimore; chairman of Johns Hopkins University

Alumni Council; and from 1914 to 1920 Associate Judge of the Third Judicial Circuit of Baltimore and Harford counties. 3. Robert Milligan, 2d, a graduate of Johns Hopkins University, having the degree of Bachelor of Laws from the University of Maryland; elected Mayor of Baltimore in 1903; died in 1904. 4. Fanny King. 5. Frederica Gore, married Dr. John A. Tompkins, Jr., of Baltimore.

The death of Hon. James Latimer McLane, which occurred at his home in Garrison Forest, Maryland, February 10, 1923, in his eighty-ninth year, was that of one who had brought prestige to be added to that already attached to the Bar of Baltimore and his State. He filled with integrity, honor and high devotion many positions of responsibility that lay outside the immediate channels of his profession, and through them he touched life at many points. Known for his keen discernment and habits of logical reasoning, he had the faculty of arriving at accurate decisions and deductions so necessary to the finished lawyer. Thus was he enabled to gain and hold correct views of important public questions, and to administer public and private business affairs in a highly approved manner which spelled success for virtually all his contacts. His record is indispensable to the complete arrangement of any biographical grouping of representative men who have been instrumental in raising their profession or avocation to a higher standard of practice and ethics.

MacINERNEY, DANIEL BUCKLEY, Legislator, Attorney—From the hardships of his early days to his last years of assured position and success, Daniel Buckley MacInerney kept firmly in mind the high goal at which he aimed, and worked constantly for its achievement. He was undaunted at the difficulties of making his own way in life and even while working to complete his education and legal training, he never failed to give to a widowed mother a full half of his earnings. His courage and nobility of spirit could not but bring their own reward, and with the passing years he forged ahead in his profession until he became one of the best-known members of the Texas Bar. In his success he retained the same modesty and generosity which were always characteristic of him, and while his name was known in every court of the State, his fine ability and persuasive eloquence being famous throughout the Southwest, he was equally well known for his kindness to those in need, and it was often said that he helped more of the poor, more widows and orphans than any other man in Galveston. Texas does well to

honor his memory and preserve his name for the generations of the future and the years to come.

Mr. MacInerney was born at Galveston on September 15, 1877, a son of Captain Edward O'Connor and Etta (Buckley) MacInerney, the mother a member of a well-known New York family. Captain Edward O'Connor MacInerney was United States weather observer at Galveston for many years, holding that position at the time of the disastrous storm in 1875, and his early warning of its approach was of great benefit to the city. The eldest son of a very wealthy and distinguished Irish family, he had traveled much and was highly educated, and for a time acted as bodyguard to Pope Pius IX.

Daniel Buckley MacInerney, of this record, obtained his preliminary education in the public and parochial schools of Galveston, and was later graduated from St. Mary's Jesuit College of this city. His father died while he was still a boy, so he was forced to work in order to obtain an education. Before he took up the study of law, he was employed for a time by a number of local firms at Galveston. He first began work for the Hughes and Stowe Insurance Company, and later became connected with the mercantile brokerage firm of the late J. L. Ullmann. Next, he entered the employ of the Santa Fé Railroad Company as a stenographer, and finally, after working for several railroads, he resigned to take charge of the unsurveyed land department of the State at Austin. While in that city, Mr. MacInerney undertook the course of study in the University of Texas Law School, from which he was graduated with the Bachelor of Laws degree. In the early years of his career he had won merited advancement for loyal services, and the fine ability which he displayed, and those who knew him then could confidently predict a successful career at the bar. Soon after his graduation from the University Law School, he entered the law offices of former Governor, Joseph D. Sayers, and former land commissioner, Charles Rogan, where he acquired his first practical experience and later became a junior member of the firm. After a period of months he returned to Galveston to become clerk of the Criminal District Court of Galveston and Harris counties, and while holding this position was elected to the State Legislature, at the age of twenty-three years. During his four-year term of office he was the youngest legislator of the State, but his distinguished service to Texas in the Legislature was matched by only a few of his elder colleagues. He worked constantly for the best interests not only of his constituents but of the entire State, and by his clear-cut thinking and fine



Dr. B. M. McInerney

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oratorical prowess attracted State-wide attention. These early terms of public service were the beginning of a long career, the next step of which was his appointment as assistant county attorney for Galveston County. He also served for a time as city recorder at Galveston under Commissioner A. P. Norman. Thereafter, Mr. MacInerney became judge of the Corporation Court, then assistant city attorney of Galveston, and finally county attorney of the county.

In all these various positions he discharged the various duties of his office with complete efficiency and success, to the great benefit of the people and his own credit. He it was who went to the State Legislature at Austin and secured the legislation for the construction of the sea wall for Texas City, and he was also a leading force in securing the \$14,000,000 sea wall which has meant so much for the city of Galveston. Aside from his public service, Mr. MacInerney had built up a large general practice, appearing in many important cases in State and Federal courts, especially as a civil lawyer. He was a formidable opponent in any case, with a splendid court presence, and a faultless presentation of his arguments in glowing and inspired eloquence. His keen, analytical mind was well matched by his "Silver Tongue," and almost at will he was able to sway audiences and bend them to his mood. A champion and leader of noted causes in behalf of Galveston and the State, he scored many brilliant victories for the causes which he supported, but never did he overstep the bounds of strictest ethical practice or falter in his allegiance to highest ideals.

Mr. MacInerney was a member of the Galveston City, County, Texas State, and the American Bar associations, standing high among the members of his profession. He was a member of the Galveston Chamber of Commerce, while fraternally he was affiliated with Friends Lodge, No. 6, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Caronkaway Tribe, No. 9, of the Improved Order of Red Men; and the Modern Woodmen of the World. Opera, and music in general, was his diversion, and in this field his judgment and tastes were of the finest. Mr. MacInerney was active in every worthy civic movement for the advancement of city or State, while his charitable contributions were many and most generous. He loved his home and family, and the constant presence of his dear ones meant much to him.

On November 26, 1913, at Galveston, Texas, Daniel Buckley MacInerney married Catherine Dana, daughter of Elmer Dana, of the noted New York Dana family, although a native of Springfield, Illinois. Mrs. MacInerney is also a de-

scendant of the David Crockett family of Texas, and of William Berkeley, who was governor of the Colonies before the Revolutionary War. Her father had come to Galveston from Illinois, and here engaged in the cattle business on a large scale. Mr. and Mrs. MacInerney became the parents of five children, as follows: 1. Daniel Buckley. 2. Edward O'Connor. 3. Margaretta. 4. Francis. 5. Catherine. The family residence is continued in this city at No. 1904 Avenue L.

Mr. MacInerney's death occurred suddenly in this city on January 8, 1929. A most successful attorney and legislator, he numbered the greatest men of Texas among his friends, as well as thousands in every walk of life. Kind and generous, the soul of honor and integrity, those who knew him best realized how great a loss the people of the State suffered in his passing.

SUZZALLO, HENRY, Ph. D., Educator—

One of the most eminent figures in the field of education and educational administration, Dr. Suzzallo has enjoyed for many years an international reputation. He has to his credit a long and successful career as a teacher and educational administrator and has also served very ably on many national and international bodies engaged in research. His election to the presidency of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching as the successor of Dr. Henry Smith Pritchett was generally regarded as an exceptionally happy choice and places Dr. Suzzallo in a position, in which he can serve the cause of education in an even larger way than formerly.

Henry Suzzallo was born at San José, California, August 22, 1875, a son of Peter and Anne (Suzzallo) Suzzallo. He was educated at Stanford University, from which he was graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1899. Later he pursued post-graduate work at Columbia University, New York City, from which he received the degree of A. M. in 1902 and that of Ph. D. in 1905. Several honorary degrees have also been conferred upon Dr. Suzzallo in recognition of his eminent services as an educator, including that of LL. D. from the University of California in 1918 and from the University of British Columbia in 1925. While still a graduate student at Columbia University, Dr. Suzzallo commenced his active career as a teacher, spending five years, 1902-07, as assistant instructor and assistant professor of education at Stanford University. During part of this time, however, he also was a Fellow and lecturer in education at Columbia University, New York City, holding these posi-

tions during 1903-05. In 1907 he became a member of the faculty of Columbia University, serving as adjunct professor of elementary education during 1907-09 and as professor of the philosophy of education and of educational sociology during 1909-15. In May, 1915, he was elected president of the University of Washington, in which capacity he continued to serve until 1928. Though his administration of this well known State University was generally regarded in educational circles as very successful, it became the storm center of a struggle between those who supported his educational program and the adherents of Governor Roland H. Hartley of Washington State. The controversy commenced about 1924 and lasted for two years, in the course of which Dr. Suzzallo was asked by the Regents to resign his post as president. He refused, protesting that no reason had been given for his dismissal and that he had had no hearing, but the Regents then gave him a leave of absence and appointed David Thompson, Dean of the College of Liberal Arts, as president. During this period the students, with whom Dr. Suzzallo was very popular held torchlight processions on the campus and agitated for a strike, but this was discouraged strongly by Dr. Suzzallo.

Besides his continuous activities in the field of education, Dr. Suzzallo has also given much time to research work. During 1919-23 he was a member at large of the National Research Council, and more particularly of its division on state relations. He is also a member of the advisory council of the Institute of International Education and, since 1920, of the advisory board of the English-Speaking Union. In 1920 he served as a member of the Passport and Postal Reform Committee; in 1921 as vice-president of the Congress of the Royal Institute of Public Health; in 1921 as a member of the National Dante Committee; since 1922 as a member of the national rehabilitation committee of the American Legion; in 1924 as a member of the Board of Visitors to the United States Naval Academy, at Annapolis, Maryland; in 1925 as a member of the educational research committee of the Commonwealth Committee; since 1925 as advisor of the International Institute of the University of Heidelberg; and for a number of years as a member of the national educational committee of the Boy Scouts of America. Appointed a trustee of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching in 1919, he served as chairman of this board during 1926-27. In recent years Dr. Suzzallo has made, under the auspices of the Car-

negie Foundation, a study of the graduate school system of the United States, not yet completed. This work Dr. Suzzallo temporarily interrupted, in order to accept the appointment as director of President Hoover's national advisory committee on education, which is now engaged in coordinating the educational activities of the Government. This study is being financed by a donation of \$100,000 from the Julius Rosenwald Fund and is expected to be completed in the summer of 1930. In June of that year Dr. Suzzallo was appointed by the board of trustees of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching to the presidency of this foundation, the board accompanying its announcement of Dr. Suzzallo's election with the statement that "he brings to the Foundation's educational problems an unusual knowledge of schools and colleges in this country and Europe."

Besides the numerous activities already mentioned, in which Dr. Suzzallo has engaged, he has also held several other appointments of importance. In 1906 he was a lecturer at the Summer School of Yale University and in 1907 at that of the University of California. While president of the University of Washington, he was also a member of the Washington State Board of Education. During the World War he served as chairman of the Washington State Council of Defense during 1917-19. On July 13, 1918, he was appointed wage umpire for the National War Labor Board and, in October, 1918, as adviser to the War Labor Policy Board. Since 1920 he has been an elector for the Hall of Fame, New York University. He is a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and, during 1921-22, was president of the National Association of State Universities. He is also a member of the National Institute of Social Sciences, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the American Sociological Society, the National Society for the Scientific Study of Education, the Academy of Political Science, the American Economic Association, and the honorary scholastic society of Phi Beta Kappa. His college fraternities were Zeta Psi and Phi Delta Kappa. While president of the University of Washington he was a member of the Rainier Club, the University Club, the College Club, and the Seattle Yacht Club, all of Seattle, Washington, as well as of the University Club of Tacoma, Washington. He is also a member of the University Club of Washington, District of Columbia. Since 1909 he has been editor of the "River-

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side Educational Monographs." For a number of years he has been a member of the editorial council of the "Annals" of the American Academy of Political & Social Science. He is widely known as a public lecturer and as a frequent contributor to the leading educational magazines of this country and of other countries.

Dr. Suzzallo married, February 8, 1912, Edith Moore, of Chicago, Illinois.

SCOTT, TOWNSEND, Banker, Business Founder—In the financial world and in the field of highly important business enterprises, the late Townsend Scott towered as a foremost figure in many endeavors in Baltimore and elsewhere in his native Maryland. Mr. Scott was a financier of unusual acumen, and carried on with marked success a banking house which has been a family institution for generations. He was one of the promoters and officers of a number of Baltimore's most substantial interests, whose name and fame have become favorably known throughout the country. As a progressive and high-minded citizen, he contributed to Baltimore from his resources of mind and substance for its advancement in notable works of civic betterment.

In the early part of the eighteenth century, Quaker ancestors of Townsend Scott came to Maryland and settled on a grant of land located on the Western Run in Baltimore County. This they named "Pleasant Prospect", and the property is still in possession of members of the Scott family. The Scotts attained considerable prominence in the affairs of the community, and representatives of the family became leaders in financial pursuits.

Townsend Scott, grandfather of the Townsend Scott of this memorial, was a noted banker. He founded the well-known house of Townsend Scott & Son in 1832, and was one of the founders of the Baltimore Stock Exchange. He married Edith Bullock Stockton, of Burlington, New Jersey, and they were the parents of three children: 1. Townsend, 2d, died in infancy. 2. James, who lived to manhood, married and had a daughter Julia. 3. Rossiter Stockton, of whom further.

Rossiter Stockton Scott, son of Townsend, 1st, and Edith Bullock (Stockton) Scott, was connected with the banking house of Scott from the age of nineteen years until his death. He married Eleanor Godwin, of Delaware, and they were the parents of a son, Townsend Scott, 3d, of whom further.

Townsend Scott, 3d, son of Rossiter Stockton and Eleanor (Godwin) Scott, was born in Balti-

more, Maryland, in 1858. Following his education received in the local schools, he determined, then in his young manhood, to follow the banking profession, in the practice of which his family had attained so favorable a name throughout Maryland. He therefore attached himself to the banking and investment firm of Townsend Scott & Son. The pronounced financial acumen with which his father and grandfather had been so abundantly blessed was bequeathed to him in generous measure. At the age of nineteen he joined the staff of the Scott banking institution, and he developed into one of the most accomplished exponents of banking and safe investments that the financial circles of Baltimore and Maryland had known. For nearly half a century, he managed the affairs of the house so successfully that its already fine reputation was heightened in an appreciable degree and the good-will of the firm was strengthened in an additional number of clients. Death only served to sever the period of usefulness which he had lived so completely in this association.

As the business of the Scott banking house took on added importance, Townsend Scott, 3d, became more and more of a leading figure in aiding the promotion of what have become leading establishments in their respective fields. One of his inheritances was a seat on the Baltimore Stock Exchange, in which body he was a well-known, influential member. He had the distinction of having held the only seat on the Exchange in that city which has not gone out of one firm or one family since the founding of the Exchange. Mr. Scott became exceedingly active in building up a number of prominent firms and corporations. Among these were the old Consolidated Gas and Electric Company, of Baltimore, the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company and the Seaboard Airline Railroad. He served as a director of these corporations and was the first treasurer of the Fidelity and Guaranty Company. For two-score years, approximately, he was a director of the National Marine Bank of Baltimore. He was also a director of the First National Bank, of New Windsor, Maryland.

Mr. Scott, as became one of his station, moved in select circles of culture and society. He was a member of the Municipal Art Society, the Maryland Historical Society, the Churchman's Club and the Merchants' Club. A practical relation with religious affairs was one of the paramount attachments to which he gave much thought, and to the support of spiritual works he was a consistent and generous contributor. For many years he was a member of the vestry of the St. Michael's

and All Angels' Protestant Episcopal Church of Baltimore.

Throughout the city of Baltimore, Mr. Scott was held in the highest esteem akin to affection by his business associates and numerous friends. His life and labors had much to do with the financial and commercial progress of the community, and in his dealings with his immediate clients, and in his relations with his colleagues, he achieved an enviable record for outstanding ability, unimpeachable integrity and exemplary citizenship. He kept a good family name free and clear of all encumbrances, and the escutcheon bore no blemish through the vesting of its guardianship in his capable and worthy hands. The annals of Baltimore and Maryland have been brightened and rendered the more interesting through the inclusion of the life and deeds of this fine representative of his line. He is worthy to stand in his place among his compeers, and his portrait, too, is an essential part of the record to which this biography gives point in its recital. With the two at hand, family and friends will have before them, at will, the word picture and the speaking likeness of the devoted husband and father and of the man who remained loyal to all who held claim on his affections and interest.

Townsend Scott married Helen Evans, daughter of Henry Cotheal and Mary Elizabeth (Garrettson) Evans, of Baltimore, her parents representatives of an old Maryland family. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Scott: 1. Helen S., married Dr. Maurice Bloomfield, former professor of Sanskrit and Comparative Philology of Johns Hopkins University; the latter is now deceased. 2. Gwendolyn Garrettson. 3. Townsend Scott, 4th, member of the firm of Townsend Scott & Son, and a captain in the Air Service. He married Nancy Lee Guffey, they have two daughters: i. Nancy Lee. ii. Aubrey Worthington.

The death of Townsend Scott, 3d, at his residence in Baltimore, October 4, 1928, removed from the city and his wide circle of acquaintance and friendships a most substantial citizen. His life and achievements stand forth as shining examples on which the youth of the present generation may model their own lives. His memory survives in the hearts of his fellows.

MULLIKIN, ADDISON EUGENE, Political Leader—Well known in Maryland for nearly two hundred years, the name of Mullikin is a part of the present day history of the State, since its representative, Addison Eugene Mullikin, is a leading lawyer of Baltimore, and candidate for

the office of Governor of the State on the Republican ticket. He is a man of high professional standing, of keen mentality, of broad public interests.

Mr. Mullikin's ancestry traces back in direct line to Patrick Mullikin, who came to the New World from Scotland in the year 1647 and settled first in Calvert County, Maryland. He then took up his permanent abode in Talbot County, since that time the family seat. A planter and man of high character, he was influential and contributed much toward the early development of his neighborhood. His estate, known as Patrick's Plan, is still a family possession. His descendant, and grandfather of Addison Eugene Mullikin, was Captain Charles B. Mullikin, born in Maryland, for many years register of wills of Talbot County, highly esteemed for his ability. He served his country in the Civil War, from 1861 to 1865, as a member of the Union Army. His son, Francis Charles Mullikin, was likewise born on the old family estate in Talbot County. As merchant and farmer he was prosperous and a leading citizen to the time of his death in 1893. He married Margaret Eugenia Mullikin, daughter of John F. Mullikin, also a representative of an old Maryland family. Two children were born of the union: Addison Eugene, of further mention; and Minnie M., wife of Harry Stannard of New Jersey.

Addison Eugene Mullikin, son of Francis Charles and Margaret Eugenia (Mullikin) Mullikin, was born on the homestead in Talbot County as had been his progenitors for many generations, the date of his birth being September 26, 1874. He pursued his studies in the public schools of Talbot County until his graduation from high school with the class of 1892. He then entered St. John's College, an historic institution of learning at Annapolis, Maryland, which bestowed on him the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1896 and later receiving the degree of Master of Arts. His professional training was acquired in the law office of Clayland Mullikin and at the University of Maryland, in the Law Department, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1902.

Meantime, before entering professional life, Mr. Mullikin had already become self-supporting and gained some experience in dealing with his fellow-citizens. He began teaching in 1897 and until 1900 was principal of the high school from which he had graduated, that at Trappe, Maryland. Admitted to the Maryland Bar in 1902, he began upon the twenty-four years of law practice which he has since dealt with so successfully. His first professional association was with Roland R. Mar-

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Wm H. Matthai

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chant, now city solicitor of Baltimore, and the young men practiced together until 1920, when the partnership was dissolved. Mr. Mullikin now has a large and important independent practice, which brings him into connection with a number of leading corporations as counselor. In the trial of cases before the courts he is virile, resourceful, and analytical, making his deductions with clear reasoning and sound logic. As in his college days, when he was elected class president, a leader among his confreres, he is regarded as preëminent in his profession. He is a director of the Southern Hotel Company and of the Federal Finance and Trading Company of Baltimore.

Mr. Mullikin's participation in public affairs, always active, has been of great benefit to Baltimore. From 1907 to 1911 he was a member of the First Branch City Council; from May, 1912, to May, 1916, he was a member of the Liquor License Board under Governor Goldsborough; and since 1920 he has been on the School Board of Baltimore, a position where he is doubly effective because of his own actual pedagogic experience. He has for many years been a factor in the Republican program in his State. His fraternal affiliations are with the Landmark Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, in which he holds the thirty-second degree; with the Knights Templar; and with the Boumi Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine of Baltimore. He attends the First Presbyterian Church. Mr. Mullikin is a member of the Phi Kappa Sigma of the University of Maryland, of the University Club, of the Woodmont Rod and Gun Club, and of the Lions Club.

MATTHAI, WILLIAM HENRY, Manufacturer—Prominent as a manufacturer and as a member of the Federal Trade Council, William Henry Matthai is known nationally and internationally in the industrial and business world. A citizen of Baltimore, Maryland, he is active in many of the business and civic organizations of this community, and is regarded as a leader in financial circles.

He is a son of the late John Christopher and Theresa (Jackins) Matthai. The father, who was born in Germany in 1824, son of John Nicholas and Christiana Maria (Beck) Matthai, of Saxe Meinigen, Germany, was himself an important business figure in his day, having organized in 1870 the firm of Matthai-Ingram, which in 1899 was consolidated with the National Enamelling and Stamping Company, Incorporated, under the New Jersey law, of which William Henry Mat-

thai was vice-president and executive committee member. John Christopher Matthai died on July 4, 1899. Theresa (Jackins) Matthai was a native of Alsace, of French parentage.

William Henry Matthai was born in Baltimore, Maryland, on July 26, 1856. He attended the public schools, and after he had completed that preliminary work attended the Newton Academy in Baltimore, where he was for two years a student. At the age of sixteen years, he entered the employ of Matthai and Ingram, manufacturers of tinware, the firm which had been founded by his father, John Christopher Matthai. After eight years of experience in this firm, where he had the opportunity to learn the business, he was admitted into the organization as a member of the firm of the Matthai-Ingram Company, with which he remained in this capacity until 1899, when the firm was merged with the National Enamelling and Stamping Company. In the organization of the new company, Mr. Matthai was chosen to serve on the board of directors and the executive committee, and was also made manager of the two factories situated in Baltimore. In 1919, Mr. Matthai was elected vice-president of the National Enamelling and Stamping Company. In the many years of his business career, his executive ability has been evidenced by his work both in this and other organizations, and has been recognized as of not only national but international import.

In addition to his work with the National Enamelling and Stamping Company, Mr. Matthai is connected with a number of other business organizations, and also holds a prominent place in the financial life of his city. He was one of the incorporators and a member of the board of directors, and is now a member of the executive committee of the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company, of Baltimore. Effective January 1, 1924, he was appointed a director of the Baltimore branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond, and in that capacity he continues to serve the organization. He is president of the Beaver Dam Marble Company, one of the oldest marble quarries in the United States, an enterprise in which he has been interested since 1912, and whose product, Beaver Dam marble, is used in many of the noted memorials and buildings in all parts of the United States. The exterior of the new Fisher Building in Detroit, Michigan, is of this product. Mr. Matthai is also vice-president and treasurer of the Homeland Manufacturing Company, which makes the "Everlast" steel tools for flowers and gardens, including a patented

turned handle, of which his son, William Howard, is the patentee.

Mr. Matthai is represented on the directorates of a number of important Baltimore business and civic enterprises: The Baltimore Trust Company, the Savings Bank of Baltimore, the Morris Plan Bank, the Davidson Chemical Company, the Baltimore Association of Commerce, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Maryland General Hospital, and the Maryland School for Boys. He has always been interested in and taken an active part in promoting civic and social institutions of Baltimore, where, in addition to the organizations already listed, he holds memberships in the Maryland Club, the Baltimore Country Club, the Maryland Country Club, the Merchants' Club and the Municipal Art Society. He is a member of the Arlington Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and active in all its work, being a member of its board of trustees.

Mr. Matthai is also a member of the National Foreign Trade Council, in whose affairs he takes a great interest. His many and diversified interests make him, as a matter of fact, a man of authority on questions of industry and finance and manufacturing topics in general, as well as in the specific lines in which his activities are centered. His favorite recreation is golf, in which he indulges whenever business affairs will permit. Lexington, on Reichertown Road, a famous estate, is owned by Mr. Matthai, and it was here that Lafayette was entertained in 1824, and Mr. Matthai has the chair in which Lafayette sat.

In Baltimore, Maryland, on November 15, 1881, William Henry Matthai married Alice Bancroft Jones, daughter of William H. Jones, a manufacturing confectioner, member of the firm of Clarke and Jones, which was established in 1847. Mr. and Mrs. Matthai have six children: 1. William Howard, who is treasurer and manager of the Homeland Manufacturing Company of Baltimore, and an officer in the Beaver Dam Marble Company. 2. John Clarke, vice-president of the Beaver Dam Marble Company. 3. Albert Dilworth, manager of the Baltimore branch of the National Enamelling and Stamping Company and former lieutenant in the Ordnance Department of the United States Government. 4. Joseph Fleming, who was captain of a machine gun company in France and was wounded in the service of his country, and is now vice-president of the United States Fidelity and Casualty Company and manager of its casualty department. 5. Alice Bancroft, who is now Mrs. Alfred Dawson Williams, of Montclair, New Jersey. 6. Margaret, who is now Mrs. Joseph Porter Harris, of Cleveland, Ohio.

EVANS, CLARENCE RICHARD, Banker

—There is no mystery about the rise of such men as Clarence Richard Evans, from the lowest rung of the ladder of business success to the top, when one knows his creed, from boyhood to the final day in Los Angeles, California, on October 14, 1926.

He believed in hard study, quiet thinking, gentle talk, frank actions that:

There's nothing so kingly as kindness
And nothing so royal as truth.

Add to this a steadfast Christian faith—a child-like trust—a face always toward the right—a listening patient ear—a tender voice—calm, clear eyes—hands ready to help and never weary in well-doing, then you have the answer to the personality and success of this loved man. His patience and interest in others' problems and his conservative judgment made his advice of deepest worth and much sought after by family, friends and business associates. These qualities were marked in early manhood.

Mr. Evans was born in Baltimore, Maryland, December 11, 1867, the only son of Richard Baker Evans and Catherine Eugenia Creamer. He was one of six children. He attended public school, proved to be an apt and obedient pupil, entering the city college at the age of thirteen years. A severe illness, coming after he had completed one year's course, retarded his progress somewhat, and influenced him to try, during vacation, some employment. He answered an advertisement in the Baltimore "Sun" and secured a post as clerk in the brickyard of Smith and Swartz, on East Eager Street. His work was that of tally clerk, a lowly position for a man who was later to make his name in the world of business as a "wizard of finance." His employers speedily recognized his abilities and gave him evening employment as bookkeeper for a building association which they conducted every Monday evening at the German-American Bank on South Broadway, of which institution Mr. William Swartz was president and Mr. Samuel K. Smith, vice-president. This was Mr. Evans' first association with the banking business and he continued in it until the day of his death, for he realized that he had found his work in life. He obtained a position as runner for the bank in which he had done his evening work and was very soon offered the post of clerk, which he accepted. The National Union Bank then sought his services and in a very short time he was offered the position of bookkeeper with that institution. With the National Union Bank he acquired a thorough knowledge of all branches of

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the banking business, as he assumed the duties of all the employees in rotation as they departed for their vacations. In fact, it was owing to his adaptability that the custom of annual vacations was made a feature of the National Union Bank as, previous to his engagement, there had been no employee who could take a fellow-worker's position at a moment's notice.

In 1909, Mr. Evans returned to the German-American Bank as cashier, and in 1918 he was elected president of the institution. Following the World War the name of the bank was changed and it was known as the American Bank of Baltimore until 1920 when it was absorbed by the Equitable Trust Company. He was elected first vice-president of the new organization, which office he held until he passed away while attending the Convention of the American Bankers' Association at Los Angeles, California.

Mr. Evans was a Fellow of the American Institute of Accountants, and member of the Maryland Association of Certified Public Accountants, the Merchants' Club of Baltimore, the Baltimore Country Club, the Society of the War of 1812, the Maryland Historical Society and the Sherwood Forest Club. At various times he served on the Executive Committee of the Society of the War of 1812, as chairman of the Executive Committee of the Baltimore Clearing House Association; as member of the Committee of International Stabilization of Currency Exchange; on the Executive Committee of the Liberty Loan Association of Maryland and as treasurer of that body for the fourth and fifth loans. In addition he was one of the first two certified public accountants in Maryland, and held a certificate from the State of Maryland, signed by Governor Warfield, as a certified public accountant, although he never practiced as such.

His principal recreation was fishing, and he was an ardent disciple of Izaak Walton. His indoor hobby was stamp collecting and he was the possessor of many rare issues. He had also some fame as an inventor, for the United States Patent Office has on file a record and drawing of a patent filing-folder invented by Clarence Richard Evans, described as "simple and economical in construction."

In early life Mr. Evans was a member of the Ellsworth Section, Cadets of Temperance, also a member of Madison Square Methodist Episcopal Church, active in Sunday school and social life of same until he became identified with the First Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he was treasurer from March, 1924 until his death. In this edifice he was happily married to Cora

Raborg Crise, October 19, 1898. Three children blessed this union: Eleanor Malinda Evans, Richard Wilson and Clarence Richard, 2d, the two latter passing away in infancy. Mr. Evans was one of those men who filled a large place in whatever sphere he chanced to labor. All learned to depend on him:

Departing, leaves behind him
Footprints on the sands of time.

The esteem in which he was held by his associates in the financial world is partly expressed in the resolutions adopted by the Board of Directors of the Equitable Trust Company and sent to the family, engrossed and handsomely bound, in part, as follows:

He inherited those fine qualities which are readily distinguishable as true American and throughout his life displayed that courtesy and kindness of nature which won for him the esteem and affection of those who were associated with him and the confidence of all who knew him.

He did not acquire his position in the business and banking world by chance, but he earned it by faithful and intelligent work.

He was not only the bank's executive officer, but he enjoyed, to an unusual extent, the confidence of its customers, and was their business adviser. No words are adequate to even slightly glimpse the great loss to his family, who hold in sacred memory the lavishness of his love and fidelity to them.

The official board of the First Methodist Church also sent the family engrossed resolutions of regret and esteem. Just as calmly and serenely as he lived, so he came to his last hour, "Sustained and soothed by an unfaltering trust." The last rites were conducted October 20, by his pastor, Rev. J. G. W. Fast, who truly spoke from the Text II Samuel 3, 28: "Know ye not that there is a prince and a great man fallen this day in Israel." The interment was in Druid Ridge Cemetery, Baltimore, Maryland.

DRYDEN, GEORGE, II, Capitalist, Oil Producer—Son of a father who achieved distinction in oil enterprises, George Dryden, II, was naturally attracted to this great field of American industry. From boyhood he gave himself to this work, rising through his own efforts, making his own connections and creating his own success. He refused to live in the shadow of his father's career, and with courageous independence he planned and lived his own life. The benefit of his life, however, was freely given to the oil industry of the United States, and the constructive influences of his career were a leading factor in the development of Port Arthur, Texas.

Mr. Dryden was born on September 14, 1856,

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at Cincinnati, Ohio, a son of George Dryden, I, and Bridget (Laughlin) Dryden, both natives of Loch Lomond, Scotland, who had come to America in their youth and settled in Ohio. The father was an oil manipulator, broker and trader of wide reputation. He was regarded everywhere as an authority on oil, and was an important figure in the business life of Ohio and New York where his operations centered.

George Dryden, II, of this record, received his first education in the public schools of Cincinnati, but after his parents removed to Long Island, New York, he attended school there for a time. He was more than anxious, however, to begin his life's work, to make his start in this world which he was confident was to yield him success. So he found his first position, and naturally he became connected with oil work, even though at first he was only time-keeper for the Standard Oil Company of New York. It was not long, however, before he had taken over more expert tasks. He lost no opportunity to learn, and he pushed ahead with all the enthusiasm and energy which were always his. So for a time he was employed in work connected with the inspection and testing of oil for the firm of Billings, Nemirr and Wessels, in which he soon rose to executive position.

In this capacity he brought about the transfer of the business to the organization then known as Lockwood and Company, and when this in turn, through a transfer, became Charles Martin and Company, Mr. Dryden was largely the directing figure of the new corporation. Later, Mr. Randolph Sluter acquired holdings in the Martin Company, and he and Mr. Dryden largely owned, and completely operated, the enterprise.

In 1903, Mr. Dryden first came to Port Arthur to take personal charge of the business here. Under his able guidance it grew by leaps and bounds, and the firm of Charles Martin and Company soon became famous all over America. It was decided to keep the old firm name, and the high standards always associated with it, for this organization has been known for years as a firm of oil experts, whose knowledge of the industry it would be hard to match. Their occupation has always been, chiefly, the marketing of oil, and the handling, testing and shipping it from its field of development to other sections of America and to foreign ports. In order to test oil, in order to supervise its handling and act as responsible agents for many large shipping concerns, a thorough knowledge of the field is necessary. In this knowledge Mr. Dryden possessed a large advantage in his heritage and training from his father, who had spent many years in the oil industry

before him. The talents which were his, he made the most of, and through all his career he spared no effort to master completely the field of oil operation. He was known and highly respected in oil and shipping circles of America and foreign importing centers. In fact, he might justly lay claim to the title of a world figure in the oil industry, and in America no more expert authority on oil was to be found. Wherever oil is mentioned, the name Dryden is inseparably linked with its discussion.

Mr. Dryden's connection with Port Arthur was by no means confined to oil or his own affairs. Almost immediately upon his arrival he took up work on behalf of civic progress, and truly commenced to build the city as it stands today. He became a leader at once in every large enterprise, and was instrumental in establishing others of importance later on. Indeed, it is difficult to overestimate the value of his contributions to the advancement of Port Arthur, for there was hardly a venture in business which did not owe some portion of its prosperity to his able direction of affairs or sympathetic interest, and never a worthy civic movement which he did not aid. He naturally led, others instinctively followed, for he was always one to inspire trust and confidence, and his knowledge, with a proved capacity for accomplishment, was everywhere recognized. Mr. Dryden was the directing figure in the Merchants' National Bank and the First National Bank of Port Arthur. Times without number he was urged to accept high position in the State, or honors from the city and county, but he invariably refused because he was far too active in business, and preferred to perform his civic duty in other ways.

Mr. Dryden was affiliated fraternally with the Knights of Columbus and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He was a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Produce Exchange in New York City, and other effective organizations, while with his family he was a devout worshipper in the faith of the Roman Catholic Church. Mr. Dryden was a Democrat in politics, and although he never held public office, he exercised a persuasive influence in party affairs and in the life of the whole community where he was universally recognized as a leader. Every charitable movement of worth and every benevolent enterprise enlisted his aid, and frequently this was given with decisive effect for the successful culmination of the project. Mr. Dryden's chief diversion was found in golfing, automobiling and travel, but nothing could usurp the place occupied in his affections by his family and his home. They

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THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

J. S. Thorne



Thorne

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stood always first in his consideration, and the welfare of his wife and children was ever his first concern.

On December 23, 1878, at Long Island City, New York, George Dryden, II, married Louisa Steiner, daughter of Edward Steiner, an able and substantial business man and a manufacturer of varnishes. Mr. and Mrs. Dryden became the parents of three children: 1. George, III, now a partner in the business which his father developed and manager of the "outside" offices of the company with headquarters in New York. Mr. Sluter, the other chief owner, remains in the Bayonne, New Jersey, office. 2. Louise, wife of Clarence Booz, who is in charge of the Port Arthur office of Charles Martin and Company. 3. Rose, wife of A. J. Loidold, construction manager for the Gulf Refining Company at Port Arthur.

Mr. Dryden died at Port Arthur on December 13, 1917. His passing was an irreparable loss to the oil industry, to the city of Port Arthur and to all those institutions which he served so well. But in his career he built for the years of the future, and his work will survive. The members of his family are following in his footsteps, in that their interests are given to the oil industry, and they are striving to carry out the aims and ideals for which he strove. Such men as Mr. Dryden never die. They live in their work and will continue to live so long as America endures.

THORNE, LANSING STEPHEN, Railroad Executive—Like many other of the dominant personalities in the nineteenth century, Lansing Stephen Thorne found his life work in the field of railroad operations. Attracted in his youth by the glamour of the railroads—strong ties of wood and steel, binding the people of the nation more closely together, making for the tremendous increases in national production and prosperity—he became associated with their building, grew in power and authority with the passing years and finally became one of the leading railroad men of the Southwest. He was an intimate friend of Jay Gould and of many other prominent figures in American life, who recognized the high quality of his ability and the worth of his personal character. None who knew him could fail to feel the power and charm of the man, while the record of his achievements as a railroad builder is open for all to read.

Mr. Thorne was born in Greene County, near Greenville, New York, on February 8, 1849, a son of George and Elizabeth Caroline (Roe) Thorne. The family is a very old and distin-

guished one in New York, and use the following insignia:

Arms—Argent, a fesse gules between three lions rampant sable.

Crest—A lion rampant sable.

(Burke: "Encyclopedia of Heraldry.")

Edward Thorne, great-great-grandfather of Lansing Stephen Thorne, served as second lieutenant in the War of the Revolution. With his wife, Hannah (Tripp) Thorne, he is buried in the old burying ground of the family at Gayhead, New York. Their son, William, married Mary Parks, and they became the parents of a son, also named William, who married Betsy Finch. George Thorne, son of William and Betsy (Finch) Thorne, in the fourth generation of descent from the Revolutionary ancestor, followed agricultural pursuits during his lifetime and was known as one of the substantial citizens of Greene County. He married Elizabeth Caroline Roe.

Of this notable ancestry their son, Lansing Stephen Thorne, was born in 1849, receiving his education in the public schools of his birthplace, and at Fort Edward Academy, in New York. During his boyhood and for a few years following the completion of his academic training, he assisted in the duties of the home farm, but at the age of eighteen he went West and joined a civil engineer corps engaged in surveying the route of the Central Pacific Railroad. This first venture in railroad work confirmed him in his resolve to devote himself to this field, and he soon secured a position as clerk in the service of the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company, with whom he remained until 1874, chiefly with headquarters at Lawrence, Kansas. His obvious ability and strict attention to the tasks which came to hand, won him rapid and merited advancement to the higher executive positions, which he filled most efficiently. He became successively conductor and yardmaster, resigning from the latter post to accept a flattering offer made him by the Texas Pacific Railroad Company. He became trainmaster of that road with which he was to be associated thereafter for over thirty-five years, and though still a very young man at the time when he first took over the duties of his new place, he soon more than justified the confidence which prompted his selection, and proved that though young, his background of experience was both wide and deep, and his executive talents of so high an order that a career of the utmost brilliance could safely be predicted for him. He was soon promoted to the office of master of transportation, and somewhat later succeeded by merit to the position of division superintendent, then

vacant. His record in this exacting post was so satisfactory that he was chosen superintendent of transportation for the entire line, and then became general superintendent of the Texas Pacific Railroad. In 1893 after nearly two decades of constant advancement he was honored by his associates in being chosen general manager and vice-president of the road, in which offices he remained until 1911, when he resigned and retired from active business cares.

This long period of service was replete with noteworthy achievements of leadership. No problem was too difficult to be grappled with and none so stubborn as to defy successful solution. His record attracted attention among railroad men from coast to coast. At the time when Mr. Thorne became vice-president and general manager of the Texas and Pacific, that road had some fourteen hundred miles of track; when he retired it was operating more than eighteen hundred, had doubled its yearly earnings, and become a dominant factor in the transportation field of the Southwest, handling a large share of the traffic to gulf ports. He himself had played a decisive part in this advance, laboring with tireless energy toward the goal which he had set. Though the growth of the road increased the duties, already far too heavy, which fell to him, he left nothing unaccomplished, performing himself all that it was physically possible for him to do, and delegating the few remaining tasks to the subordinate officials whom he had chosen with judgment to aid him. At the time of his retirement, it is worthy of note, the duties of vice-president and general manager were considered too onerous for any one man, and this office was no longer continued as a dual position.

When Mr. Thorne left the service of the Texas Pacific Railroad, he had already been connected with the Southern Pacific Railroad for some three years; had been conductor of a train in Mexico for a year; was made superintendent of transportation of that road, and under his management track was laid from Yuma, Arizona, eastward to connect with the G. H. and S. A. Railroad at Houston, Texas. His remarkable ability won him the admiration of all railroad men, while from young manhood he had won and retained the friendship of many national figures in American life. One of the closest of these relationships existed between Mr. Thorne and that titan of finance, Jay Gould, while he was also warmly associated with the New York banker, John Inslee Blair, whom in his youth he had conducted by team over the distance between Omaha and Lincoln, Nebraska, in the days before the railroad

had joined these cities. The friendship which then grew up between the boy and the New York banker, was continued in later life.

In spite of the demands which the duties of his high positions made upon him, Mr. Thorne maintained a constant interest in public affairs and governmental problems, and for his high conception of civic duty was frequently honored by his fellow-residents at Dallas, Texas, in which city he made his home from 1886. Though a member of the Republican party, he supported all worthy movements for advance and progress irrespective of their source of origin, as long as he was convinced of the desirability of the aims for which they worked. Aside from his railroad interests, he was a director of the American Exchange National Bank of Dallas, and was also connected with various other commercial and industrial undertakings in the State. He was a charter member of the Dallas Club, and also held membership in the Dallas Country Club, and in several other city organizations. With his family, Mr. Thorne worshipped in the Unitarian faith, contributing liberally to the support of all its work, as he did indeed to all charitable enterprises, and to cases of individual need which reached his attention. Two of his favorite recreations were hunting and fishing.

On April 27, 1895, Lansing Stephen Thorne married Mary Cunning, daughter of Noah Cunning, of Ohio. Two children were born of this marriage: Julia, and Mary. Mr. Thorne was always devoted to his family, and liked nothing better than to enjoy their company in the quiet life of the home.

A life long in years, but longer still in useful and constructive endeavor, came to a close with Mr. Thorne's death which occurred on February 28, 1917. His passing brought to the wide circle of his friends and acquaintances a desolate sense of loss. A man of rugged strength and nobility, but also of delicate perceptions and warm human sympathies had passed forever from this earth, leaving the world the poorer thereby. The highest ideals of justice and right commanded his unflinching allegiance, and although he attained pre-eminent place in a great field of endeavor, he strived to serve in all humility these ideals which seemed to him noblest and best. He had always the interests of mankind at heart, and those who worked under him for thirty years, could well bear testimony that his was no mere cold idealism, but instead a warm interest in and consideration for those with whom he came in contact in any way. Generous and kindly, he commanded the respect and love of all those who knew him, and

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G. W. Shaffer

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yet he was careful never to become so intimate, that his judgment in matters of justice and fairness should be warped, for above all things he had determined to be fair, tempering his decisions with mercy of course, but not with favoritism. Calm and buoyant in all the vicissitudes of life, he was indeed the master of circumstance, never the slave of untoward events. His achievements have become a part of the very existence of the South and Southwest, while the memory of his character has enriched the tradition of noble living, and will remain a vital influence for good in years to come.

HILL, JAMES WILLIAM, Minister—Brilliant exponent of Christianity, erudite writer on religious and educational topics, forceful in Governmental progress, an eloquent and convincing speaker, James William Hill, of Dallas, Texas, was one of the leading citizens of the State and one of its greatest preachers and educators. He was a man of such unusual personality that he had been urged to abandon temporarily the field wherein he had so long served, in order that he might be elected Governor of Texas. His declination of this flattering tribute by his fellow-citizens was a mark of the strong character he possessed and his sense of duty to the vocation to which he had devoted his life. Unostentatious in his methods of action, he went about his work with quiet vigor that achieved results of a lasting nature and brought to the fold in which he worked a constantly growing membership. He understood the value of unity of effort in advancing the cause of Christianity and to this end organized and encouraged organization among its adherents. For many years he was among the more influential of the Methodist ministers of the Southwest, where he had held many of the principal pastorates and chairs of learning in the educational institutions. His mind was extremely keen and he showed its varied quality in his hours of relaxation by his mastership of the game of chess and other mental exercises. He was too busy to indulge in clubs, but thoroughly approved of the better sort for others, understanding that man is improved by association with his fellows and in exchanging views with those of varying mind. He was high in membership in fraternal organizations, but in his free hours could usually be found at his desk, for he was a tireless writer and contributor to periodicals. The history of Texas contains few names that are symbolic of greater value to the State than that of James William Hill, Doctor of Divine Philosophy by honorary degree from the Southwestern University, at Georgetown, Texas.

He was born in Cersy, Arkansas, June 23, 1854, a son of Samuel Spencer Hill, a lawyer, and Louise (Moran) Hill, both of old Tennessee stock. He attended a number of good educational institutions, eventually entering the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church and being designated for the Texas field. Here he quickly rose to important position and became a leader in many movements. He established the first Epworth League in Texas and was a frequent delegate to its conferences. He was urged to accept election as Bishop of the Methodist Conference of Texas, and from time to time held many of the important pastorates in the State, among them having been that of the Laurel Heights Church in San Antonio, the leading and wealthiest congregation in that city. He was the author of several books and for two years was assistant editor of the Methodist publication, "The Christian Advocate," a post which he held with distinction. He also held the chair of Latin in the Dallas Female College, and for eight years taught in the Summer Normal School of the Southwestern University. In his political faith he was open-minded and independent. His fraternal affiliations included the Blue Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, Knights Templar, and other bodies of that organization, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His death occurred in Honey Grove, Texas, July 26, 1920.

James William Hill married, at Pilot Point, Texas, June 18, 1878, Allie Chalk, daughter of J. W. Chalk, presiding elder of the Methodist churches of the Sherman district for fourteen years. Their children are: 1. Homer Chalk. 2. James William, Jr. 3. Horace N., deceased. 4. Paul A. 5. Benjamin A.

A great power in the promulgation of the Christian faith, an eloquent speaker, a humorous writer and a forceful debater, James William Hill was also a vigorous citizen, deeply interested in every civic affair that looked for the betterment of general conditions and the maintenance of the laws of the land. He was a fine scholar, a seductive writer, a cogent reasoner, known and beloved for his constructive works throughout the entire section in which his talents had been engaged over a period of many years. His name will be imperishable in the history of Texas and on the rolls of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which sectarian body he was one of the noblest sons.

SHAEFFER, FRANKLIN WINGOT, Ranchman, Man of Affairs—The history of a great commonwealth is written in the life record of its leaders. From time to time in the progress of the world men of destiny are born, foreordained

to play the principal rôles in the building of a great nation. They lead and others follow. Thus today the United States is first among the great nations because of the achievements of her leaders in the past century. We build on the secure foundations which they laid, and their ideals give us strength. Among the men who have contributed to the building of the great empire of the southwest, the name of Frank Wingot Shaeffer will always hold high rank. He came to Texas in the early days of its history, and with the sure vision which only a few possess, he saw the marvelous development which the years of the future were to bring. What were the hardships of pioneer life which he and his wife and children so courageously faced when such a goal was to be won? A pioneer among the great Texas ranchmen, he was a leading spirit in every important movement of his day. Because of his rare spirit, the value of his life remains, and will remain so long as the Nation survives.

Mr. Shaeffer was born on August 3, 1825, at Lancaster, Ohio, a son of Frederick W. Shaeffer, born in Pennsylvania on October 18, 1792, died in Lancaster, Ohio, in 1879, and of Mary (Boose) Shaeffer, his wife, who died in 1844. The Shaeffer family is of German origin, and was established first in this country in Pennsylvania. Frederick W. Shaeffer went from his home in that State to Ohio as a young man, and for many years owned a hotel at Lancaster, engaging also in other business activities. He was a prominent figure in the life of this city.

Franklin Wingot Shaeffer, of this record, attended the public schools of Lancaster, and began his active career while still in his teens. In 1849, when he was barely twenty-four, he traveled West to the gold fields of California, participating in the first great gold rush in western fields. Arriving on the Pacific Coast, he operated a store in California towns for several years, and finally, in 1857, he came to Texas. In association with George W. Kendall he purchased a large flock of sheep, and grazed them at first on public land. By judicious management he soon won notable success and slowly acquired large ranch holdings, which amounted finally to more than sixty-five thousand acres. This property, in one large block, was situated in Nueces, Live Oak, and Duval counties, and was one of the largest ever assembled in the State. Here Mr. Shaeffer pastured more than twenty thousand sheep, with some cattle and horses, and to the operation of this large ranch he devoted his energies until death claimed him.

It is impossible to realize in this generation the hardships and the dangers with which the early

settlers were faced. On the frontiers of civilization, luxuries were few, and even the bare necessities of existence were frequently obtained with difficulty. Indians, savage and hostile, resenting the advance of the white settlers, stopped at nothing to impede that advance and were a constant menace to the life and property of these hardy pioneers. Lawless bandits infested the plains, robbing and pillaging with rude hand. This was the state of affairs in Texas when Mr. Shaeffer came to carve out of the wilderness a huge domain and put it to useful purpose. With his courageous wife at his side, he took his place in the forefront of the great civilizing impulse which was sweeping over the State, and worked with enthusiasm for the advancement of a great cause. His was one of the most widely known among the early large ranches of Texas, and he himself became a progressive and vital factor in State affairs.

Mr. Shaeffer took the lead in improving the quality of stock in the State. For his own herds he would import many fine bucks which he obtained in New England, making special trips east for this purpose. One of the most progressive of Texas' residents, he was perhaps one of the first to put an immense ranch entirely "under fence," and many of the innovations which he effected were used by others to the great benefit of the State as a whole. Mr. Shaeffer was long a vital factor in State affairs. Far-sighted, keen, dynamic in personality, striking in physique, he was in every sense a leader of men, a moulder of destiny. He was a thinker who put his own plans into effect, and the people of community and State followed after. Active in civic and political affairs, he made many trips to Washington, District of Columbia, in the interest of suitable tariff laws and protection for wool raisers in this country. He assisted in framing the necessary legislation, and although non-partisan in his support of worthy movements for advance and progress, he favored Republican principles in general.

On August 7, 1877, Franklin Wingot Shaeffer married Rowena Davidson, daughter, of Captain John Davidson. Her father, long a prominent figure in Galveston life, was captain of one of the vessels which ran the blockade of Union ships during the Civil War, shipping out cotton, and bringing in necessary provisions for Texas. He was a friend of Sam Houston and other notable leaders in Texas affairs, and was one of the prominent and historic figures in the early days of the State.

Mr. and Mrs. Shaeffer became the parents of five children, as follows: 1. Franklin, deceased.



Rowena Shaeffer

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2. Rowena, deceased. She married Dr. J. M. Miller, and had one son, James Shaeffer Miller. 3. Mary Alice, who married Edward McKenzie, of San Antonio, deceased. 4. Charles Frederick, deceased. 5. Bella Agnes, who became the wife of Sidney Freeborn, and they reside on the ranch established by Mr. Shaeffer, with their three children, Rowena, Marshall, and Sidney.

Mrs. Shaeffer, who has survived her husband many years, now makes her home in San Antonio. Versatile and forceful in character, she nevertheless possesses all the feminine graces, and her delightful vivacity and charm reflect the true spirit of youth, although the years have long since touched her hair with gray. She has been extraordinarily active in Texas affairs. Her husband once said of her, "She can do anything," and in her remarkable career, she has demonstrated the complete truth of this statement. After her marriage, when she went to live with her husband on the isolated ranch, some hundred and twenty-five miles southeast of San Antonio, she labored faithfully by his side, assisting him in all his work. After his death she took upon herself the management of this great enterprise, and for several years conducted it with every success. Although in the early years of her married life she was far removed from any center of culture, she never neglected the finer things, even while she gave her assistance to her husband as he strove to overcome the difficulties which confronted them. Evidences of culture and the artistic spirit always filled the Shaeffer home, even on their ranch in the remote plains. Mrs. Shaeffer has been a great power in the Western Texas Conference of the Methodist Church. For seventeen years she was its treasurer, and virtually assumed complete control of all its financial work. Only recently did she terminate her services in this respect and give up her responsibility for the advancement of the Methodist cause in eight large districts of the State. For some time now she has made her home in an elaborate residence in San Antonio, and here she has also been active in many phases of the community life. Her life has been of benefit to Texas institutions and Texas people in countless ways, and the State will not soon forget the influence of her work.

Mr. Shaeffer died on October 25, 1886. Although he did not live to see the full fruition of his hopes and dreams for Texas, he never lost confidence in their ultimate realization, and he saw enough to know that his faith was not misplaced. His was, indeed, a life of usefulness and service. Keen in judgment, far-ranging in vision,

he employed his mighty talents for the best interests of Texas and its people. His personal life was blameless and exemplary. He did good to all men, and he carried out his benevolence on an elaborate scale. Thousands were proud to claim his friendship, and at his death there was no finer tribute than the numbers of those who sincerely mourned his passing.

MISTER, WILBUR F., Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy—Teacher by instinct, Professor Wilbur F. Mister's dearest delight was to impart the wisdom he possessed and share with others the richness and deeply enhanced values to be found in life through appreciation of the race's heritage of literature, history, and scientific knowledge. A Southern gentleman in the finest sense of the term, he was a leading educator of the South whose work and inspiration have left an impression upon the educational field that will not soon be erased.

Born at Granada, Mississippi, March 29, 1842, Professor Mister was the son of Matthew K. Mister, representative of an aristocratic Southern line and a Baltimore merchant of means who had come to Mississippi to expand his business activities. His mother had been Julia Lake, a name meaning in its root derivations "master," and indicating something of the prestige of the long line of English ancestry from which she descended. Soon after the birth of the son, the family returned to Baltimore, and in that city Wilbur F. Mister spent ten of his early years, there attending a private school. Subsequently the family moved back to Granada, where the subject of this biography completed his preparatory education in private schools, then enrolled at the University of Mississippi at Oxford, from which he was graduated with the degree Bachelor of Arts. Though he was a member of the Methodist Church South and planned to enter its ministry, he spent a year in graduate study at Princeton University, and later entered the Presbyterian College at Columbia, South Carolina, for special study in theology, for his was not the narrow mind that refuses to consider seriously the convictions of others. The outbreak of the Civil War brought to a close his student days. He volunteered for service and was appointed to a chaplaincy, serving faithfully the cause of the Confederacy through four years of the war. He seldom spoke of his war experiences in after years, but certain it is that the tragedies and sorrows and great sacrifices and self renunciations he witnessed gave him a more honest sense of the significances of life.

At the close of the war he returned to his home expecting to resume the carrying out of his life work plans where they had been interrupted. He joined the Southern Methodist Conference in the latter part of 1865, but after several years of pastoral work in Mississippi the conviction that his talents and natural inclinations were those of a teacher grew upon him and for several years he taught in private schools in Missouri and Tennessee. Later coming to Texas, his enthusiasm for his profession led him to establish at Plano the Plano Institute, a private school in which he offered a splendid course of study to young men and women for nine years, until the development of the public school system in Texas terminated the usefulness of such institutions. After teaching one year in the public schools of Dallas, Professor Mister, in September, 1892, joined the faculty of the Polytechnic College as instructor in mathematics and astronomy. Here he remained in continuous service until 1906, when he retired as Professor Emeritus.

Professor Mister's first wife was Corrine Campbell, of Granada, Mississippi. Of this marriage three children were born, two of whom died in childhood, the other being Mrs. W. H. Lewis, of Dallas. Following the death of his first wife, he married Kate C. Huffman, daughter of Mike Huffman, of Spencer County, Kentucky, a typical Kentucky gentleman of the old school in whose being was engrained a love for the beautiful horses of the Blue Grass country and the old time races and fairs for which it was noted. This wife, whom he met in Plano, gave great aid in the organization and conduct of Plano Institute. Their daughter is Mrs. F. M. Black, of Kincaid, Kansas. In 1914 Professor Mister moved to Dallas, and four years later built a beautiful home in the shadow of the Southern Methodist University, where he happily spent his last days, seeming to feel himself an intimate part of the University circle.

The death of Professor Mister, June 28, 1924, brought to a close a life that proved a great factor in the educational development of Texas. Because his associates had such good opportunity to evaluate adequately his life and character, the words of Dean R. A. Hearon, of Southern Methodist University, printed in the February, 1925, issue of the "S. M. U. Ex-Students Magazine," are here quoted:

He (Professor Mister) brought to his department a passion for thoroughness, a love for truth and a high sense of honor. He gave himself unreservedly to the cause of Christian education; and in these early years of the school he wielded a large influence in fixing standards of scholarships and in establishing honor-

able traditions. . . . It was not my privilege to have been intimately associated with Professor Mister in schoolroom work, . . . yet I knew him as a kind and considerate neighbor in our community life and I learned to know him well through the expressions of students and teachers who lost no opportunity to speak deserved words of loving praise. But it was my more than good fortune to know him as he lived the last years of his life in the school community which fitted so well with his noble life. . . . His interest in all the activities of university life was natural and yet remarkable. Though his body had grown weary with the weight of years, his mind had remained vigorous and penetrating and, above all, he was young in spirit, cheerful and generous. His conversation was ripe with the wisdom of well-spent years, yet the present was ever with him and he faced the future with the intellectual ardor of youth. With undimmed spiritual eyes he saw truth in the midst of social confusion and dogmatic controversies; with child-like faith he maintained his belief in humanity and his conscious knowledge of God.

As a genial neighbor, a wide-awake citizen, a loyal supporter of the church, a great teacher, a devoted father and grandfather, a loving and congenial husband, he lived his earth years among men and for men. Those who knew him best and loved him most cannot think of him as dead; for he still lives in hearts enriched by his life and will live as long as love and truth can live in grateful memories.

KILLINGSWORTH, ROBERT, Agriculturalist—As his father pioneered in Texas in the usual sense of the term, in like manner Robert Killingsworth pioneered, leading the advance guard of the progressive farmers who, through installation of modern farm machinery and application of the newest ideas in crop rotation and production management, have made it possible to cultivate the State's wide acres in a way that gives those who gain their livings from the soil opportunity for fair competition with those in other lines of endeavor in a machine age. Mr. Killingsworth was active in public affairs of the county, but indubitably the leadership he exercised to the most far-reaching advantage had to do with farm problems. He was the first man in that section of the State to use commercial fertilizer on his land, although he had conserved the nutrients of the rich, virgin soil as much as possible through intelligent rotation of crops from the time he commenced farm operations. He was the first farmer for many miles about his place to acquire and use gas engine power and motor-driven farm implements, and the first to equip his home with acetylene lights and other modern improvements now available to country residents. He was even the first to construct an underground silo for efficient preservation of feeds for his stock. A thinking man, a man who read all that was avail-



J. R. Killingsworth,

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able on efficient farm management and applied to his own activities as much as he found practical of what he read, Mr. Killingsworth made a financial success of his farm operations, with the result that innumerable other men, with less individual initiative, followed his lead in instituting new ideas, and thus he proved a force for establishing better farming methods among his neighbors.

Born in Harrison County, Texas, February 24, 1874, Mr. Killingsworth was the son of James Killingsworth, a highly respected farmer who had come to Texas in the early years from the vicinity of Birmingham, Alabama, and Eliza (Smitherman) Killingsworth, of English ancestry. James Killingsworth was the son of Albert Killingsworth, who was the son of John Killingsworth.

Robert Killingsworth attended the public schools and, upon his graduation from high school, went to work upon his father's farm. He selected a place of his own in Gregg County, land which he had succeeded in paying for completely before his marriage. To this original farm he kept adding adjoining tracts of land which he purchased from time to time. He also purchased another farm nearby and eventually became known as one of the largest holders of farm land, and one of the most successful farmers, in that part of the State. Throughout his life Mr. Killingsworth took active part in community affairs. He was a member of the board of education in the school district in which he lived and for many years served as a steward in the Methodist Church, where he was a member and regular attendant of services. During the World War he devoted his splendid energies and unique ability to guide and influence the thoughts and actions of his fellowmen to make successful in his community the Red Cross and Liberty Loan drives. Mr. Killingsworth's favorite recreations were a part of the great outdoor world in which he worked in and which he loved, and when his duties would permit the time, he liked to spend an afternoon with rod or gun pursuing fish and game.

On April 5, 1899, in Gregg County, Mr. Killingsworth married Mittie Wells, daughter of William Wells, a farmer widely known in Central Texas. Born to this union were four children: Ruby, wife of J. B. Smith; Daisy; Robert; and Dolly.

Mr. Killingsworth died December 5, 1919, leaving to mourn him a family of whose needs and comfort he was ever considerate and solicitous. A force for progress and betterment of conditions, his memory will long linger among those who knew him and their descendants in the community

which felt the power of his dynamically constructive outlook. Mr. Killingsworth was an able representative of that class of intelligent agriculturalists who constitute the very foundation stone upon which the structure of State is erected.

McCAMPBELL, THOMAS POWELL, Banker, Ranchman—One of the greatest of Texas' early ranchmen, Thomas Powell McCampbell extended his interests and influence through a vast section of the Lone Star State. From the beginning his activities were significant of unusual talents and wide vision. In seeking his own career he kept firmly in mind the progress of the public welfare, and his efforts in the development of ranching lands, in raising the accepted standards of the cattle industry, and in stabilizing conditions which bring about growth were of the deepest value in the creation of a great Commonwealth.

Mr. McCampbell was born in Roane County, Tennessee, April 11, 1840, a son of James and Jane (Boyd) McCampbell. The father, a native of Tennessee, was a member of an old Scottish family which had been established for many generations in America and for several generations in Tennessee. James McCampbell was a farmer and stockman, and in 1858 he made his way to Texas where he died, at Goliad, in 1867. Jane (Boyd) McCampbell came of an old Virginia family, but she had moved to Tennessee and was there married.

Thomas Powell McCampbell received his education in his native State, supplementing it with study at Aranama College in Goliad, Texas. At the outbreak of the Civil War he was working his way through a Tennessee college, but in this crisis he could no longer think of pursuing his studies and accordingly enlisted in the 10th Tennessee Cavalry, being later transferred to the famous Terry Texas Rangers—the 8th Texas Cavalry. Mr. McCampbell served with gallantry and distinction until the close of the conflict. When peace finally came to a desperately stricken land, he returned to Tennessee and resumed his college course. Meanwhile Mr. McCampbell also taught in local schools and did some private tutoring. In the year 1867, however, he came to Southwest Texas, and in this State he was afterwards to make his home.

Settling first at Refugio, Mr. McCampbell entered the general mercantile field in association with his brother, W. E. McCampbell, and with T. F. Lee, later Judge Lee. Success came to this venture from the beginning, and in the course of time another general store was opened

at St. Mary's, Texas. For a period of six years the partners did a thriving business in these localities, supplying a mercantile service of the finest type and playing an important part in the development of the sections which centered about these towns. Gradually Mr. McCampbell began to turn his attention to fields of somewhat larger opportunity. He became a large owner of land and cattle with thousands of acres and many herds of stock. For about twelve years he was a resident of Rockport, then moved in the year 1900 to Goliad in Goliad County. In the development of his land and cattle interests, Mr. McCampbell became the acknowledged leader in these fields in South Texas, particularly in the coastal region. For a number of years he was president and general manager of the Peninsula Company, a corporation with two other members established for the purpose of exploiting his holdings, but in 1879 this company was dissolved and from that time on Mr. McCampbell operated alone. With the confining trends of modern civilization it is difficult to realize the immensity of his lands. At one time he owned over 40,000 acres in Aransas and San Patricia counties alone, and sold for marketing or breeding purposes over 6,000 head of good Hereford cattle annually. It was Mr. McCampbell who introduced Hereford cattle into Southwest Texas and bred up his herd to high-grade stock. The value of his work in this regard was of the greatest worth to the State.

Although many another man who found himself so busy in the direction of large affairs as Mr. McCampbell, has seized on this as an opportunity for neglecting his civic duties, Mr. McCampbell never lost his keen interest in the public welfare and the development of the State. For several years he was county judge of Aransas County, living at Rockport, the county seat, but whether in office or out he gave of his fine energies and talents prodigally to promote the cause of progress. Mr. McCampbell was interested particularly in the practical development of the State's resources, in the betterment of its legislative statutes and judicial code, in its schools and churches. The positive worth of his own achievements exercised a decisive influence in building up the State's greatest industry of the period, while his unremitting efforts to arouse public opinion to the necessity of civic progress were equally important. It was natural that he should be a leader. His pre-eminent qualifications were obvious to all, and men instinctively trusted him to guide the community in its most important questions. Often Mr. McCampbell was urged to accept high State positions, but these he refused, and his life, perhaps, had a

greater influence free from the restrictions and limitations of office.

Aside from his ranching and cattle interests, Mr. McCampbell was an organizer and director of the Aransas Pass Harbor Company, and was a director and part owner of the first meat cold storage company to be formed in Texas. In addition, he was president and one of the largest stockholders of the First National Bank of Goliad, an institution which he guided to success. Mr. McCampbell was a strong Mason, and a devout worshipper in the faith of the Presbyterian Church. In politics he was a Democrat, standing high in party councils and taking a prominent part in all the better phases of political activity.

On January 7, 1874, Thomas Powell McCampbell married Mary Elizabeth Gibson, daughter of William B. and Elizabeth (Vandiver) Gibson, of Goliad, Texas. Both of her parents were natives of Anderson, South Carolina, and both were members of old families in that State. Eight children were born of this marriage: 1. Lulu, who married the Rev. R. E. Porterfield. 2. James Boyd, deceased, who married Gertrude Jones. 3. Thomas Powell, Jr., deceased. 4. Elizabeth Vandiver, who married Henry L. Murray, of San Antonio. 5. Jean, who married Wayne Davis. 6. William Gibson, who married Helen Atkinson. 7. Robert Floyd, who married Edith Pancoast. 8. John S., who married Letitia Law. These children and their families have fittingly carried on the tradition of prominence in Texas affairs long associated with the McCampbell name, taking their places as leaders in business and social life and in the ranks of those who work for progress both in material and spiritual things.

Mr. McCampbell died at Goliad, Texas, on September 1, 1903. With his death there passed from Texas life a strong and high-minded character, and a powerful influence for the right. Few men have played a more important part in building the great empire to be found within the borders of the State or in safeguarding the public welfare. Mr. McCampbell's example stood as an inspiration for those in younger generations who follow now where he once led the way.

MCNEILL, CHARLES PHILLIP, Agriculturalist, Churchman, Gentleman—In the years of a long life, Charles Phillip McNeill achieved a career of distinction and success in those fields of endeavor which men will always consider most worth while. Descendant of an old family, and inheriting many of the finest traits of cultured Christian people, he became not only a leading agriculturalist of Texas, one of its largest sugar



C. P. McNeill

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cane planters and ranchmen, but a power in civic life, and one of the most prominent laymen of the Presbyterian Church in America. Sympathetic, kindly, strong, his influence was a force for good, and his nobly beautiful life an inspiration to many who have followed after.

Mr. McNeill was born in Union Parish, Louisiana, on June 21, 1847, a son of James and Emily (Jordan) McNeill. The father's early death brought the care of the child to the loving and capable hands of the grandfather, Levi Jordan, and his wife. Both the McNeill and the Jordan families were descended of the best Southern stock, well known through all the Southern States for the substantial achievements, the culture and Christian love of their members. The McNeills, as the name indicates, came originally from Scotland, but for generations the family had been counted among the most prominent North Carolina people.

Charles Phillip McNeill was educated by tutors at home. After the close of the Civil War, in which he insisted on serving in spite of his extreme youth, he attended Hampden Sidney College in Virginia, returning at the end of the course to his grandfather's great sugar plantation in Brazoria County, Texas. With his brother, James C. McNeill, he developed and completely improved their marvelous plantation, making this immense property productive, growing sugar cane, manufacturing molasses, syrup, and cane sugar on a goodly scale, and hauling it to Hinkle's Ferry nearby, from whence it was shipped to the Southern markets. It was here that he came to know his future wife, Ella Hinkle.

With the growth of his large business, Mr. McNeill became widely known as one of the foremost agriculturalists of Southern Texas, a man of the greatest ability and natural powers. But the work of the plantation by no means absorbed all his time and attention, for he knew that the successful pursuit of a vocation constituted only one phase of a well-rounded life. He was active in State and county civic affairs, and through the years remained a foremost worker in the Christian cause. Mr. McNeill established the Presbyterian Sunday School at Peach Point, near his home, and was one of its most loyal supporters, while after his removal to Galveston, toward the close of the last century, he at once was placed in a position of great responsibility and leadership in church work here.

As a youngster, during the early period of the Civil War, Mr. McNeill had been sent on horseback to get some cattle, but with the spirit of independence, the courage and the desire for serv-

ice which always characterized him, he improved the opportunity and seized the occasion to slip away and enlist in the Confederate Army. He joined Brown's Regiment of infantry, in which he gallantly served for the duration of the war. He was a brave lad, and at least once prominently distinguished himself in an engagement with the Federals at the Beach of the Bay.

A brave and good soldier he was, and later proved himself again in the Christian work, for he became a nationally known figure in Presbyterian Church circles. A pious man, strong in the Lord, he was inherently a leader, firm as a rock in his convictions, and yet possessing the most beautiful Christian spirit, kindly and loving. At Galveston he was a member of the local Presbyterian Church, a member of the board of trustees, and the oldest elder of the church, as well as superintendent of the Sunday school. He was also clerk and member of the Presbyterian session, and was named the original trustee of the Ball Fund, a great trust endowment fund left by Mrs. Ball for church uses. Aside from his work at Galveston he was an active leader in the General Assembly of the church, and traveled all over the United States in its affairs, and the duties involved in his general church leadership. Thus he was long known and honored in Christian circles of the nation. Every Thursday evening he held a church meeting in the Sugar House for the plantation darkies.

On October 22, 1874, at Hinkle's Ferry, Texas, Charles Phillip McNeill married Ella Hinkle, daughter of Morgan Bryan Hinkle, of that place. He owned a great plantation and a beautiful home on the San Bernard River, and was well known in South Texas, not only in his work, but as a member of a fine upright Christian family. Mr. and Mrs. McNeill became the parents of six children, of whom four survive, as follows: 1. Charles Phillip, Jr., who is married and now resides at the Hinkle's Ferry ranch. 2. Andrew Byrne, a retired naval officer, and graduate of Annapolis in the class of 1908. He also is married and resides on the old McNeill plantation, carrying on the business and traditions long associated with the McNeill name. 3. Samuel Varian, a partner in the Stover Cadillac Company, at Galveston. 4. Cornelia, now Cornelia (McNeill) Cooper, who resides in the Galveston family home, No. 1517 Avenue H, and there, with her two daughters, devotes herself to comforting and gladdening her mother's closing days, surrounding her with the love and grace of a good daughter in the evening of her life.

Mr. McNeill's death occurred on March 6,

1926, after a long life crowned with years and honor. At his passing a noble spirit took its flight, leaving a host of sorrowing friends and dear ones in a world which was far richer for his having lived there and infinitely poorer for his loss.

Thou art gone to thy rest, husband!
We will not weep for thee;
For thou art now where oft on earth,
Thy spirit longed to be.

Thou art gone to thy rest, father!
Thy toils and cares are o'er;
And sorrow, pain, and suffering,
Shall ne'er distress thee more.

Thou art gone to rest brother!
Thy sins are all forgiven;
And saints in light have welcomed thee,
To share the joys of Heaven.

Thou art gone to rest, loved one!
Death had no sting for thee;
Thy dear Redeemer's might had gained
For thee the victory.

CAMP, JUDGE JOHN LAFAYETTE, Jurist, Distinguished Official—Member of a distinguished Southern family, Judge John Lafayette Camp rose to a position of prominence in Texas affairs which was thoroughly in keeping with the dignity of the name he bore. Jurist, State senator, district attorney, and man of affairs, he served his State and Nation well, following always the highest ideals of thought and conduct. His life was one of highest usefulness and his example of untold benefit to the people of his native State.

Judge Camp was born at Gilmer, Upshur County, Texas, on September 23, 1855, a son of Colonel John L. and Mary Ann (Ward) Camp, and member of a very old and influential Alabama family. The father was colonel of the 14th Texas Cavalry in the Confederate Army during the period of the Civil War. He was a prominent legislator and jurist of the South, and for a number of years was circuit judge in East Texas, a district embracing Marshall, Tyler, and other important East Texas cities.

John Lafayette Camp, of this record, received his early education at Gilmer Academy, and the Texas Military Institute, later entering Tehuacana College, which is now Trinity University. During this period and afterwards Judge Camp also studied law in his father's office, and began the practice of this profession in association with the elder man. In a very short time he had demonstrated his mastery of all legal principles, and in 1890 he left Gilmer to come to San Antonio, where he took up the independent practice of civil law.

With the example of prominence set by his ancestors for many generations past, it was natural that Judge Camp should early be attracted to the field of public life and the realm of civic affairs. He quickly rose to a position of leadership and in 1887 was elected State Senator from the First Texas District. This was the beginning of a long and honorable career of public service which was to continue with but few interruptions until the time of his death. Judge Camp was hardly past thirty when he was elected to the Senate, and if not the youngest, was certainly one of the youngest legislators ever to hold a seat in the higher house of this State. The Twenty-fourth Legislature, in which he sat, was a very distinguished body, and the Senate at that time included, besides Judge Camp, such men as Judge W. H. Pope, Temple Houston, Henry D. McDonald, A. W. Terrell, and others. It was after the completion of his four-year term of office that Judge Camp removed to San Antonio. He had won an enviable reputation during his service in the Legislature, and when he came to San Antonio, he immediately took his place in the front rank of local practitioners at the bar. Judge Camp built up an extensive practice and won many notable victories for the causes which he supported. In 1897, in recognition of his distinguished career, Governor Charles A. Culberson appointed him judge of the Forty-fifth District Court, and in this important post he served by continual reelection for seventeen years.

Judge Camp was never defeated for any office. In all the years during which he was district judge at San Antonio, he never campaigned for reelection and never spent one cent to secure his return to office. Each term he was returned by an overwhelming majority. This in itself was a remarkable tribute to the character of the man and to the depths of confidence and affection which he inspired in all those with whom he came in contact.

Well did Judge Camp's record justify the confidence reposed in him. During his tenure of office he tried a great many notable cases with success, and a larger percentage of his cases were confirmed on appeal than any other district judge. Several of these cases were of the greatest public interest, and have been mentioned by previous biographers. At one time an acting mayor appointed more than a hundred special policemen to guard the polls in San Antonio during a Democratic primary election, the evident intention being to unduly influence the voters in favor of the candidates already in office. Judge Camp enjoined the special police and prevented their serving, with

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the result that the city had the most orderly election in its history. For this service in the public interest, Judge Camp was formally thanked by San Antonio citizens assembled in mass meeting.

At another time while on the district bench, Judge Camp came to the rescue of the Daughters of the Republic of Texas, enabling them to preserve the Alamo, shrine of Texas liberty, as it stands today. A law of the Texas Legislature, passed in 1905, gave the custody and care of the Alamo property to the Daughters of the Republic. When a later Governor attempted an unjustified alteration of this property under the supervision of the State department of public buildings and grounds, Judge Camp was appealed to by the Daughters. He granted a temporary and then a permanent injunction against the Governor's proceedings, and was sustained by the higher court on an appeal.

Judge Camp remained on the bench until 1913, when he was appointed by President Wilson to be United States District Attorney for the Western District of Texas. This district includes the border of the State, and the position is an important one at any time, but particularly so at the time of Judge Camp's incumbency. It has been said that more important work was done by Judge Camp during this period than by any other man in America similarly situated. While in this position he aided Senator Morris Sheppard and others in the acquisition of a supply depot site for Fort Sam Houston. He directed the cases against General Victoriano Huerta and General Pascual Orozco, charged with the violation of the neutrality laws of this country, gathered the evidence and pushed the cases to successful prosecution in such a way that he won widespread recognition and approval from the people of the entire country. His work was justly praised by the Department of Justice at Washington. Indeed, so unusual was Judge Camp's record as United States District Attorney, that when Judge Maxey retired from the bench of the Western District, Judge Camp had the unanimous endorsement of all the Texas Congressmen, the two United States Senators from Texas, and the Attorney General for the position of judge. But President Wilson had decided that no man who had reached the age of sixty should be appointed as Federal judge, and Judge Camp was now a few months over that age. Instead he was offered and accepted a second appointment as United States district attorney, and again filled this important office creditably during the difficult period of the war against Germany. Though confined to his home by illness

during much of this period, his advice and counsel were often sought and freely given to officials at Fort Sam Houston. In every way within his power he assisted in the advancement of his country's cause, and while he was still in office his death occurred.

Judge Camp was at one time affiliated fraternally with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, but his leisure time was brief, and he much preferred to spend it with his family at home rather than in any social pursuits. He loved nature, and the life of the outdoors, was a splendid shot, and did much hunting for game of all sorts. Liberal, kind and generous to all those in need, he was inexorably just in judicial capacity, but extremely sympathetic to all those whom he could personally aid.

On October 26, 1881, at Leesburg, in Camp County, Texas, John Lafayette Camp married Lamartine Felder, daughter of Dr. John Lawson Felder, prominent man of affairs and leading physician of Camp County. The mother, Ellen (Lamar) Felder, was a descendant of the famous Lamartine family of France, members of which had come to Georgia, and in the course of time dropped the final syllable from their name. Judge and Mrs Camp became the parents of seven children, as follows: 1. Mrs. Nora (Camp) Whitsett. 2. Lamartine Felder, now deceased. 3. Mary Ann. 4. John Lafayette, Jr., an attorney of Texas. 5. Mrs. Ellen (Camp) Gilliam. 6. Mrs. Bama (Camp) McKay. 7. Samuel T., a cotton dealer of this State.

Judge Camp died at San Antonio, on August 10, 1918, to the great sorrow of his many friends and the deep regret of thousands who were never privileged to know him personally but who nonetheless appreciated his worth of character and the value of his life.

Judge Camp, said his close friend, Marshal Hicks, in expressing the universal sentiment of sorrow at his loss, was an unusual type, though quiet, unobtrusive and retiring in disposition, he was a man of resolute will and determination. He held to the highest moral standards in public and private life, and for more than twenty-five years he wielded an influence for good in this section of the State and in this city. His service upon the district bench in this country for more than sixteen years was characterized by able and just decisions, and by that fidelity to duty which was the rule of his life. No judge who ever held office in Baxter County was esteemed more highly by the members of the bar and the public generally than Judge Camp, and every lawyer and litigant in his court always felt that his cause was before a fair and impartial judge. Judge Camp brought to the office of United States District Attorney the same judicial fairness which characterized him as a judge and, while he was a vigorous and fearless prosecutor, he would never permit

the indictment of one of whose guilt he had any doubt. His conduct of this latter office won for him the absolute confidence of the Department of Justice in Washington, and to his good judgment were confided many vexing problems during the Huerta régime in Mexico.

The passing of Judge Camp removes from our midst a splendid citizen whose whole career is an inspiration and whose private life and public service have been exemplary and for the benefit of his fellow-men.

HEITMANN, FREDERICK WILLIAM,

Man of Affairs—The history of a community or State is largely the record of the achievements of single men. Their efforts and their endeavors determine the possibilities of progress, and the spirit which actuates them in their career is of decisive importance in the advancement of the public good. Thus the city of Houston today is largely what the pioneers of this section have made it, and in the lists of those well worthy of remembrance the name of Frederick William Heitmann must always take high place.

Mr. Heitmann was born in Potsdam, near Berlin, Germany, on June 5, 1828, a son of Henry and Caroline (Bauer) Heitmann, and member of a prominent Potsdam family closely allied to nobility and numbered among the aristocratic stock of the Nation. He was well educated in the German schools, and in addition to his academic training was thoroughly initiated in the military discipline which every well-born German youth was proud to undergo.

With the spirit of independence which was always highly characteristic of him, Frederick William Heitmann, in company with his brother Carl, left the scenes of his childhood and all the dear associations of youth behind him to seek the larger opportunities which lay westward across the waters of an ocean. Landing in New York City at the age of nineteen, he remained there for a period of three years, working in various capacities, learning the language and the customs of the people. After a trip by steamship to Galveston, he proceeded to Houston, Texas, and was so impressed by the possibilities which this section offered that he resolved to make it his home. Although this settlement was then in its infancy, a great period of development lay just ahead, and it was the rare vision and energy of such men as Mr. Heitmann which made this development possible. Soon after his arrival he secured employment as a clerk in a store kept by Alexander Simon, where he remained for perhaps three years, carefully saving his earnings and laying his plans for the future. He was soon able to put these into effective execution, choosing the cotton business as the field for his first independent ven-

ture. In this he achieved considerable success, but the trying years of the Civil War rendered this occupation especially unsettled, and as he had gradually increased the scale of his operations, Mr. Heitmann came to realize that the factor of chance was too large for absolute security, and that honest dealers were frequently at the mercy of gamblers on the Cotton Exchange. Accordingly, at the first opportunity, he entered the hardware business.

He was one of the first to enter this field at Houston, but with characteristic sound judgment he saw the need for such a venture in a growing community, and entered with the utmost enthusiasm into his new enterprise. From small beginnings he saw the business grow to prosperous proportions, and under his able guidance a modest venture became the largest and most successful of its kind in the entire South. His headquarters were established at the corner of Main and Commerce streets, and as the scope of his operations increased he bought the building which housed his enterprise, and also built a large warehouse on Main Street, where the viaduct now is. The F. W. Heitmann Company was the first wholesale hardware establishment in the Southwest, and its record of growth and success can hardly be matched by any business of the present day.

In seeking his own career Mr. Heitmann worked manfully for the development of the city. Not only did his business enterprise play its part in Houston's growth, but in every way within his power he aided civic progress. For a number of years he was alderman from the Second Ward of the city, and was also chairman of the City Finance Committee. He was frequently urged to accept the office of mayor, or other high city and State positions, but these he invariably refused, for, although he was fitted for such great responsibility, he felt that his life would be more useful if he avoided the limitations for service which office invariably imposes. He was everywhere known as one of the makers of Houston, however, numbering his friends by the hundreds among the most important men of the Southwest. Without doubt he was one of the Southwest's greatest business men and civic leaders,—able, courageous and industrious, a true captain of industry.

On March 26, 1856, at Houston, Texas, Frederick William Heitmann married Mary Mathilde Erhard, a native of Plainfield, New Jersey, who came to Houston in 1839 with her parents, Peter and Therese Barbara Erhard. She was a sister to Captain Peter H. Erhard, now deceased, a captain in the Confederate Army during the Civil War, and a prominent cotton man of Galveston.

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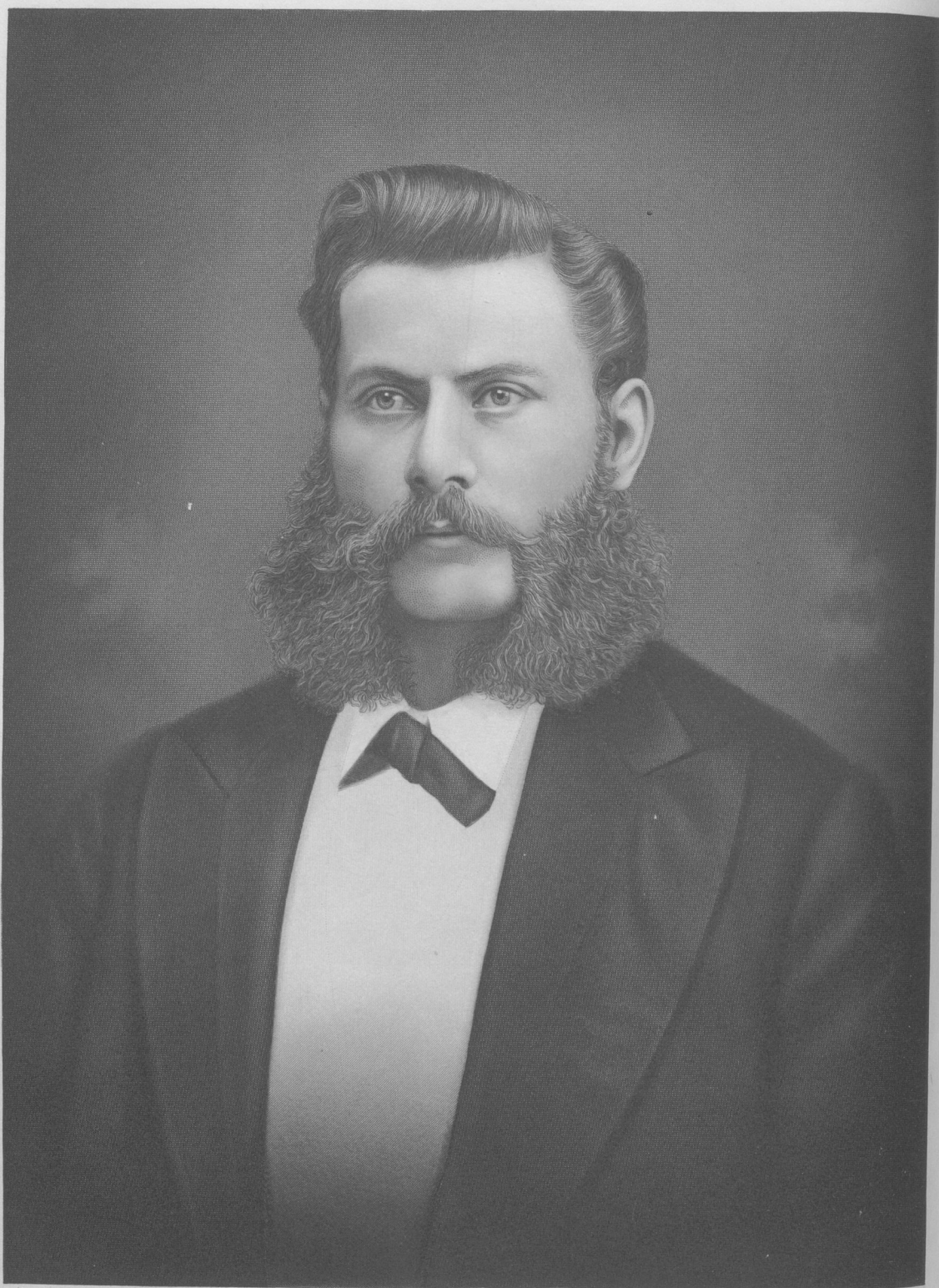
Frederick W. Heitmann



Amesbury, Mass. 1887.

Emory Pinney & Son.

Mary M. (Erhard) Heitmann



American Historical Society

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Edward Lorenzen



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Therese C. Lorenzen

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Mr. Heitmann was fortunate in his marriage to a cultured, refined and intelligent woman, who was in the noblest way a worthy helpmate in his great career of service and success. A member of a fine and aristocratic family, hers was truly a beautiful spirit, and the charm and warmth of her presence left their impress upon all with whom she came in contact. Of this marriage three children were born: 1. Frederick August. 2. Peter, who died at the age of eleven. 3. Therese Caroline, who married Edward Lorenzen (see following biography). Following Mr. Heitmann's death, the business was successfully carried on by the family, Mrs. Lorenzen serving as active vice-president of the company, and the son, Frederick A. Heitmann, as president. The traditional high standards long associated with the Heitmann name have been carefully maintained in the conduct of the business, with the consequent attainment of new high levels of achievement and success.

Frederick William Heitmann passed away on October 3, 1889, but, as a previous biographer has well written, his good deeds, high ideals and sturdy faith in the future of his city will go on forever. The spirit which actuates a noble life survives the event of death, and its influence continues a vital force unto other generations and the years to come.

LORENZEN, EDWARD, Business Leader—

In the years of a life all too brief, Edward Lorenzen demonstrated his right to be counted among the men of vision, industry and fearless courage who have contributed to the upbuilding of the city of Houston. Strong in will and character, he let no obstacle stand between him and the goal which he desired, and yet in all the contingencies of life he never knowingly trespassed upon the rights of others, building his career on the sure foundation of integrity and honor. Houston was fortunate that the closing years of his brief span were devoted to the furtherance of the city's interests, for men of his stamp are rare, and their presence is of the greatest value.

Mr. Lorenzen was born in Germany, on May 22, 1846. Like other leaders of progressive and independent spirit, he was attracted to the hospitable shores of America, following where the great Carl Schurz and others had gone before. At the age of twenty-one he settled at Baltimore, Maryland, from where, at the end of a year, he came on to Houston. He had been well educated in the German schools, and was known as a man of culture, talented in both dramatic and musical art. Indeed, for a short time after his arrival in

the United States, he had been connected for a brief period with the Steinway Piano Company, in New York City, a position to which he was naturally attracted by his musical tastes, but when a group of farmers discussed the advantages of a Texas settlement, he was much impressed and decided to join them in the journey South.

In this way he came to Houston. The agricultural life, however, had few attractions for him, and almost one of his first acts after arriving in the city was to establish a furniture store. He was a pioneer in the field, for similar enterprises were rare at this period in Houston, but he realized the opportunities open here for men of initiative and vision, and for the remaining five years before his death, he continued to operate his store which was situated on Main Street, between Franklin and Commerce avenues. Thoroughly familiar with the soundest principles of business operation, he quickly won the confidence of the community, and as the value of his service became apparent the people of Houston quickly availed themselves of the opportunity which was offered to trade with him. He built up an extensive trade throughout all this section of the State, and not only attained a full share of material wealth, but contributed greatly to the progress of the city's commercial life. In spite of the demands which his business made upon him, however, he never neglected his civic duties, and took a deep and continuous interest in all that affected the welfare and development of the community.

Mr. Lorenzen was a member of the local music and dramatic clubs. His talents in both these fields were well recognized, and he was not only called upon to take a leading part in dramatic productions, but frequently sang in church and social gatherings. His voice was of very pleasant quality and his skill in its use was a source of great pleasure to the people of the city. Mr. Lorenzen worshipped in the faith of the Lutheran Church, and was active in the support of all its work.

On December 14, 1875, at Houston, Edward Lorenzen married Therese Caroline Heitmann, daughter of Frederick William Heitmann, a record of whose life precedes this. Mrs. Lorenzen, who survives her husband, has been a leader in worthy social and charity work in Houston for many years. She has been a resident of this city during all her life and has a wide circle of acquaintances here. In addition to her activity in social and benevolent work, Mrs. Lorenzen is active vice-president of the F. W. Heitmann Company, established by her father, and is also extensively interested in Houston business prop-

erty, with large holdings in this field. She continues her residence in the old family home at No. 1116 Dallas Avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzen became the parents of two children: 1. Mathilde, wife of L. G. Hester, well known business man of Houston, and who has two children, Maude Gray and Fred W. Hester. 2. Hortense L. Renny, also of Houston, who has four children: Philip, Robert, W. B., Jr., and Mary Catherine.

Mr. Lorenzen died at his Houston home on December 12, 1877, following a brief illness which began during the big storm of that year. It seemed incredible that he should be gone, for he was hardly yet in the prime of life, and many more years of useful endeavor lay before him. He possessed, undoubtedly, a talent of the first order for business and affairs, and had he been spared for future efforts he must have been classed among the greatest of business leaders. Even so he had built up an enterprise whose trade was growing by leaps and bounds, and which was actively supported by the people of the entire city who appreciated his efforts and his courage, and hoped for his success. His passing was a source of deep and wide-spread sorrow, for he was most popular in city life and had won many fast friends. In their hearts the memory of his life and work will long remain.

HIGHT, ELHANAN M., D. D. S., Dentist— Born in Mississippi, Dr. Elhanan M. Hight became a figure of importance throughout all the South. In the face of extreme hardships, he attained the most thorough professional training and in his practice at several large Southern cities, won a reputation which was not exceeded by any practitioner of the South. Faithful always to the highest ideals of thought and conduct, his life was a career of service in fields of useful endeavor.

Dr. Hight was born on August 21, 1857, at Louisville, in Winston County, Mississippi, a son of Alfred and Mary (Richardson) Hight. The father was a member of an old French family, whose members had formerly lived in Tennessee, but later moved to Mississippi. He was a wheelwright by trade, and a prominent Mason, being Past Master of the Louisville lodge. His wife was a member of the distinguished Mississippi family.

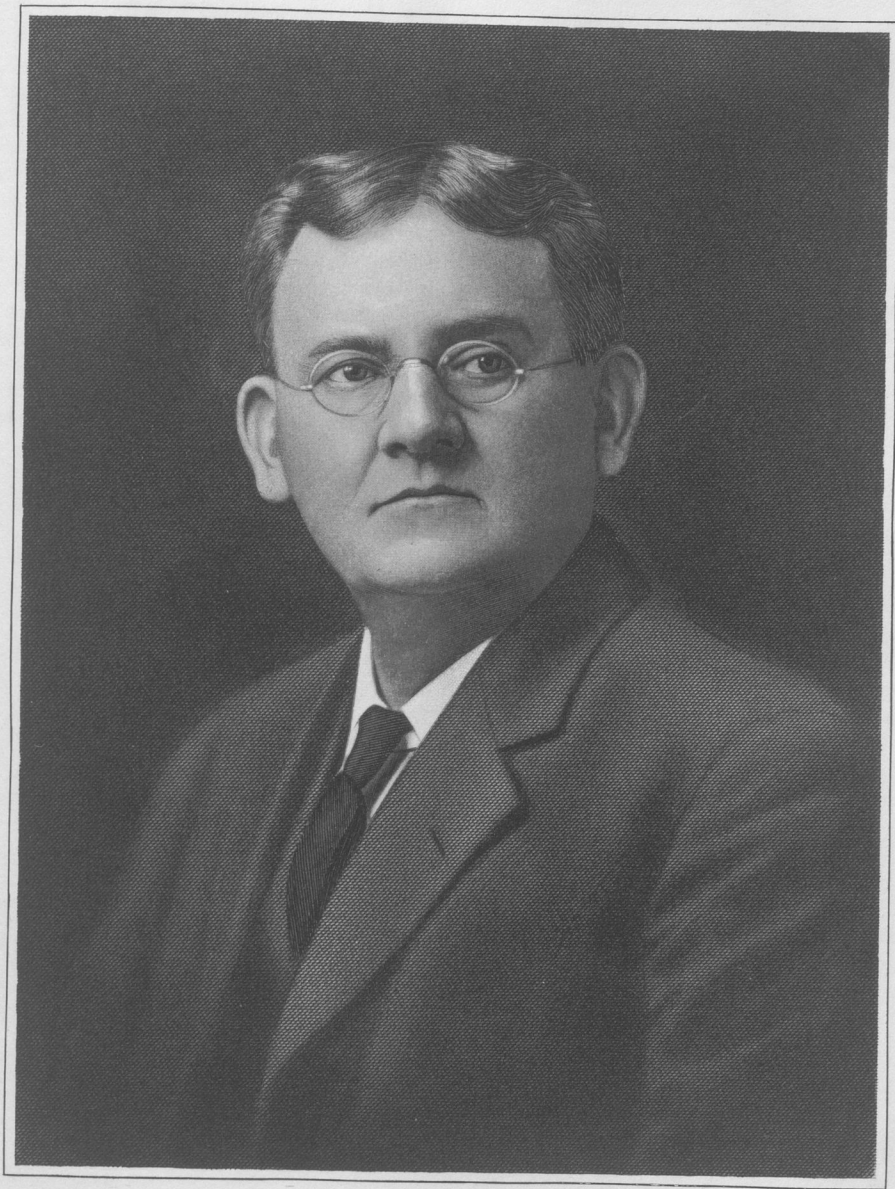
Dr. Hight received his educational training in the country schools. In his early years it was necessarily very limited, for he worked to help his father, and contributed to the support of several brothers and sisters. He worked in a print-

ing and newspaper office at Louisville for a period of years, but all this time he was planning to become a dentist. When he found he was able, he attended school again to master certain needed subjects, and then entered the Baltimore Dental College, where he remained for one year. Following his return to Mississippi, Dr. Hight passed the State dental examination and began practice. After a year, however, having meanwhile married, he decided to continue his dental studies further, in order to give those who came to consult him the benefit of the very latest developments in dental science. Accordingly he entered the Louisville College of Dentistry at Louisville, Kentucky, and was graduated from that institution in 1891 with the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery. At the time that he was at the Louisville College of Dentistry, he earned his own tuition by demonstrations before the class of bridge and plate dental work. He was recognized as being one of the most expert workers in this phase of dentistry that the college ever produced.

After the completion of this course of study, Dr. Hight established himself at Memphis, and there in a period of seven years built up an extensive and extremely lucrative practice. In 1897, however, he became convinced of the opportunities which Texas offered, and soon afterwards came to San Antonio. In order that the people of the section might come to know him and have confidence in him, he traveled about at first among nearby towns, establishing a practice in each of them. Later he made his quarters permanently in San Antonio, and there rapidly grew in influence and reputation, becoming one of the most prominent leaders of his profession in Texas. The demands on his services constantly increased. It was found that he was able to give his patients the expert treatment of a type only too often limited to the specialists of the very largest cities.

In his early days of practice, Dr. Hight had also owned and published the local newspaper at Louisville, Mississippi. His success in this venture demonstrated his remarkable versatility, but from his earliest years he kept the goal which he set for himself clearly before him and let nothing deter him in winning to success. He was forced to work very hard in order to establish himself in practice, but his industry and brilliant talents could not fail to gain their eventual reward and Dr. Hight attained a success which few men of his profession could match.

In the field of politics and civic affairs, Dr. Hight maintained a keen and intelligent interest. He never selfishly thought of himself alone, but always of the welfare of the community and of



E. M. High

those about him. He was an early supporter of Prohibition, and widely influential in Texas life. Fraternally, he was affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, the Woodmen of the World, the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Loyal Americans, and the Knights and Ladies of Honor. Among the various associations of the men of his profession, he had been a leader in the Mississippi and Tennessee Dental societies, while his efforts at San Antonio resulted in the establishment of the first dental society of that place. In all these organizations Dr. Hight was extremely active. Their work, and that of his own profession, absorbed his energies so that he found himself always far too busy for any sport or other recreation. His leisure moments he loved to spend with his family, and in his consideration the welfare of his dear ones stood always first. He worshipped in the faith of the Unitarian Church.

On May 16, 1880, at Louisville, Elhanan M. Hight married Susan (Sue) E. Woodward, daughter of Calvin Woodward, a planter of Mississippi, who later became a merchant, and was a highly respected business man of Louisville, Mississippi. Of this marriage six children were born: 1. Raymond W., an architect of San Antonio, born in 1881, died at San Antonio, in 1906. 2. Reuben R., born in 1883, died at the age of eleven months. 3. Finis Marlin, who followed in his father's footsteps, becoming a Doctor of Dental Surgery. A specialist in plate work at Houston, his reputation is nation-wide, and he occupies the highest rank among the members of his profession in the country. In 1928 he was president of the National Society of Dental Prosthetists. 4. Clovis Howard, a famous horseman, owner and breeder of many fine race horses in Kentucky. 5. Terry Hodges, who owns a large garage at San Antonio. 6. Sheiron Howard, engaged in business in this city. These children, sons of Dr. and Mrs. Hight, have proved themselves in the affairs of life worthy of their parents. They have continued the tradition of prominence associated with their name and few families of Texas have contributed so much to the progress of the State in so many fields.

Dr. Hight died at San Antonio, Texas, on December 17, 1928. His passing was widely mourned by those in every walk of life, for his brilliant success was everywhere recognized and his friends were numbered by the thousands. Throughout his entire life he worked hard. First he helped his family, his father, brother and sister. After his marriage all that he strove to attain he did for the sake of his beloved wife and children.

Thus in the finest aspects of a man's career, in service to those whom he loves, he won a success which was not less than that which he attained in the practice of his profession. In seeing the importance of the dental organizations, he was far ahead of his day. He believed in coöperation and mutual help in this as in other phases of life. Dr. Hight was a man of extreme liberality, charitable in his judgments of others, generous in his gifts to all those in need. His heart, and the scope of his kindness, were broad enough to embrace all humanity. Sociable, companionable, loving a good joke, fond of extending the hospitality of his home to his friends, he won a secure place in the deep affections of all Texas people, and in their hearts the memory of his life and work will always be treasured in the years to come.

WEST, GEORGE WASHINGTON, Benefactor of Texas—Texas pioneer, rancher, capitalist and town builder, George Washington West was one of the great benefactors of this State and a man whose name will always hold high place in the ranks of those who laid the foundation for the American Commonwealth of today. Members of this family were prominent in the early days of American history, and from them Mr. West inherited the finest traits of the pioneer—energy and initiative, dauntless courage, and a sure vision of the future which was at once a source of inspiration and a goal. It was a day of great fortune to Texas when chance led Mr. West to seek his career within its borders, and seldom has any State been privileged so to share in the constructive influences of a life nobly given to public service. He built for the years of the future and generations to come will honor his name.

Mr. West was born at Shannonville, Tennessee, on March 10, 1851, a son of Washington West, who was born at Nashville, Tennessee, on February 14, 1813, and died at Sweet Home, Texas, on May 13, 1889, and of Mary B. (Willauer) West, his wife, daughter of Samuel Willauer. Washington West operated an iron foundry at West Point Furnace, Tennessee, until about the year 1853, when he removed with his family to Lavaca County, Texas, making the arduous journey with cart and oxen. He was a man of considerable wealth, but the close of the Civil War left him almost penniless. He had invested heavily in Confederate currency, and the loss of the Southern cause made this worthless.

This branch of the West family was established in America in 1715 by three brothers, William, Thomas and John, who came from England to

settle in Chester County, Pennsylvania. William West, from whom George Washington West was descended, was a member of the Pennsylvania Assembly for five years, and was prominent in agricultural pursuits. The third of the brothers, John, was the father of the noted painter, Benjamin West, who succeeded Sir Joshua Reynolds as president of the Royal Academy of Arts, at London, England.

George Washington West was not yet two years old when he was taken by his parents to Lavaca County, Texas. He received his elementary education in the public schools, but neither times nor conditions were favorable for a prolonged course of study, and indeed reverses in the family fortune made it necessary for the boy to begin the business of life at a comparatively early age. He soon acquired the habits of industry and thrift, however, with the love of self-improvement which was to remain with him through all later years. In spite of all other demands upon him, he never neglected the finer side of life, and in the true sense of the word was a self-educated man.

When Mr. West was only sixteen years old, he was driving cattle up the trail to Kansas, being one of the first, if not the very first to go up the trail. At this early age he successfully carried out a contract to deliver fourteen thousand head of cattle to the Rosebud Indian Reservation, a hundred miles South of the Canadian border in Montana. Through country infested by hostile tribes of Indians and swarming with herds of wild buffalo, the boy drove his cattle from Lavaca County across the Platte River, where he was faced with the necessity of breaking his own trail, for no cattleman had ever gone that way before. Despite all hardships, he returned to Lavaca County within a period of six months, without having lost a single man or taken the life of an Indian. In carrying out this enterprise he established what was then the longest cattle trail on the continent.

George West, to quote from a Texas paper, was destined to become one of the men to push Texas civilization to the fore and to become one of the cattle kings of the West and Southwest. As a trail rider of the early days he became acquainted with practically every section of territory from South Texas to Montana. His acquaintance was not gained from the window of a Pullman car, but from the back of a saddle pony as he followed in the wake of immense herds of longhorns or as he slept beneath the sky, ever alert for an attack by red man or cattle rustler.

Mr. West lived in the stirring days of Texas, when the land was infested with roving bands of "bad" men. He grew up in the cattle business and numbered his most treasured friends among the sturdy pioneers

with whom he rode on the long trails in the Western country or with whom he was associated on ranch or range. He helped to make Texas the greatest live stock producing section in the United States and had the distinction of having marketed fat cattle at a higher percentage of profit than any man in the State.

During a period of fifteen years Mr. West drove cattle from Texas to almost all parts of the West, making long trips to Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, South Dakota and Montana. The dangers he was called upon to face only added zest to the undertakings, and his enterprise and courage brought their own reward as he gradually acquired considerable property and wealth. Mr. West did not need to learn how to be brave but the hazardous and stirring life of the trail did develop in him rare fortitude and perseverance in the face of immense difficulties. He loved the life of the outdoors and all the fine ideals of thought and conduct which that life teaches. When at the end of fifteen years he did decide to leave the cattle trails, he did not mean to leave the outdoor life. The country side of Texas was always dear to his heart. He knew the vast stretches of the State most thoroughly and had the greatest confidence in its future. Mr. West is said to have purchased the land upon which the town of Shiner, Lavaca County, Texas, now stands for forty cents an acre at a time when purchasers who could be induced to invest in the property were few and far between. Later he sold this property, and in 1882 he went to live in Live Oak County, the district to the south of San Antonio, where he had bought a 200,000-acre ranch. Here he began activities as a rancher and stockman, and in spite of the fact that in his first year a drought killed twenty-two thousand head of his cattle, he forged ahead to success. A loss so severe meant little less than ruin, and might well have brought disaster had Mr. West been a man of lesser courage. But he was not to be daunted by this unfortunate turn of circumstances, and calmly took up the task of building up his herds again, until he became one of the most important cattlemen of the Southwest. He played a part of great prominence in the development of the Texas cattle industry, and his ranch was one of the most important in the State.

Realizing, however, that the growth of State and nation rendered inevitable the passing of the old pioneer life with vast properties in the possession of single land owners, Mr. West, after spending twenty-two years on his ranch in Live Oak County, decided upon colonization. He sold the bulk of his cattle, and in 1904 removed to San Antonio, Texas, which was to be his home there-

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after and the headquarters of the extensive colonizing and town building operations he now initiated. He placed his property on the market for sale in small farm sections at most attractive terms. He made every effort to induce settlement in this part of the county. Mr. West realized the necessity of transportation for the farmers who came here, and he was instrumental in having the line of the San Antonio, Uvalde and Gulf Railroad built from San Antonio to Corpus Christi. He personally donated a cash bonus of one hundred thousand dollars, gave a right of way through his land and actively worked toward getting other necessary bonuses and rights of way for the road. In this way he provided rail communication for a vast section.

Meanwhile, the sale of his own lands was well under way, and at the time of his death he had sold between fifteen and twenty thousand acres for farms at extremely reasonable prices. His policies in this respect are being carried on today by his wife, and his nephew, who is administrator of the estate. At the time of the completion of the railroad in 1912 he secured the placing of two stations within the limits of his property. One of the towns which grew up about these stations was called George West, in his honor, while the other was called Kittie, bearing his wife's name. Mr. West gave generously of his time and substance to the development of Live Oak County, and particularly the two new towns which owed their existence to his efforts. George West today through his financial aid can boast such improvements as few towns can of its size and population. Mr. West provided a modern sewer system and installed a complete water system at his own expense. There is a fire plug on the corner of every other block within the townsite, which, combined with excellent water pressure, an unlimited supply of water, and the most modern fire fighting equipment, reduces fire hazards to a minimum.

Mr. West also donated \$75,000 toward the construction of a modern courthouse at George West, when the voters of the county moved the county seat from Oakeville to the town which he had established. He built and donated to the town a \$30,000 high school building. He erected two excellent steel bridges across the Nueces River near the town, and made many other gifts to the town and county amounting to over a quarter of a million dollars. Realizing the necessity of a modern hotel if a community is to develop property, he erected one of the finest between San Antonio and Corpus Christi. Today George West has good schools, three hotels, two cotton gins,

five churches, an efficient chamber of commerce, water and sewer systems, available natural gas, a large dairy, and is surrounded by the best valley and upland fertile soils for sale at reasonable prices.

After George West had been firmly established through his efforts, Mr. West turned his attention to the townsite laid off at a point north of Three Rivers, which was named Kittie, for his wife. Here he also built a fine school house, installed water and lighting systems, and treated it quite as liberally as the one he had previously founded. Mr. West deeded many miles of public roads to the country, and in addition to the two steel bridges over the Nueces River, he built some twenty smaller bridges over other streams in the county.

Personally Mr. West was a man of extreme modesty. In spite of the fact that his many activities and generous benefactions kept him almost constantly before the public attention, he genuinely preferred a quiet and retiring life. Mr. West bore the closest resemblance to General U. S. Grant and the two men had many traits in common, including the same simplicity of life and character, the same strong courage and perseverance in the face of danger and trying obstacles, the same warm kindness and deep human sympathies. Mr. West had no desire for public office, but he had an overwhelming desire to be of service to Texas and its people. He won the greatest admiration by his readiness at all times to assist those in want or distress. It made no difference whence the call came, he was always ready to aid those who were worthy of aid. Loyalty was ever his motto. Mr. West leaves an imposing monument in the town which bears his name and the county which he so generously aided. But in the deep affection of all those who knew him, and the reverent respect with which his name is regarded, he built perhaps a more lasting memorial which time can never change or deface.

On June 13, 1874, at Hallettsville, Texas, George Washington West married Katherine Elizabeth Searcy, daughter of Albert Win Searcy, born in 1829, died in 1862, and of Mary Louise (Hanna) Searcy, his wife. Albert W. Searcy was a plantation owner and a member of one of the finest families of the South which has been seated through several generations in Tennessee. All the Searcys in America are descended from John Searcy and his wife, Phoebe (Hargrave) Searcy, who came to North Carolina from Nottingham, England, in 1728. John's two brothers, Richard

and Robert, came to the New World at the same time, but both died childless.

According to tradition [writes Florence B. Culver of Washington, D. C., in notes collected from various sources] the Searcy family is Welsh, but evidently this branch lived in Nottingham at least one generation, for many records of them are at the Widmerpole Episcopal Church in Nottingham. Isaac Searcy, who died there in 1771, was Senior Warden of the Church. A present-day rector, in examining the records for a Searcy descendant, remarked that Isaac wrote like a foreigner of some kind. This is thought to be due to his probably having been schooled in Wales.

John Searcy, the emigrant ancestor of the American Searcys, was born in Nottingham, in 1694. Coming to America in 1728, with his wife and two infant sons, he settled in Granville County, North Carolina, where he died in 1787. His will is on record at Oxford, and names all of his sons. The eldest was William Hargrave Searcy, born at Nottingham, in 1723. Next was Bartlett, born also in England, in 1725. Third was John, born in North Carolina (date not known). Fourth was Reuben, born in 1735, and fifth and youngest was Richard.

Katherine Elizabeth (Searcy) West was a member of this distinguished family in a later generation. Her father, as previously recorded, was Albert W. Searcy, and her grandfather, William Williams Searcy, born in 1810, died in 1880, married Katherine Marshall, who died in 1860.

William Williams Searcy was a son of William Williams Searcy, born in 1791, died in 1846, married Elizabeth Harris in 1807. She was born in 1787, died in 1810, a daughter of Isaac Harris, born in 1743, died in 1807, and of Elizabeth (Watkins) Harris, his wife. Isaac Harris was a son of Nathan Harris (born in 1716, married Katherine Walton in 1737), a son of Edward Harris, born in 1698, and Mary Harris. Nathan Harris assisted in the establishment of American independence, serving in the patriot cause as a member of the troops from North Carolina. It is from him that Mrs. West derives her eligibility and membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution, but many other notable American families—whose members contributed much to the founding of the Colonies—are closely allied with hers. The finest blood of America and the finest traditions of American culture come to her as her birthright. From the family strains which unite in her lineage have come brave men and noble women, the leaders in every phase of Southern life.

Mrs. West was always a true companion and counselor to her husband in all the vicissitudes of life. She was constantly his inspiration, sharing his aims and aspirations, setting a new value on his victories, comforting him in trials and difficul-

ties. Since his death, with the same fine public spirit which he displayed, she has carried on his work as he would have wished. "Mrs. West," wrote one who has been widely familiar with the value of her life and character, "has always been noted for her benefactions, being ever ready to answer the call of sickness and distress. For this she has endeared herself to thousands of Texans, and all Live Oak County people speak of her in the most glowing terms. In San Antonio she is a patron of every worthy and charitable undertaking, and in the finest sense, was always a real partner and helpmate to her husband."

Mr. West died at his San Antonio home on February 16, 1926. His passing removed from Texas life a notable pioneer figure, and a man whose achievements will live so long as the State endures. The spirit which actuates a noble career survives the event of death, and in the years to come its influence lives on—a potent force for good and a guide along the path of progress.

MORLEY, WILMOT KIRK, Prominent Railroad Executive—In the field of transportation, the late Wilmot Kirk Morley, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, was actively important for many years as president and general manager of the Grand Rapids, Grand Haven and Muskegon Railway. Mr. Morley, whose death occurred July 13, 1927, had the distinction of being associated with railway transportation affairs of this country for more than sixty years, having started upon his career as a boy with the Chicago and Alton Railroad, Ill. He possessed unusual determination to succeed, and his entire life is an inspiring record of steady progress, with each successive post being an advance over the former, until he was elected president and general manager of the public-carrier which, under his expert direction became one of the most prosperous and efficient railway systems in the State of Michigan.

Mr. Morley was born in Youngstown, Ohio, November 14, 1848, son of William T. and Louisa (Kirk) Morley. William T. Morley took his family to Central Illinois, where he was engaged in bridge building.

Wilmot Kirk Morley attended the public schools of Jacksonville, Illinois, but due to his father's early death, his formal education was cut short when he was still but a boy. Deprived of these advantages, however, he read and studied intently and in mature life was one of the best read and best informed men of his community, occasioning considerable surprise among business associates when they learned he had never gone to college.



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When thirteen years of age, he went to work for the Chicago and Alton Railroad as water-boy at Murraysville, Illinois. Although he started at the bottom, he was ambitious and interested in railroad work, and like many other boys of that early period who later became successful and famous, Thomas A. Edison was one of them, he applied himself in his spare time to the study of telegraphy. Mastering the intricacies of the dot and dash, his ability in this branch of railway operation was soon recognized and he was given a regular position in the telegraphic department of the system. While still but a youth, he was promoted to the position of telegraph operator and agent at Monticello, Illinois, advancing from that to the post of train despatcher. In that responsible work, he proved his great worth while being stationed at Bloomington, Illinois, where he was later made superintendent of the Telegraph Department at Bloomington, which he successfully directed for twenty-five years. Mr. Morley next became Division Superintendent of the Chicago and Alton Railroad between Bloomington and Kansas City, Missouri, and for some years his office was located at Roodhouse, while he also had headquarters in various cities along the line while directing its operation. It was while holding this post that Mr. Morley superintended the difficult job of establishing the telegraph line to Kansas City, men saying it could not be done, on account of the difficulty of putting wires in cable under the Mississippi River. After his many years of service with the Chicago and Alton, Mr. Morley became connected with the Kansas City Southern, as superintendent of its Kansas City-St. Louis division, with offices located at Kansas City. He later served with the Louisville Southern Railroad, being stationed at Louisville, Kentucky. It was in that city that Mr. Morley became acquainted with Mr. Smith of the Grand Rapids, Grand Haven and Muskegon Electric Railway, who induced him to come to Grand Rapids as general manager for that organization. This Mr. Morley accepted, and coming here, found a public-carrier which was not in particularly prosperous circumstances. With his characteristic vigor and careful supervision, he entered into his duties as general manager and through his careful analysis of the road's possibilities and an efficient operation of its service, he soon brought it to the point where it paid dividends. He was instrumental in securing the contract for this line to carry United States mail, while he also installed facilities to carry freight to the steamers of the Goodrich Lines, and in many other ways enlarged the company's scope of activity, which resulted in in-

creased earnings for the road. In his dealings with his employees, Mr. Morley displayed his unusual ability for securing their sterling coöperation. He made their problems his own and had a consummate understanding of their point of view as well as that of the stockholders, and in that was able to appreciate thoroughly their needs and requirements. He held a deep affection for his men and was active in the promotion of mutual benefit organizations in their behalf, while on their part, no one could divert their loyalty from him. Whenever troublous questions arose in the daily activities of the system, and Mr. Morley was called upon to solve them, a common expression was often heard from the men, "If the old man said it, it is right," referring to him. Under his expert and considerate direction, strikes were unheard of and with everything running smoothly, both capital and labor benefited, and the system became famous for successful coöperation. Mr. Morley was later elected vice-president and was afterwards honored with the post of president and general manager. Later when desiring to retire from active affairs on account of failing health, the officials of the railroad would not allow him to resign, but made him honorary president as an appreciation of his remarkable service, also for the effect his name would continue to have upon the morale of the employees who knew and loved him so well, likewise the stockholders, patrons, shippers and the general public. Thereafter, Mr. Morley went to his office daily as long as he was able, and although no longer engaged in active operation, he never actually retired, while even in his last illness, the affairs of the road were his chief concern as he planned new ventures for its greater success.

In the civic life of Grand Rapids, Mr. Morley took a prominent part, bringing his family here in 1902, and ever continuing to exercise an active interest in everything pertaining to municipal development and progress. He was recognized and appreciated by the entire populace as a valuable asset to this city, both commercially and socially, just as he had been in the various cities of the country in which he had resided previously. He made and held a host of friends through his genuine, lovable character and sincere belief in his fellowmen. In fraternal circles, he was most popular and was a member of York Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Columbian Chapter, No. 132, Royal Arch Masons; DeWitt Clinton Consistory, Scottish Rite; De Molay Commandery, No. 5, Knights Templar, and the Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Since early manhood, he had been a member of the Church

of Christ, and was a member of the Central Church of that denomination in Grand Rapids, at the time of his death, while in the organization of the Franklin Street Church of Christ, he had been one of the leaders.

Wilmot Kirk Morley married, January 3, 1879, Frances Ione Loehr, daughter of William M. and Margaret (Brendel) Loehr. Mr. and Mrs. Morley had three children: 1. Helen Bernardine, married Dr. A. E. Midgley, a major overseas during the World War, now deceased. They had two children: Luella, who married Thomas Hester, and Edith. 2. Harold L., died young. 3. Roland L., born in Bloomington, Illinois, November 3, 1884. He graduated from Central High School, Grand Rapids, Michigan, in 1905, and from Purdue University, La Fayette, Indiana, in 1909, with the degree of Electrical Engineer. After leaving college he was first employed by an electric railroad company in the State of Maine, later returning to Grand Rapids where he was a valued assistant of his father, and was rapidly advancing in his father's footsteps. Following his connection at Grand Rapids, Mr. Morley located in Muskegon, Michigan, with an electric railroad company, and it was while thus employed that he was stricken with the influenza, and died February 20, 1920. He was a prominent Mason. He married Ruth Dawson, and they had two children: Frances Lillian and Dorothy R.

Wilmot Kirk Morley's life is comparable to that of the typical self-made American, for he started at the bottom, without any advantages and worked his way up, taking on greater responsibilities and achieving newer successes in each step on his way to success. It is a noteworthy fact that in his entire career, he never took a backward step, but each move brought him to higher realization of attainment and worthwhile. Being a believer in cremation as the best and most sanitary way of disposing of the body after death, Mr. Morley's remains were so disposed and the ashes in a beautiful funeral urn were placed in mausoleum of white Georgia marble at Graceland, a short distance east of Grand Rapids.

JOHNSTON, HARRY MELVILLE, Journalist and Editor—In the years of a career tragically shortened by an early death, Harry Melville Johnston rose to a position of leadership among the journalists of the South. A versatile and highly cultured man, experienced in all phases of the work which go to make up a journalist's career, he was known as an able editor and a quiet, though forceful writer, distinguished by that

dignity of phrase and manner which alone constitutes true eloquence. Articles from his pen were fluent, versatile and persuasive, decisively influencing public opinion on more than one occasion. He wrote with rare intellectual candor and honesty, championing truthful news and insisting upon clear-cut, logical thinking. Texas has reason to be proud of his life, for in his work he reflected great credit both upon his State and his profession.

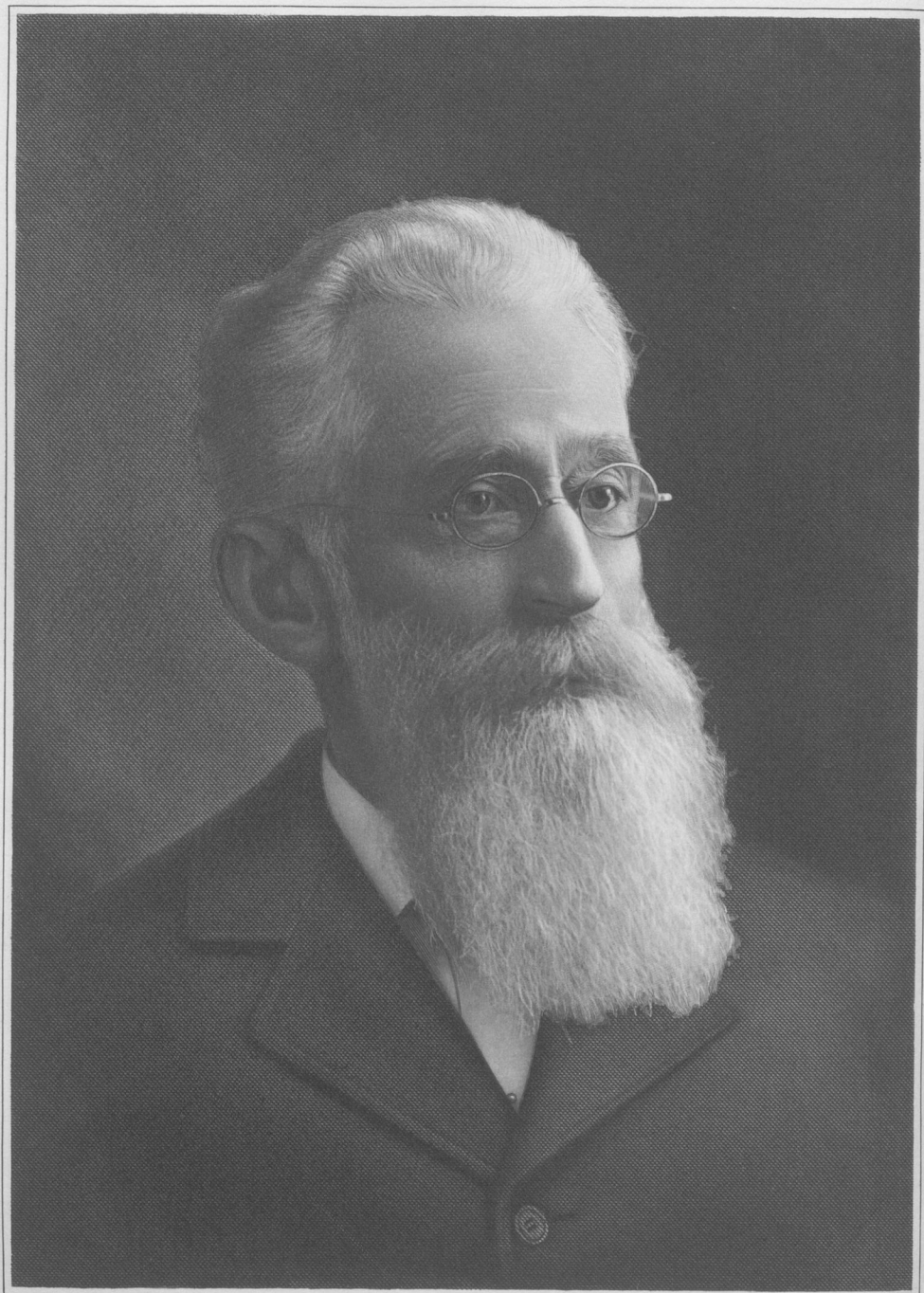
Mr. Johnston was born at Austin, Texas, July 25, 1884, a son of Rienze Johnston, long prominent in Texas life, and of Mary Elizabeth (Parson) Johnston, of an old Georgia family. Mr. Johnston's father was born at Sandersville, Georgia, on September 9, 1850, son of Freeman W. and Mary J. (Russell) Johnston. Coming to Texas as a young man, he became newspaper editor at Austin, and later removed to Houston, where he was long editor-in-chief of the "Houston Post," and also president of the Houston Printing Company. He was active in Texas public life, and very prominent in political journalistic and business circles of the State. In 1913 he was appointed to the United States Senate to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Senator Joseph W. Bailey, while he also served at one time as president of the Texas State Senate, and as acting Governor of the State. He was a drummer boy in the Confederate Army during the period of the Civil War.

Harry Melville Johnston, of this record, received his early education in Texas public schools, and later graduated from Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College at Bryan. For some time he also attended Bingham College, at Asheville, North Carolina, where he undertook the study of law. Even as a boy, however, he had manifested great ability as a writer, and with his father's example before him, it was natural that he should be attracted to this field, finally deciding to make it the sphere of his life's work. He received his first newspaper experience under his father on the "Houston Post," serving in various capacities under the elder man's régime as managing editor. Manifesting a high order of ability in all lines of newspaper work, he served as reporter, political writer, editorial writer, columnist, staff correspondent at Austin, and in high executive position. On the "Dispatch" he was city editor and State editor, after the merger of this paper with the "Post," and only a short time before his death was promoted to the position of news editor.

Mr. Johnston was personally known in many parts of Texas, while his writings and his reputation brought his name to the attention of thousands



R. L. Morley



Engraved by Campbell New York

Cha M Leon

everywhere in the State. He had served on one of the Austin papers, was staff correspondent there for the "Houston Post," and at one time was managing editor of the "El Paso Times." During the period of the World War he served in the adjutant general's department at San Antonio, and remained there for a little time after the war. When the "Houston Dispatch" was launched, however, he came back to this city to serve as city editor, and after the merger with the "Post," he took over the duties of State editor, which office he held until his final promotion to news editor. During one period of his stay at Austin, he was connected with the State Department of Banking.

Mr. Johnston was always a quiet man, of deep intellectual powers and remarkable judgment of character. He was known as a hard worker whose efforts carried him forward at every stride, with striking power to go directly to the heart of any problem with which he was confronted. He was a thorough student of trends, conditions, and particularly of people, possessing the ability to draw the best efforts from those who served under him, and by all his associates he was respected and loved. His broad education, legal training, and wide acquaintance with all parts of Texas, fitted him peculiarly to present the people of this State with a vivid rendering of all the news, with a particular analysis of the special values in which he knew they would be most interested. But Mr. Johnston's reputation was by no means confined within the borders of his native State, for he was widely known in the entire Southwest, and there regarded as one of the best informed and most versatile writers in the United States.

In politics Mr. Johnston was a constant supporter of Democratic principles and candidates, although never one to follow party dictates blindly. He preferred to decide for himself on the qualifications of a candidate for office, or the merits of any particular proposal submitted to the electorate, and his ballot and influence were always cast for those enterprises which he considered in the best interest of the State or its people. He found a source of rest and relaxation in nature and in various outdoor sports.

On May 18, 1917, at Fort Worth, Texas, Harry Melville Johnston married Mrs. Winifred Fuqua, of that city, and they became the parents of two children: 1. Mary Elizabeth. 2. Harry Melville, Jr. By her first marriage Mrs. Johnston was also the mother of two children, Beatrice, who is deceased, and L. H. Fuqua. Mrs. Johnston continues her residence in this city at No. 2509 Ruth Avenue.

On May 26, 1927, at the full height of his mature powers and energy, Harry Melville Johnston passed away. It seemed incredible that he should not be spared for many more years of useful labor in the field of his chosen work, but that which he had already accomplished was large, and of great importance in building up his profession in the State. The number and quality of a nation's daily journals may well stand as an index of culture and advancement. Through his efforts Mr. Johnston contributed in considerable degree to the moulding and elevation of popular taste, and the guidance of public opinion. His death was a severe loss to Texas, and a source of deep personal sorrow to many hundreds of his friends. For them his life and influence will continue a vital force for many years to come.

LEON, CHARLES M., Man of Affairs—Charles M. Leon had a very real faith in the best things of life; and many of these things, through effort, he obtained. He made of his life a career of service to man. The people of Battle Creek, Michigan, have reason to recall the life and works of one who dealt so beneficially toward posterity; for he came here a pioneer, assisted in the city's early development, and lived to see the rich fruits of his handiwork enjoyed by the people around him.

Charles M. Leon was born at Newburgh, New York, October 19, 1824, and died in Battle Creek, Michigan, April 1, 1910.

He was a son of Pedro d'Leon, native of Spain, descended from an old house in that land which for many years had its seat in the vicinity of Salamanca. After he had completed his education, Pedro d'Leon sought to find fortune in America, coming here at the age of twenty-five years in the day when crossing the Atlantic was hazardous and filled with adventure. Here he married Miss Dorrance, and together they located in the State of New York, where Pedro d'Leon closed his years as a comparatively young man, leaving a widow and several children, among them him of whom we write. On coming to the United States, liking the new situation here with all its possibilities for a man of force, vision and intelligence, Pedro d'Leon realized early that he wished to become a citizen of the Republic, and effected this as quickly as was possible. He dropped the preposition before the surname, and signed his name Pedro Leon. This form has been retained, and was adopted by his children in their several activities.

Charles M. Leon spent the years of his child-

hood and youth in Newburgh, New York, there attended public school, and, naturally intelligent and of a voracious pleasure in the reading of good books, notably of the lives of great men, history and the classics, acquired a broad training, which he increased steadily as he grew older. He became a man truly well educated, a philosopher, and kindly adviser of those around him whose pathways crossed his own.

As a young man he interested himself in various endeavors, demonstrating a versatility at work which pleased the several men under whom he worked. The spirit of adventure which caused his father to cross the sea in quest of a future made itself apparent in Mr. Leon when he had attained manhood. At the age of twenty-one he travelled by canal, wagon, and horseback to Detroit, then came to Battle Creek, in 1846. It took him an entire day to make that trip from Detroit to Battle Creek—a trip now a matter of hours. The Battle Creek of that time assuredly was not the city it is today—the railroad had just been completed—and as he stood in the town's principal street and looked about him, Mr. Leon fingered the few small coins he had in his pocket. He decided to stay. His vision showed him the large possibilities which might be met honorably, toward a satisfying career as merchant. His beginning was not auspicious. His first employment—which he needed badly in order that he might eat and pay for a room—was the shingling of a house. It is doubtful if his experience at shingling had been more than moderate; but he had faith in his ability, as he later was to prove his faith in Battle Creek; and there is no record left to prove that the particular job of shingling which he executed was other than excellent. Following this he worked in a general store. He was now a figure of the community, and shortly after his clerkship had made him acquainted with a number of influential men of the community, who liked him for his manly ways and intelligence, he secured a position at banking, and at different times was associated with the Messrs. Sanburn and Hamlin. When the old National Bank was organized, under Mr. Kellogg as president, he was made cashier, thus becoming the first bank cashier of the first bank to be established in Battle Creek. As cashier he contributed to the welfare of the bank, and indirectly thereby to the progress of the city, which now had become a busier and more interesting place in which to live.

After he had been identified with banking for a time, Mr. Leon thought it best to found a business of his own. He had had a goodly experience in the general store, and now established a grocery

store. He took into partnership first, Eli Crane, and later Theodore Sherwood, and after the termination of the war between the states, his brother-in-law, Thomas Jennings, came into the firm. The firm bore the style of Leon and Jennings until 1895, when the latter partner died, after which Mr. Leon continued the business alone, until 1904, when he retired. Leon and Jennings owned the building at No. 15 North Jefferson Street, which housed their store. More recently this desirable location has been occupied by a millinery establishment, but still is owned by the heirs of the two founders—Miss Cora C. Leon, of whom follows in the course of this narrative, and Waldo D. Jennings.

Mr. Leon from time to time purchased residence properties, improved and unimproved, as he dealt in his other businesses. Most of these realty pieces Miss Leon has since sold, retaining the old residence at the intersection of Frelinghuysen and Fremont Street, the Leon home for many years, a landmark in this part of the city. Mr. Leon located at this address when it was for the most part, a wooded stretch, with pasturage and fields interspersed where clearings had been made. It was considered quite distant from the old center of town, but now is one of the finest residential sections to be encountered in the city.

Mr. Leon married Elizabeth Jennings, daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Smith) Jennings. Samuel Jennings came to Calhoun County, in which Battle Creek is situated, in 1848, with his family. He bought a tract of land near what was to become the modern city of Battle Creek, as known today, purchasing it from the original owner; and this land now is occupied by the Battle Creek Country Club. It was in the large old Jennings residence, on the country estate, that Mr. Leon and his wife were married. Gradually, as he became older, Samuel Jennings turned the agricultural works of the farm over to his sons, spending most of his time in reading. His regard for good literature improved with time and his mastery of its detail, and he was said to have been one of the best read men in the community. He died at the family residence. So did his devoted wife. They were the parents of five children: William S.; Gideon; Frances, who married David Sanborn; Elizabeth, who married Charles M. Leon; and Thomas Jennings—*aforementioned* as the partner of Mr. Leon in the grocery business—was the youngest of the five, and fought in the Civil War.

To Mr. and Mrs. Leon were born children: 1. Charles Harry, who married Carrie McCamley, member of one of Battle Creek's outstanding

families. Carrie (McCamley) Leon died, leaving children: Jessie, wife of George Hilligoss and mother of a daughter, Carolyn; and Rodney Leon, who died at the age of twelve years. Then Charles Harry Leon married, second, Mrs. Frank Merideth, with whom he resides in Decatur, Illinois. 2. Cora C., who continues to make her home in the old family residence in Battle Creek. She is a lady of gracious refinement of manner, a hostess of charm, devoted to her friends, and a supporter of worthy movements of city development and philanthropy.

Charles M. Leon was a man in whom one instinctively reposed confidence. With his keen business insight and his integrity, he was called upon to settle many estates, and in this connection it is unnecessary perhaps to state that he never betrayed a trust. His advice on matters of importance in varied fields was considered of value by persons of wisdom. He was an interesting conversationalist, and it was pleasant to listen to him tell of early days in Battle Creek, the city of his career and of his civic and economic benefactions. Mr. Leon belonged to the Congregational Church.

His was a replete life, satisfying in the diversity of its experience and in the fortunes encountered, and happy in the home surroundings afforded him by his beloved wife and children. He was man's friend and counsel, and so directed his personal interests that they paralleled the benefits needed by others. Ever kindly, his smile and the clasp of his hand bespoke a deep and worthy nature. His works endure.

LIPSCOMB, WILLOUGHBY WILLIAMS, Banker, Capitalist—A resident of Texas from the days of early youth, Willoughby Williams Lipscomb rose to a position of great prominence in its affairs. His interests were many and far-extended. His influence was exerted on behalf of numerous worthy movements to the success of which he contributed most decisively. Mr. Lipscomb was raised in a home of culture and refinement. The blood of several noted families was in his veins, and the finest traditions of American life were his by right of birth. He was faithful always to these traditions. Never in his career did he deviate even for a moment from the paths of righteousness and truth.

Mr. Lipscomb was born on April 18, 1850, at Aberdeen, Mississippi, a son of Dr. Edmund Pendleton Lipscomb, who was born on September 5, 1808, at Richmond, Virginia, and died in 1865, and of Nancy Martha Sheppard (Williams) Lips-

comb, who was born on October 16, 1815. The father was a very well-known physician of Richmond and member of a prominent old family. He was a son of Spotswood and Elizabeth (Smith) Lipscomb, and a grandson of Edmund Pendleton. The Lipscomb family is of English origin, but was early established in the American colonies.

Nancy Martha Sheppard (Williams) Lipscomb, wife of Edmund Pendleton Lipscomb, to whom she was married on July 4, 1833, was a daughter of James G. and Rebecca (Nelson) Williams. They were married on November 13, 1814, Rebecca (Nelson) Williams' father was Captain John Nelson, who died on June 25, 1838. He was a soldier of the American Revolution, and in his long life of ninety years, saw the founding and first growth of a great nation. The following tribute was written at the time of his death:

Departed this life on Monday the 25th day of June, 1838, Capt. John Nelson, father of Mrs. Rebecca H. Williams, in the ninetyth year of his age. He had been both a soldier and an officer in the war of American Independence. He was remarkable for his benevolence of feelings and was both a proud patriot and an honest man. It may be said with equal truth that after laborious investigation he had become thoroughly convinced that the Christian system of faith contains true worth, and for some years he has practiced its precepts. He died in the full exercise of his mental faculties and with the firm belief that he was passing from this world of sorrow to the enjoyment of a happy immortality. He died at his residence in Overton County, Tennessee.

Willoughby Williams Lipscomb, of this record, grew to manhood in the trying period of the Civil War and reconstruction days. The struggle between the States curtailed his education. There were neither schools nor teachers then, but his father was a highly educated man, a graduate of several American colleges and a student at a famous German university for a number of years as well. The atmosphere of culture was in his home, and Willoughby Williams Lipscomb learned at his parents' knees what many another boy could not have learned had he attended all the schools of the South. A daughter of the family, after her marriage, had removed to Texas, and Mr. Lipscomb while still a boy, made his way to Richmond, in this State, there to begin the business of life. He worked at first in a drug store. Impressed by the advantages which Texas offered, he soon sent for his mother and another sister to join him, and was instrumental in having the family settle here.

Almost from the beginning his career was one of great success. He worked faithfully and industriously. He made his plans for the future and carried them into effect. It was not long before

he became a partner in a mercantile enterprise at Wharton, Texas, and then, within a few years, bought out his partner. This business he continued on a growing scale, expanding as conditions dictated, but guarding carefully against the dangers of over-expansion. A strong, fine character, he became known as one of the most successful young business men of the section. Later Mr. Lipscomb moved to Luling, Texas, and there established the Lipscomb bank, a private banking institution which grew remarkably under his able guidance. On the firm foundation which he established it has ever since continued, and today is still the leading bank of the locality.

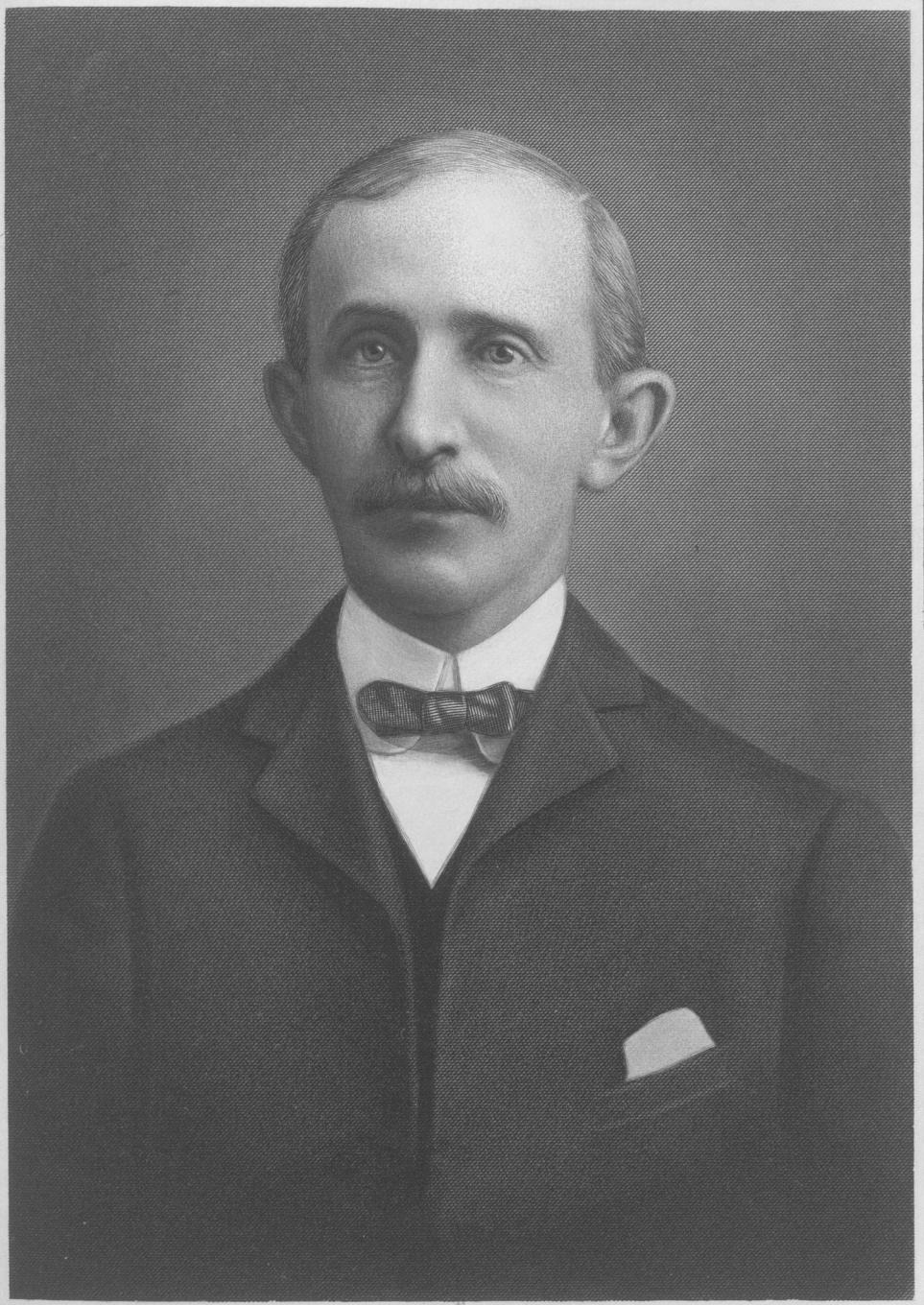
In 1898 Mr. Lipscomb retired from active business and came to San Antonio to live. But inactivity was always foreign to his nature and in this city he soon became prominent in business, civic, and social affairs. He was a director of the National Bank of Commerce. His advice was asked and his opinion consulted by many important interests, and his services were very important in the development of a number of local enterprises. Inevitably he became a leader in San Antonio's growth. He served as president of the School Board for a number of years, and although frequently urged to accept the office of mayor or other high place, he invariably refused. But his influence in local affairs was inestimable. Though quiet and reserved, the strength of his vision and character impressed all with whom he came in contact, and others looked to him for guidance. In politics he was a Democrat, until the free silver platform of William Jennings Bryan became a dogma of the party, after which he changed his politics. He fought the free silver platform very effectively in the South, and was influential in having the voters of the country reject this harmful measure. This was quite typical of Mr. Lipscomb. Although he worked quietly, yet he was always ready to support worthy movements and to oppose those which he considered against the public interest. At Luling he was a leader in the installation of the water works and light plant and the creation of the city parks. One of his chief interests was the aid and education of young men, and he was also interested in the selection and planting of beautiful trees in the streets and parks of the city. At San Antonio it gave him great pleasure to beautify the grounds about his fine home in this way. While in this latter city he was not so active in business affairs, but he never lost interest in the civic welfare, and his influence furnished an impetus to the growth of San Antonio in numerous ways.

In 1871, at Wharton, Texas, Willoughby Williams Lipscomb married (first) Mary Kinchloe, daughter of a pioneer Wharton County family, and she died at Luling, in 1884. They became the parents of four children: August Kinchloe; Willoughby Williams; Maude Quinan, and Eliza Willou. Mr. Lipscomb married, (second), in 1887, Jessie O. Walker, of Luling, daughter of William Barbee Walker, prominent merchant, stockman, business man and rancher of that community. Of this second marriage four children were born: Edmund Pendleton; Walker Barbee; Ruth and Louis Willoughby. Mrs. Lipscomb, who survives her husband, continues her residence in San Antonio, at No. 632 Elizabeth Road.

Mr. Lipscomb's death occurred at San Antonio, Texas, on May 5, 1921. His passing was a severe loss to Texas and was widely mourned, for he was known all over the State as a man of the highest standing, and a great force for righteousness. Noble in spirit and life, any cause which won his support conformed inevitably to the strictest principles of right, for in no other way could it command his endorsement. His career was an example for the young to follow. His life was an inspiration for all those who knew him.

McGOUGH, FRANK HADDEN, Ecclesiastical Goods Dealer—Although Frank Hadden McGough's business activities centered in Grand Rapids, Michigan, the city of his headquarters, he was widely known and respected throughout the country as a dealer in ecclesiastical goods, and was held in especial esteem by the members of the clergy with whom he came into contact, both Protestant and Catholic. Starting his career in a modest way, building up a large business institution by dint of hard work and untiring energy, he made himself a man of influence in his own city and wherever he and his work were known, and acquired a host of friends and acquaintances. All of these were sorely grieved to hear of his passing, knowing as they knew that a man of high purpose, thoroughly trustworthy and sincere in all his dealings, and kindly and benevolent in his attitude toward his fellowmen, had been taken away.

Mr. McGough was born at Creston, Pennsylvania, on April 2, 1859, son of Samuel and Agnes (McHugh) McGough. When he was very young, he removed to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where he attended school and received his early training. Circumstances were not such as to permit his continuance of academic work, however, with the result that he left school and went to work in



Frank H. McGough

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the business world, which afforded him his principal opportunities for education. As a young man he clerked in a men's furnishings store in Pittsburgh, whence he removed to Chicago, Illinois, and later to Muskegon, Michigan. In the Michigan city he found employment as a tallyman, and in a short time was made manager of the Chicago Shoe Store at Muskegon. He held this position, and later a similar one with the W. D. Hardy Company for five years, and acquired a thorough knowledge of the shoe industry and, what was more important, of business methods and practical procedure. He seemed especially fitted for merchandising activities, and in the course of his career made many friends for the store. From there he went to Milwaukee, where he was associated with the M. H. Wiltzius Company, dealers in articles of ecclesiastical nature, with whom he gained the experience which was destined to place him in such an important position in the business life of Grand Rapids, Michigan.

It was in 1910 that he came to Grand Rapids, where he opened a store similar to that of the Wiltzius company in Milwaukee, but conducted at that time on a considerably smaller scale. The business prospered from the start, and soon he was shipping church goods to all parts of the United States. Pictures and picture frames came to constitute an important and lucrative part of his business; and, as time went on, he was assisted more and more by his son, Raymond F. McGough, who became his partner. The firm then came to be known as F. H. McGough and Son, under which name it is still operated, although its founder has now passed from the world of men. It has now moved into larger and more desirable quarters, and is situated on Division Street, Grand Rapids.

Frank Hadden McGough married, in Muskegon, Michigan, Catherine Hamen, daughter of Michael and Margaret (Thoma) Hamen. Her parents were pioneers in this part of the country, Michael Hamen having come from Luxemburg, Germany, and Margaret Thoma from the State of Wisconsin. They came to Muskegon when it was but a small place and the Indians were frequent visitors and the woods full of wild game; and here, in the early days of their residence, they conducted a hotel, which was a favorite stopping place for travelers who often came by horseback or in covered wagons. To Frank H. and Catherine (Hamen) McGough were born six children: 1. Raymond F., who is associated with the firm of F. H. McGough and Son, and now its active head. 2. Ida N., who became the wife of Frank

Brice; they have three children—Shirley, Robert and William. 3. Charles H., who married Bessie Powell. 4. Marguerite, died aged four years. 5. Catherine, who became the wife of Stanley Panfield; they have a daughter, Mary Catherine. 6. Louis, who married Evelyn Hammersmidt; they have one daughter, Margaret Ann.

Frank Hadden McGough, in addition to his many business activities at different periods of his life, always took time to be actively interested in the affairs of his community. He and his family were affiliated with Saint Stephen's Church, of which he was a member of the Holy Name Society. He also belonged to the Grand Rapids Lodge, No. 48, of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, having transferred his membership many years ago from Muskegon to this place. He was a charter member of the Elks' Lodge of Muskegon.

Mr. McGough's death, which came on July 26, 1927, was an occasion of great sorrow to Grand Rapids, Michigan, in which he had been for a number of years a successful and well-loved business man and had built up a large circle of friendship. Many were the letters of sympathy and regret that came to his family at that time from friends of long standing, and also from those who knew him only in a business way but who were thoroughly aware of his fairness and honesty, especially from the clergy, Protestant and Catholic alike. A man who started without financial backing or assistance, Mr. McGough was an individual who by hard work and intelligent effort made his own way in the world and who, but for his death, doubtless would have made much further headway in the business world. He was a highly solid and substantial member of his community, and a type of man who would have been a credit to any city in which he had happened to live and work.

HIRSCH, CHARLES, Banker, Financier and Man of Affairs—In the years of a career tragically shortened by an early death, Charles Hirsch rose to a position of preëminence in Texas banking and financial life. Keen and far-sighted in vision, sound in judgment, it was natural that he should become associated with some of the largest enterprises and most important leaders of Southwestern finance. Mr. Hirsch was known to hundreds personally as a charming friend and a gentleman of impeccable taste and presence, but the details of his career and the genuine worth of his achievements are remembered by thousands to whom he represented the financial genius at the fullest flower of its perfection.

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Mr. Hirsch was born on July 1, 1882, a son of Maurice A. Hirsch, a business man of New Laredo, Mexico, and of Matilda (Asheim) Hirsch. His father, a native of Germany, had come to America in early life, and was active in business through Texas and old Mexico.

Charles Hirsch received his preliminary education for a financial career at Wenner Institute, in New York City. With the completion of this course, he returned to Texas, and secured his first position in a bank at Eagle Pass. From the very beginning of his work he spared no effort to master every detail of banking operation and at the same time discharged the various duties which came to his hand with complete efficiency. His obvious ability and enthusiasm won him merited commendation, and it was not long before he attracted favorable attention in banking circles. After leaving Eagle Pass, he went to Beaumont, Texas, as cashier, and then to Sour Lake as cashier of the local bank and general financial man. Each of these changes brought him further along the pathway of success, and in the last situation his financial activities brought him in contact with W. T. Campbell, one of the greatest of oil pioneers in the Southwest, whose efforts did much to develop the oil industry in this entire section, and whose name is inseparably linked with "Spindle Top" gushers. While Mr. Campbell had other notable associates in this spectacular achievement of leadership and capital, it was Charles Hirsch who was closest to him in business and financial affairs and in comradely friendship, and when this great capitalist passed away in 1906, it was Charles Hirsch who administered the Campbell estate.

Mr. Hirsch remained as administrator of the Campbell fortune until 1912, in which year he was called to the assisting and acting treasurership of The Great Southern Life Insurance Company at Houston, and later also became treasurer of the Security Trust Company of this city. By this time his outstanding ability and leadership were recognized everywhere, and his advice on important questions was frequently consulted by the largest interests. His great talents and achievements won him wide admiration, and his services proved of repeated value to those organizations with which he was connected. But the people of Texas gave Mr. Hirsch more than their admiration, however wholehearted that might be. Through the warmth and charm of his character he won a secure place in the deep affections of all those with whom he came in contact in any way. Fastidious in his tastes, and the cultured gentleman to his

finger tips, he was yet modest and kind, always considerate of others. The greatest financiers and executives in both government and business were numbered among his warm friends, and an intimate association, once established with him, was never broken.

Mr. Hirsch was a lover of music and in his leisure moments found rest and recreation in its charms, especially in violin and piano music. He was also fond of society and the comradeship of friends. Fraternally he was affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, and in this great order was a member of Holland Lodge, the oldest Masonic lodge in Texas, and a member of all bodies of the Scottish Rite. He also held membership in Elminor Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and became a charter member of Arabian Temple at Houston. Mr. Hirsch was a member of Temple Beth Israel in this city, and of several other leading civic and social organizations of Houston. He was never one to neglect his civic duty, and in spite of all other demands upon him, he found time for generous support of worthy movements for advance and progress.

On March 30, 1914, at San Antonio, Texas, Charles Hirsch married Reba Scarborough Moore, daughter of David and Sophia Moore, and cousin of Dorothy Scarborough, famous writer and teacher at Columbia University in New York City. Hers is a fine old Southern family of pioneer stock in its several branches, and her great uncle, Willis A. Moore, was among those who died at The Alamo. Mrs. Hirsch is an important and familiar figure in musical circles of Houston. A talented musician herself, she is a pianist, and teacher of this instrument. Among her other achievements, she first organized the Musicians' Bureau of Houston, and in this pioneer effort to unite the interests of finished musicians in the State, she has demonstrated courage and leadership of a high order in a worthy cause. Mrs. Hirsch maintains her residence in this city at No. 4217 Montrose Boulevard.

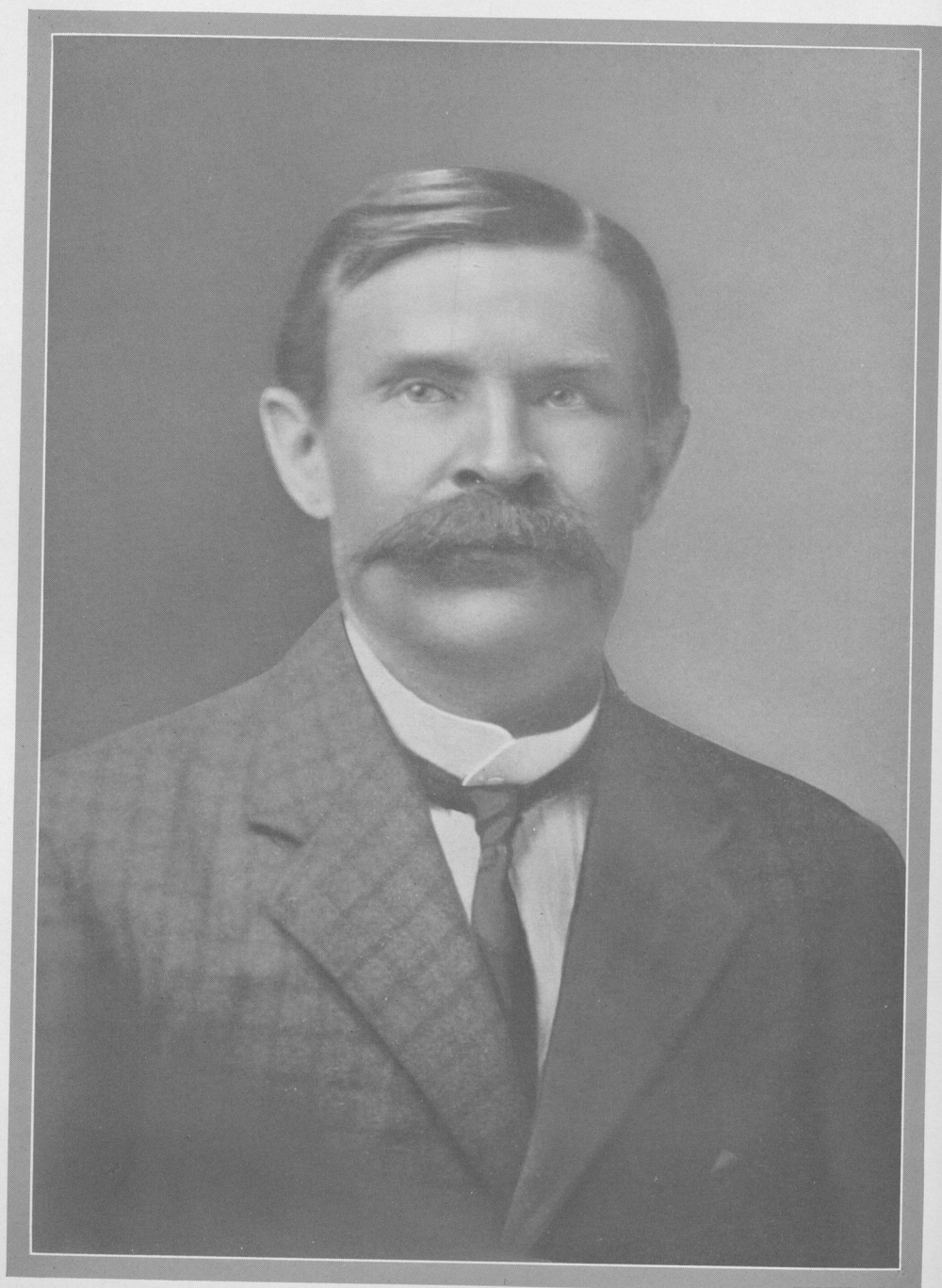
Mr. Hirsch's death occurred May 19, 1918, cutting short his brilliant career at the full height of mature powers and energies. It seemed impossible that he was not to be spared for future years of achievement and success, and throughout Texas his passing brought a sense of irreparable loss and deepest sorrow. Kind and generous, loving the right, he gave lavishly to benevolent and charitable enterprises, while times without number he extended the helping hand of fellowship to those in misfortune who were sadly in

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Fred Windt

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need of a friend. His life and character, his gentlemanly kindness and sympathy for others brought him the affection of those in every walk of life, in a manner seldom equaled. Throughout the State eloquent tributes were paid to his memory, and for those whose privilege it was to know him, his influence will remain an inspiration and a potent force for good in the generations of the future and the years to come.

WINDT, FREDERICK (FRED) WILLIAM, Wagon Manufacturer—Frederick William Windt was a prominent manufacturer of wagons and other horse-drawn vehicles used all over Germany, who, coming to America, gave of himself with characteristic wholeheartedness to a realization of his best ideals for home and community life in the land of adoption, with the result that he was beloved not only by his family but by all who knew him in Dallas. Fundamental goodness, the bedrock upon which his character was built, he was the soul of kindness and was constantly exerting himself for the welfare of others. He was well versed in the science of homeopathic therapy, knowledge which enabled him to serve a wide circle of friends in the capacity of physician, administering medicines and recommending health programs. He was wise and kind, gentle and thoughtful, but withal a man of efficiency and decision.

Mr. Windt was born at Platil Pavoissin, Nordenburg, Germany, May 18, 1863, the son of William and Elizabeth (Thiergart) Windt, of old families long prominent in Germany. Equipped with the usual education given a German boy, followed by military training, the subject of this sketch entered a wagon factory as an apprentice and, after a thorough training, started his own factory. With the thorough, painstaking persistency for which he was noted he kept expanding his manufacturing operations until he was doing a large business in the making of wagons, buggies, and surreys, that were considered the best on the German market and were in use throughout the country. His products were famous for their quality for in his factory, as in affairs effecting his private life, Mr. Windt insisted that everything must be done with the utmost care and exactitude. His factory was unique in that all power operating the machinery was derived from a series of windmills. In 1901 Mr. Windt brought his family to America and, in an effort to benefit the failing health of his wife, went to Texas. Handicapped by his lack of knowledge of the language and customs of the new land, he did

not attempt to establish his own business concern, but accepted a position with a Dallas wagon factory. Adapting himself rapidly to the new conditions, however, he was soon engaged in the manufacture of truck bodies as well as the line with which he was familiar.

Mr. Windt's first wife had been Katherine De-freese, and by this marriage there were three children, Paul, William, and Elizabeth. The first wife died in 1907, and on December 15, 1908, he married, in Perry, Texas, Flora Hartman, daughter of Louis Hartman, a farmer well known in Falls County. They had five children, Emma, Lydia, Frederick, Martha, and Raymond.

The death of Mr. Windt, at Dallas, on December 23, 1920, marked the passing of one of the kindest and best-loved of men. His outstanding characteristic was his thoughtfulness of others, devoting his life to the rearing of his family, a family that has become a significant part of the growth and development of Texas.

REYMERSHOFFER, GUS, Executive—As one of the executive heads and part-owner of the Texas Star Flour Mills, largest organization of its kind in the Southwest, Gus Reymershoffer achieved a career of brilliant distinction in the commercial and industrial life of the State. An immigrant boy who came with his parents from Austria when he was only a few years old, he possessed none of the advantages at the beginning of his life, and little capital save his own fine energy and ability. He did possess, however, an indomitable will with the strong desire to succeed, and through his own efforts he carved out his fortune where many other men could only watch admiringly. And yet he was by no means devoted only to his business, for he was a man of innate refinement of taste, and master of a self-acquired culture which many scholars and practitioners of the arts would be unable to match.

Mr. Reymershoffer was born in Moravia, Austria, on August 12, 1847, a son of John and Clara (Holly) Reymershoffer. Seeking a land of larger opportunities, his parents came to America when their son was still a young boy, landing in Galveston in 1854. Later moved to Cat Spring and still later to Alleyton, and in this vicinity the son grew to manhood. His education was very meager, limited by stern necessity, but he early acquired the love of self-improvement and was, in the finest sense, self-educated. Always extremely well-read, his knowledge was not a matter of mere information, for it went far beyond this to the realms of true culture and deepest learning.

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As a boy and young man in Texas, Mr. Reymershoffer was variously employed, not only in several occupations, but in many different localities, for he was constantly seeking the opportunities of the future and laying plans for future success. Finally, after a considerable period of travel and varied work, he decided to enter the flour milling business with his brother, John, who had established the organization which was later to become the Texas Star Flour Mills, at Galveston, Texas. From small beginnings, and a modest business, this enterprise had prospered, and in later years it was not only the oldest operating mill in the State, but by far the largest in its field. Mr. Reymershoffer quickly mastered all details of the work, and with sure hand aided his brother in directing the expansion of the company, and in establishing those standards of excellence which were so long associated with their name and product. The merits of their flour were so preëminent and so widely recognized that John Reymershoffer and his brother, Gus, built up an immense business, supplying all the Southwest, and exporting large quantities to the West Indies, and other foreign parts. It would be impossible to overestimate Mr. Reymershoffer's part in this remarkable growth, or that of his brother, John, who was a level-headed and aggressive business man, just as the leading position of the Texas Star Flour Mills was undeniable in the milling field. This leading position was evidence of a marked superiority in product and management, for in all his career Mr. Reymershoffer maintained the strictest standards of integrity and fair dealing, and never knowingly trespassed upon the rights of others.

In spite of his industry and devotion to business, Mr. Reymershoffer was a power in the civic life of the community, for his many talents were recognized, and he was constantly asked to aid the city in various undertakings.

Mr. Reymershoffer was a connoisseur of the arts, and familiar with all phases of cultural progress. Widely-traveled, he broadened his culture by those contacts with people whose customs were somewhat different than his own, and in the course of his travels, he made a collection of various pieces of art and other things of interest. He was widely read in literature, and all phases of human knowledge, but perhaps music was the field of his chief interest. He was an innate and thorough musician, intelligent and greatly gifted. He sang much and played the piano, and many were the happy evenings which he passed at home in this way for his own amusement and the pleasure of his family and friends.

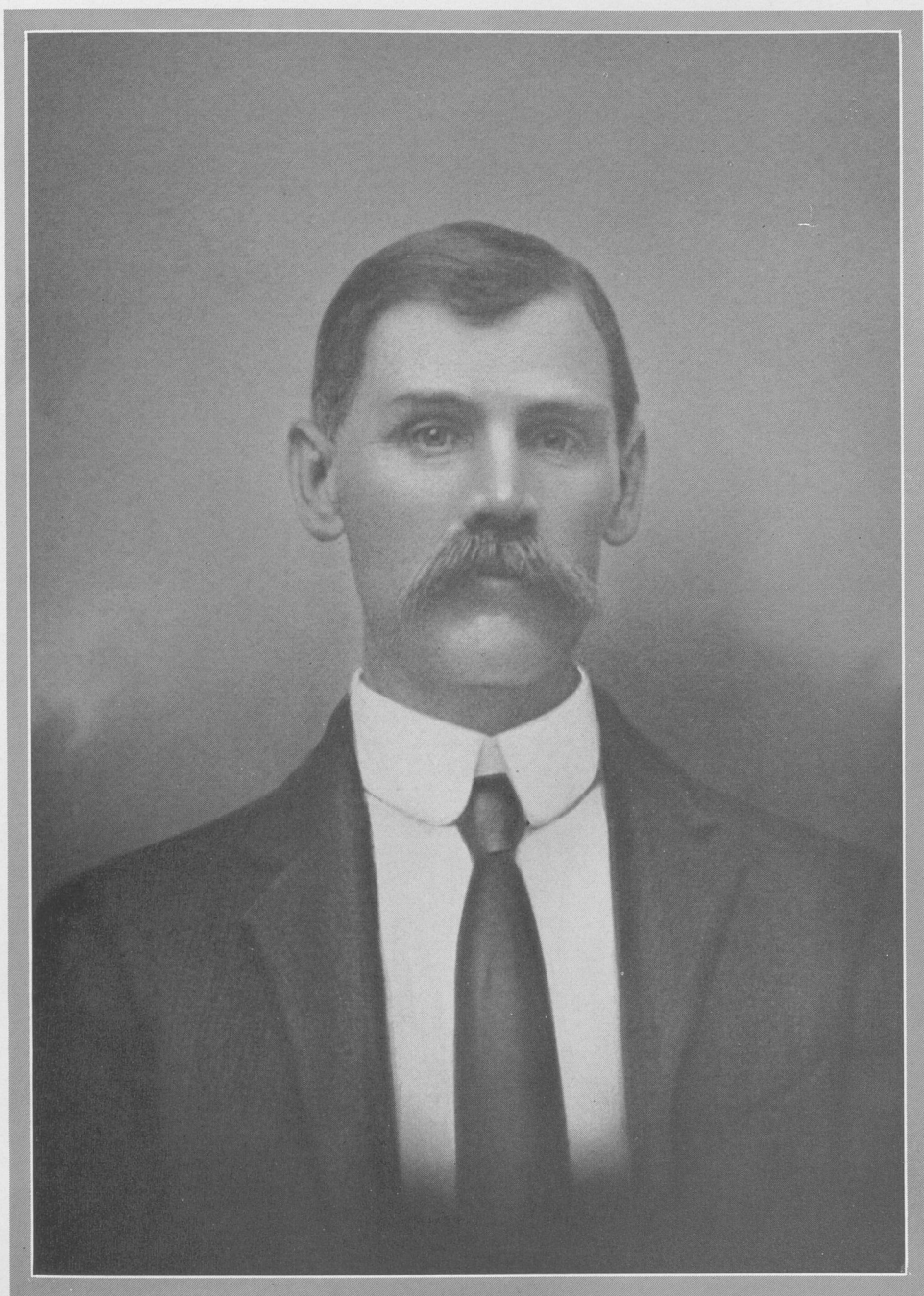
Extremely versatile and talented, he was a gentleman in the highest sense, liking only the finer things of life, and the noblest ways of living.

On May 14, 1884, at St. Louis, Missouri, Gus Reymershoffer married Eugenie Rubelman, daughter of John Rubelman, who was engaged in the hardware business in that city, and was a power in St. Louis business circles. Mr. and Mrs. Reymershoffer became the parents of three children, as follows: 1. Hilda, now Mrs. Carl Biehl, of Galveston. 2. Elsa, who lives at the family home, No. 1302 Avenue E, Galveston. 3. Gertrude, wife of Dr. Thomas Cuddy, of Boston, Massachusetts.

Mr. Reymershoffer died in the early years of the twentieth century, on November 18, 1903. He was a pioneer in the industrial development of Texas and the South, visioning the possibilities of the future, and through his genius, translating them into accomplished reality. The value of his work has not been lost, and, indeed, its influence, as seen in the development of the South, has barely begun. But Mr. Reymershoffer made of his life a complete and well-rounded whole. In his career he truly found the good life, the golden mean of the ancient Greeks, for he was not only a man of business, but also a man of large affairs, of travel and deep knowledge, of literature, art and music. And yet his tastes were simple, with the simplicity of exquisite taste, and he loved his home and fireside—the happy companionship of family and friends. Keen in his perceptions, he was always kindly and considerate of others, very lovable and sociable, and although his family was always his first consideration, he possessed a legion of friends. His influence in Galveston affairs was scarcely matched by any man of his generation, and the value of his life to the community is, even now, beyond estimation. The spirit of these men never dies, and their power continues from generation to generation.

BREWER, JAMES G., Farmer—Owner and operator of a large farm near Clarksville, Red River County, Texas, James G. Brewer lived in the heart of the cotton producing section of this State and devoted his life to activity in the field, which has been characteristic of the Southland for many years. As were his father and grandfather before him, Mr. Brewer was a farmer who found success in his work, who kept well abreast of all the latest developments in agricultural methods, and was proud by his efforts to contribute an appreciable share to the larger prosperity of his State and Nation.

Born on April 20, 1859, at Nashville, Tennessee, he was a son of William Henry Brewer,



J. G. Brewer

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who had come to Tennessee from North Carolina, and of Evelyn (Myers) Brewer, both parents being members of old and distinguished Southern families.

James G. Brewer attended the public schools of his time both in Tennessee and in Texas, to which State his family had come while he was still a young boy. As he grew to manhood, he helped his father with the duties of the home farm near Clarksville, becoming thoroughly familiar with all details of agricultural operation, and after a few years he was able to acquire a farm of his own in the same vicinity. In his independent enterprise he was immediately successful, and in the years which followed he slowly built up his property into one of the most valuable of its kind in the county.

In political affairs, Mr. Brewer supported the principles and candidates of the Democratic party, maintaining a keen interest in the problems of government and the civic welfare. Every movement which he considered in the best interests of the community, State or country was always assured of his hearty support and best wishes, while he contributed frequently to many worthy causes. In these benefactions Mr. Brewer was never at pains to reveal the extent of his generosity, preferring to find his reward in the satisfaction which the simple knowledge of a kindness done brought to him. He was affiliated fraternally with the Woodmen of the World, while with his family he worshipped in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in whose affairs he took an active part. He was a strong worker in the cause of temperance and prohibition, eagerly following the progress of this movement and rejoicing in its final triumph.

On December 19, 1883, at Clarksville, Texas, James G. Brewer married Jennie Averitt, daughter of Thomas Henry Averitt, who was well known as a farmer in and around Clarksville. Of this marriage five children were born: 1. Donald James. 2. Vera Leontine. 3. Verner Alice. 4. Clarence V. 5. James Marion.

Mr. Brewer's death, which occurred at Dallas, Texas, on August 14, 1926, brought deepest sorrow to his many friends, and to all those who had known him throughout the State. Strong in will and character, a man of the utmost integrity and highest ideals, he was yet modest and unassuming, and always considerate of others in every way. His personal warmth and charm were outstanding characteristics of the man and he possessed in unusual degree the happy faculty which enabled him to draw friends to him, and retain their friendship throughout the years. The con-

structive influences of his life were a continuous benefit to the community, and in memory his value will remain, a living monument to his fame.

BUHLER, THEODORE, Capitalist—When Theodore Buhler came to America as a boy from his native Germany, the Civil War was still ten years in the future. The marvelous development of the South lay many years ahead, and Texas had but lately fought for and won its independence, and become a sister in the great Commonwealth of States. The span of his life was to cover a remarkable period in the Nation's history. He became a figure of extreme prominence in Texas affairs, contributing by his useful career to the building of the State. That which Mr. Buhler accomplished is recorded in terms of material progress in the Texas of today.

Theodore Buhler was born in Baden, Germany, on January 18, 1846, a son of Francis and Elizabeth Buhler. When he was still very young his parents came with their family to America, following the example of many liberal and enterprising figures among their countrymen. They sailed from Havre, France, in an old-time sailing vessel, and landed in New Orleans, Louisiana, after a three months' trip. The father was a professional gardener by occupation, and after finding employment in various situations, took charge of the Burnside estate at New Orleans, now the Sophie Newcomb Institute. In the schools of that city Theodore Buhler received all the formal education circumstances were to allow him. He continued his academic training until the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861, and that conflict which rudely broke the routine of life for so many, North and South, changed the course of his career. Because of the unsettled and often desperate conditions which arose, his parents were not able to finance his education further, and Mr. Buhler, at the age of fifteen, set out to make his own way in life. He had been well grounded, however, in the early educational subjects, and by the process of self-development in later years he achieved a mastery of many phases of the great field of human knowledge.

In the New Orleans of the Civil War, work was hard to find, but Mr. Buhler persevered and eventually found a position in the moulding department of a large New Orleans foundry, operated by the Cooks. They had contracts with the Confederate Government for an enormous quantity of firearms and rifles, and it was in this work that Mr. Buhler was first engaged. He rose from one department to another, and as the Union forces began to move towards New Orleans, he

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had become a trusted member of the organization, employed for the time in the finishing department. When the Cooks decided for safety's sake to move their shops from New Orleans to Atlanta, Georgia, they were most anxious that Mr. Buhler should accompany them, but his father objected to his going so far from home and the boy found other work. After several temporary positions he joined the Opelousas Railway organization at Algiers during the time of Government operation. Here he became acquainted with A. C. Hutchinson, one of the firm of A. C. Whitney and Company, agents for the Morgan Line, who was impressed by Mr. Buhler's energies and talents, and offered him a position as clerk on the Morgan Line steamers, then plying between New Orleans and the Texas coast. Mr. Buhler accepted, and when the Morgan Line moved its base from New Orleans to Morgan City, he became a purser on a steamship, running chiefly in the passenger trade between Morgan City and Galveston. Here it was that he first met the late J. M. Brownson, who was to be his business associate in later years.

Having married by this time, Mr. Buhler much preferred to remain on land with his family than to spend his time on a steamer at sea. Accordingly he was very glad to be offered the position as agent for the G. W. T. & P. Railway, at Victoria, Texas, to which town he moved with his family in May, 1875. Working under his old friend, M. D. Monserrate, who was treasurer of the road, he remained at Victoria until 1879, when the Morgan Line again sought his services, offering him the position of agent of steamers at Corpus Christi. This, of course, was a highly responsible position, carrying with it increased financial remuneration.

After a period of several years, in 1883, Mr. C. P. Huntington bought out the interest of the Whitney family in the Morgan Line. This was the beginning of the end of the days of steamships on the Texas coast, and Mr. Buhler, who well realized it, began to look around for other fields and more permanent openings. By this time he had become a fairly well-known figure in several sections of Texas, and his abilities were well appreciated by business leaders there. Thus when a new banking house was being established at Victoria, by Mr. Brownson and Mr. Sibley, and the former had also accepted the presidency of the Traders' National Bank of San Antonio, then organizing, he needed some one in a measure to take his place at Victoria. This position he offered to Mr. Buhler who was glad to enter the financial field, and they in turn considered themselves fortunate to secure a man of Mr. Buhler's pre-

eminent qualifications for the post. He returned to Victoria in May, 1883, and remained in his first connection until the First National Bank of Victoria was organized in 1890. At that time he became cashier of the new bank.

Mr. Buhler was cashier of this bank and an active figure in its management thereafter until his death, serving on the board of directors. Capitalized at \$150,000, this institution was strongly established in the first place, and by reason of sound and progressive management, gradually extended the range and scope of its influence until it became one of the most important of any similarly situated in the State. Mr. Buhler made a thorough study of the principles involved in financial operation, together with local problems to be met, and the soundness of his judgment and brilliant executive abilities were many times demonstrated to the great advantage of the institution which he served. Through its influence the community-at-large was also greatly benefited by his services.

Like other banks of the period the First National Bank of Victoria often found difficulty in accommodating all those who applied to it for loans, and at the same time keeping the volume of loans within limits prescribed for members of the Federal system. It was this situation which led Mr. Buhler to suggest and organize the Victoria Loan Company, a private partnership in his bank, with a paid-up capital of \$50,000. Into this partnership he took with him the strongest men financially of the section, representing a personal liability of nearly \$6,000,000. The business of the Victoria Loan Company, which soon reached extensive proportions, was conducted by four trustees, of which Mr. Buhler was one, and its purpose, of course, was to take over all excessive loans which could not be handled by the bank together with such real estate loans as were offered. It is needless to say that the enterprise was successful from the very beginning, and afterwards increased its capitalization, extended the term of the partnership, and otherwise expanded to care for a growing volume of business. To the success of the venture Mr. Buhler contributed decisively. The value of his services was well recognized and won him many tributes of praise. To quote from a local paper at the time of his death:

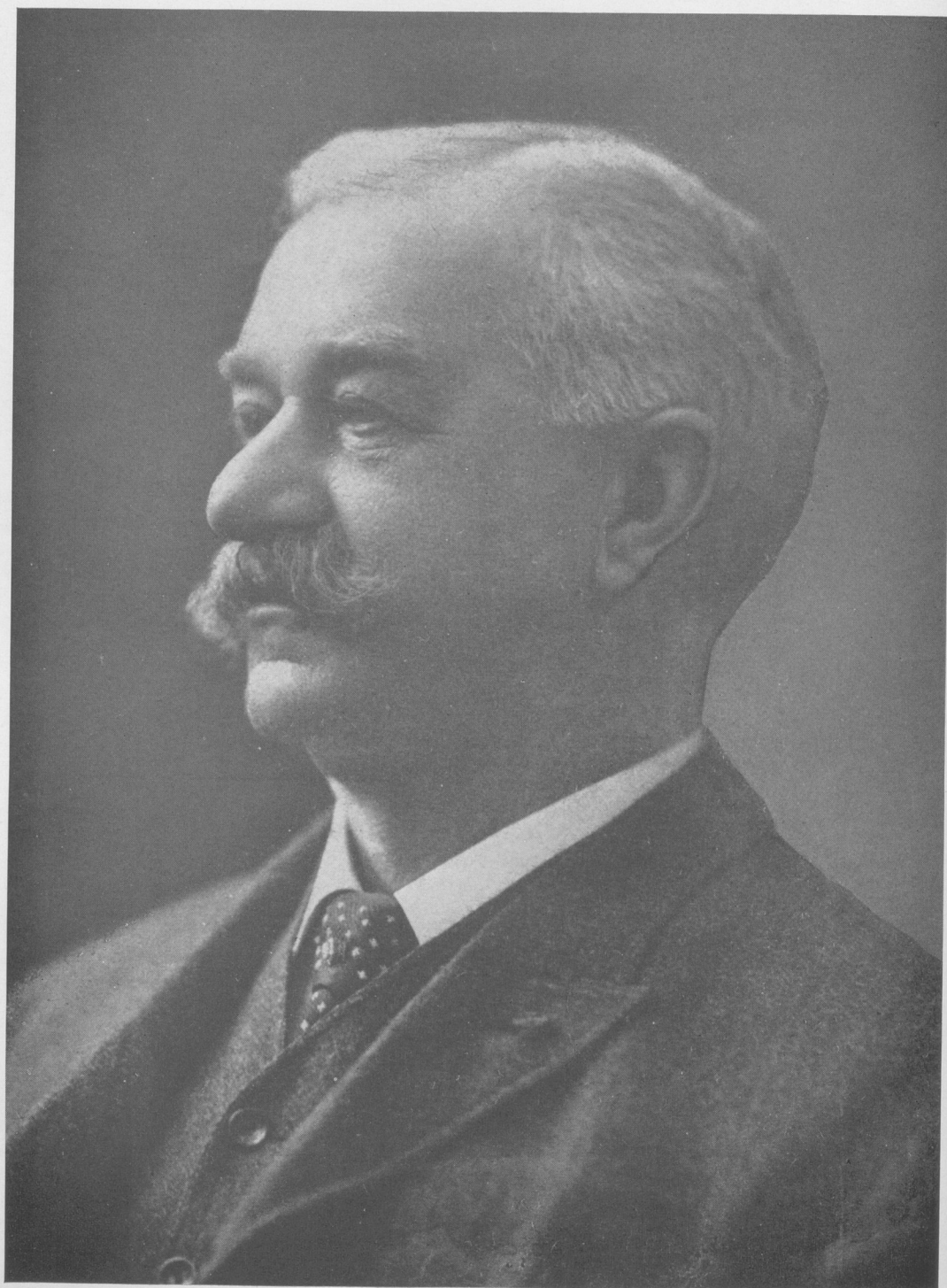
From the beginning of his career in the banking business, Mr. Buhler took an important part in the financial affairs of the vicinity, and in the subsequent quarter of a century he attained a prominence second to none. Besides being a cashier of the First National Bank, and one of the trustees of the Victoria Loan Company, he attended to the care and investment of numerous private funds entrusted to him, all

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Charles Ritter

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of which have proven entirely satisfactory to the bank's customers. He was also interested as director and stockholder in various other financial institutions in the State and owned considerable real estate.

The Victoria Building and Loan Association was organized by Mr. Buhler in 1884 and has stood the test of the law ever since; it has proven very beneficial to the shareholders as well as to the borrowers, both as a saving institute and as a factor in the building up of the city. Many wage earners owe their ability to claim a home to the workings of this institution.

Included in Mr. Buhler's real estate holdings were city and business properties and farms in the Victoria section, and stocks, bonds and notes. In making these purchases, his judgment, as always, was notably sound and his holdings greatly increased in value. A leader in business and finance, Mr. Buhler was equally a leader in social life and civic affairs. He exerted his great influence, always, for the good of the community, and by the power of his example pointed the way to progress. The up-building of Victoria was due more to his efforts than those of any other single man. For many years Mr. Buhler was an alderman of the city. He helped to organize the local hook and ladder company and during a long period was its president. In politics he was a consistent Democrat, while in matters of religion, he was raised in the Catholic faith.

On December 10, 1868, at New Orleans, Louisiana, Theodore Buhler married Catherine Schmidt, who died at Victoria, on March 6, 1928, daughter of Christian and Catherine (Oswald) Schmidt, the former a well-known merchant of Carrollton, Louisiana. Mr. and Mrs. Buhler became the parents of eight children: 1. Theodore, deceased. 2. Fred, of De Ridder, Louisiana. 3. Chris W., deceased. 4. Frank S., also now deceased. 5. Charles M., of Victoria, Texas. 6. William A., of Victoria. 7. George A., of Los Angeles, California. 8. Kathryn, now Mrs. Kathryn Graves, of Victoria.

Mr. Buhler's death occurred on February 11, 1912, at the home of a son in New Orleans. He had been ill for a number of months, but his recovery was confidently expected, and his death, while still in full possession of his mature powers, was a sad loss to Victoria and to the State. Word of his passing came as a severe shock and called forth everywhere fine tributes to his life and character. He was a man of most appealing personality and characteristics. Energetic, vigorous, he always seemed to be in jolly good humor, happy in the duties of his life and in his relations to others. Mr. Buhler was inevitably a leader in everything he undertook. Others instinctively

trusted and followed him, and never did he betray that trust. He gave his allegiance to the highest ideals of thought and conduct, and in being faithful to others, was faithful also to himself.

RITTER, CHARLES H., Man of Affairs—Born near Strassburg, Germany, September 8, 1841, Charles H. Ritter came to the United States with his father and mother when a small boy. They reached New York in 1848, following a six weeks' voyage, and came directly to Detroit, Michigan. In Detroit, Charles H. Ritter attended the public schools, completed high school, then went to college at Monroe, Michigan.

On August 28, 1861, he enlisted for service in the Civil War. Among the actions in which he took part were the battles of Williamsburg, Yorktown, Fair Oaks, Seven Pines, Petersburg, Gettysburg, and the Wilderness, in which he was wounded, and he was at Appomattox when hostilities ceased with the surrender of the Confederate troops. Mr. Ritter entered the service as a private in Company F, 5th Michigan Volunteer Infantry. He rose in rank to a lieutenantcy, then to a captaincy, then became an adjutant under Colonel Palforth. A Prussian of the blood, he stood over six feet, and was all that a soldier should be—fearless, a fighter. He received only a slight wound during the four years of active participation in the war, and was mustered out July 8, 1865.

After the war, Mr. Ritter entered the business world as a cigar salesman, for Robinson and Company. Later he went into the wholesale liquor business, on Jefferson Avenue, Detroit; and he continued in this trade until his retirement in 1910. His record in Detroit affairs was long and of distinction. Mr. Ritter was a member of the Lighting Board, active at all times in public-spirited movements designed for the welfare of the greater city, and had a legion of friends. He was a member of the Knights of Columbus, the Detroit Yacht Club, and the Harmonic Society, and continuously was active in these orders until two years before the close of his life.

Always of prominence in the city's German colony, he will be remembered for the high qualities of character which made his record of remark. He was of a philanthropic nature, and in a private way gave much to charitable causes, preferring that his philanthropy should not be made public; one charitable and kindly act was his keeping of several worthy old soldiers. Mr. Ritter was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and a member of the Loyal Legion. His church membership was with the Saints Peter

and Paul Roman Catholic Church on Jefferson Avenue.

Mr. Ritter made several trips to his native land. On one occasion, which was before the World War, Mr. and Mrs. Ritter were among the guests at a private banquet at which the Kaiser was present, the Kaiser remarking on the soldierly appearance of Mr. Ritter, and his striking resemblance to the famous Bismark.

Mr. Ritter was married (first), in 1869, to Anna Boland, who died in 1875. Of this union were born the following children: Sylvester, born in 1870; and Eugene, born in 1873, who died September 29, 1900. In 1902 Mr. Ritter married (second) Mai Rainsford, daughter of George C. and Mary Jane (Emmins) Rainsford, of Rochester, New York. Mrs. Ritter's grandfather, Sylvanus Emmins, well known around Canandaigua, New York, was a colonel of New York State Militia before the outbreak of the Civil War, being too old to enter that war. Mrs. Mai (Rainsford) Ritter survives her husband, and continues to reside in Detroit.

Mr. Ritter died December 31, 1928, at the age of eighty-seven years. His life, long and useful, inspired numbers who came into contact with him, and with his works.

WING, AUSTIN ELI, Banker—The field of banking has attracted numbers of men whose subsequent careers proved the high qualities needed for success in a banking career. With the passage of time and increasing intricacies of banking, the requirements are larger. Banking, in fact, has long been regarded as a profession, because of the dignity of its members and their function in the general scheme of progress.

Austin Eli Wing, for many years prominent in the banking affairs of Michigan, late distinguished figure in Detroit's business world, left behind a record of achievement which may well serve to inspire those who follow him. Through a long and constructive career he brought benefits to several communities in Michigan, and in that sense was a benefactor.

Born at Monroe, Michigan, October 24, 1856, he was a member of an ancient family, the descent, briefly, being as follows: First of record in America was Rev. John Wing, 1st, born in 1560, who married one of the given name Deborah. Second was their son, John Wing, 2d, who had a son named Annanias; he fought at Mount Hope, Rhode Island, against the Indians in June of 1675. Foreman's "History of Cape Cod" credits Annanias with having participated in the Great

Swamp Fight when the noted Indian, King Philip, was killed. Third in the line, son of John Wing, 2d, was John Wing, 3d, who, in 1728, married Mary Knowles. Fourth was John Wing, 4th, born in 1732; he married (first) Abigail Snow. Of this union was born Enoch. Fifth in line, Enoch Wing, was born March 15, 1768, and died in 1833. He married Mary Oliver. Sixth in line was their son, Austin Eli Wing, 1st, who married Harriet Skinner. Their son, Talcot Enoch Wing, seventh in line, married (first) Elizabeth Johnson; (second) Elizabeth J. Thurber. Austin Eli Wing, 2d, of the eighth generation, and subject of this article, was the son of Talcot Enoch and Elizabeth (Johnson) Wing.

Rev. John Wing, 1st, of mention above, came to the colonies from Sandwich, England, landing at Boston in 1632, on a Friday. A clergyman of considerable talent, he was put in charge of a church two days later, and at the time of his death was recognized as one of the foremost ministers of early Colonial days. He was of note for the intelligence and knowledge which he brought to his calling; and each succeeding generation has supplied our country with worthy men. The high character of the first John Wing became transmitted to later generations; and Austin Eli Wing, 2d, owned numbers of attributes inherited from upright courageous forefathers. These he passed on to his son later.

Austin Eli Wing, 2d, began his education at Monroe, Michigan, his native community; he graduated from Normal School at Ypsilanti in June, 1873; entered the University of Michigan at the early age of sixteen, which he left, after two years of schooling, on account of ill health. His first work decided the direction of his career—it was as teller in the First National Bank of Monroe. For several years he garnered experience of use to him in subsequent activities, and in 1880 removed to Grand Rapids, Michigan, where he accepted a place as teller in the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank. In 1881, he became assistant cashier of the Commercial National Bank of Detroit, Michigan, and under President Cleveland's administration was appointed bank examiner of Michigan. Leaving this post, he became assistant cashier of the State Savings Bank of Detroit. This was merged with the People's Savings Bank. Elected cashier of the merged corporation, Mr. Wing subsequently was appointed assistant to the president and held this important post until 1928, when the bank consolidated with the Wayne County Savings Bank. Mr. Wing then resigned, because of ill health, March 5, 1928. He was a

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member of the Detroit Club, and the Detroit Boat Club; he made recreation of hunting and golf. He wrote several poems in French, and was known as the William Henry Drummond of Detroit. Interested variously in phases of human activity, he proved himself at all times a valued citizen, and accomplished much of enduring worth for the city of Detroit, its commercial and financial welfare, and the happiness of its people.

Austin Eli Wing, 2d, married, at Monroe, Michigan, January 31, 1883, Emma Sterling, of Monroe, a daughter of Joseph and Abby (Clark) Sterling. Mrs. Wing's father was born at Adams, Jefferson County, New York, August 16, 1818, and died May 18, 1901. He was married January 27, 1847; his wife, born September 8, 1824, died September 3, 1872. To Mr. and Mrs. Wing was born a son, Walter Sterling Wing, April 9, 1885. He married, October 16, 1918, Marie Hemphill, daughter of Newton and Mary Hemphill, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; and they have children, in the tenth generation from Rev. John Wing: i. Elizabeth Hemphill, who was born November 19, 1919. ii. Margaret Hemphill, March 10, 1922. Walter Sterling Wing and his family, formerly of Pittsburgh, now reside in New York. Mrs. Emma (Sterling) Wing continues to reside in Detroit. She is a member of the Louisa St. Clair Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Detroit.

When Austin Eli Wing, 2d, retired from banking, he went on a trip abroad with Mrs. Wing, sailing March 5, 1928. They toured Europe, visiting many places of interest, and returned, reaching New York on May 28 of that year. Mr. Wing then went to his son's home, where he succumbed to a heart attack, June 2, 1928.

SHUMWAY, WILLIAM, A. M., Ph. D., Educator—A nation's schools are the foundation of its national life. As the children are trained, so they develop, and healthy ideals of thought and conduct acquired in youth are never lost. Thus it is that the pioneers in the educational field are creators of a new national life. Men of courage, of high character and genius leave an indelible impression upon the youthful minds with which they come in contact, and something of their own fine spirit becomes a part of the very fabric of national existence. William Shumway was a famous pioneer educator of twenty years and more ago. A tragically early death cut short his work in the body, but the inspiration of his example and the constructive influence of those innovations which he established, have survived and will survive in the years to come.

Dr. Shumway was born in a small Pennsylvania town on May 30, 1864, a son of John and Mary (Wittenhall) Shumway. The father was a well-known lumberman and business leader of New York State and Pennsylvania. Both paternally and maternally Dr. Shumway came of noble blood. His mother, Mary (Wittenhall) Shumway, was descended from Lord Wittenhall of England, while the Shumways were originally a titled family of France.

William Shumway, of this record, received his early education in New York schools. Following completion of the high school course at Ithaca, he entered college there, and later carried on extensive studies at Denver University in Colorado. Meanwhile, however, his professional career was well under way. He became superintendent of schools at Saranac, New York, and later transferred the center of his activities to Denver. In that city he remained for nine years. Dr. Shumway taught a number of subjects, but manual training was his hobby. He recognized that for many of no great intellectual ability, this training would be the most valuable thing a school could give, while everyone would benefit from the discipline, the coördination of mind and body which manual training taught. It must be remembered that at this time manual training courses were not generally given. Dr. Shumway was in truth a pioneer, and it was his spirit and enthusiasm which carried conviction to others.

At Denver he was soon given the responsibility of establishing the manual training department in the high school curriculum, and his notable success in the first attempt soon brought him into control of similar departments in all the city high schools. Even as a small boy he had been miraculously adept in inventiveness, in "making things," and showing others how to build and create. Now he was able to make this field his life work, and in that work he was supremely happy. During his nine years in Denver Dr. Shumway was in close touch with Aaron Gove, a nationally known figure in education and business. The two men were the closest of friends and comrades, laying their plans together, criticizing and aiding each other in their work, and in general laying the foundation for many pioneer movements in education.

With the passing years Dr. Shumway rose to a position of great prominence in the field of his chosen occupation. Both Los Angeles and the city of San Antonio urged him to come there to carry on his great work. Dr. Shumway chose San Antonio, and in 1904 he settled here, remaining for the closing years of his life. Active in all

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teachers' organizations and particularly the National Education Association, he was widely known throughout America and justly esteemed by the fellow-members of his profession. His work was his hobby, and he asked nothing better than the opportunity to carry out his plans for educational progress unhindered. Personally he was kind, lovable, and sincere. Everybody respected and admired him, and he drew hundreds to him in the warm ties of friendship. He had an excellent voice and he sang a great deal in church choirs and quartettes.

On September 18, 1890, in New York State, William Shumway married Nettie Jacobs, daughter of William Jacobs, a highly respected farmer in that State. They became the parents of one son, Francis William, who is now preparing for the civil engineer's profession. Home and family life were always dear to Dr. Shumway, and there he found solace and relaxation from the cares of life. His wife was always thoroughly in sympathy with him in all his work, frequently inspiring him and giving him renewed courage to go on when cares and doubts assailed him.

Dr. Shumway died at San Antonio on November 8, 1906. In the full prime of his mature powers, at a period of life when the wisdom of years and the energy of youth are happily combined, his untimely death was of tragic consequence to the cause of educational progress. Deep sorrow came to all his associates, while his many friends everywhere mourned the loss of a rare and courageous spirit. In his career he built for the years of the future and the value of his work will long remain.

HENKEL, FREDERICK, Man of Affairs—The life and works of Frederick Henkel were of great interest to his associates, for their diversity and accomplishment. Especially was this true in the city of Detroit, Michigan, in which he was a pioneer business leader; and it continues true in Marshall, Michigan, where his useful, replete and exemplary life came to a close. A few live here who recall the warmth of his handclasp, the cheerful inflection of his voice, who knew the character of Mr. Henkel at its height of activity, and who remember him with tender affection.

Born March 12, 1828, in Germany, he died in Marshall, Michigan, March 6, 1889. Virtually the whole of his career was given to development of Marshall, and Detroit, Michigan; and his name has fitting place for recognition among those of the pioneers.

His parents were natives of Westphalia. In the family was an elder brother, Peter Henkel,

born some years before Frederick. Peter became one of Detroit's leading citizens. He founded a successful pork packing enterprise, a wholesale grocery business, and dealt largely in flour, with mills in the Detroit area. This last business is continued down to the present time, now by his son, Robert Henkel. The flour is widely known.

Frederick Henkel, the younger brother, went to school in Germany, and at the age of sixteen years came to America. At that time the voyage across the Atlantic was fraught with adventure, ships being under sail and without steam. It was an adventure to the young man who left his native land to cast fortune in the new; and the first days spent in New York were a revelation, in which doubt figured. But Frederick Henkel did not lack courage. Without loss of time he came to Michigan, here found a niche in Detroit, and at once sought to better his position.

He worked during the days, and at night went to school, thus perfecting his knowledge of English, and laying a more complete foundation for rapid progress in business. Skilled at mechanics naturally, he took up the trade of tinsmith and roofer, served an apprenticeship, and soon became expert. He assisted in laying the dome of copper on the old Biddle House, which stood where the Cadillac Family Theatre later was erected, in Detroit, and he built a model of a fire engine which was capable of driving a fine stream of water sixty feet through a miniature hose. This engine, a neat miniature of the red giants of modern fire departments, is now a prized possession of the Detroit Fire Department, and is kept on display under glass at Engine House No. 4.

While in Detroit, Frederick Henkel married, Bridget O'Brien, who had come to this country from Ireland at the age of sixteen. Her father, Edward O'Brien, soon located in Detroit; and it was here that the young man from Germany wooed the daughter of Erin, in the new land which became dear to both. Of their union were born the following named children, all in Detroit: 1. Mary, who married John Whalen, formerly a business figure of prominence in Marshall, later in retirement. Mr. Whalen died in 1894, and Mrs. Whalen continues to reside in Marshall, where her activities constantly have been directed in channels of benefit to community and charity. 2. Louise, deceased, late wife of Albert Greenhalgh. She is survived by three children: Lena, Joseph, and Gertrude. 3. Marcella, who married William H. Rahen, formerly of Marshall. Mr. Rahen died in 1906, and Mrs. Rahen still makes her residence in Marshall, where associations are near and dear.

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She, too, assists in many notable undertakings for the happiness of mankind, through the church and other media of activity. 4. Adaline, who married Henry M. Brock, of Detroit. To them were born children, Victor and Henry.

Mrs. Bridget (O'Brien) Henkel died, in Marshall, in 1906, at the age of seventy-eight. She was loved and respected by all who had known her, and her memory endures undimmed by time.

After many years of successful and satisfying life in Detroit, Mrs. Henkel removed with his family to Marshall. Here he opened a tin shop, executed contracts in tinsmithing, handled hardware, inclusive of stoves, *et cetera*, and operated several wagons of the old-fashioned type which were driven by his men to serve country trade. His business prospered and steadily became more extended. Then came the War Between the States. All Mr. Henkel's sympathies were with the North; it was a matter of principle; and with him principle came before business. So he enlisted under Union colors, and fought with valor for his cause.

Discharged at the conclusion of the war, he returned to Marshall. J. L. Dobbins, meanwhile had built up a big furnace manufacturing enterprise, and he wished Mr. Henkel to take charge as superintendent of production in the factory. Mr. Henkel assented, and gave his services to the project until the close of his years. He himself worked out stove designs and made patterns which still are in use, practically unchanged.

Frederick Henkel and his family were among the early members of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church of Marshall. He was liberal in support of all good works of his church, and could be depended on to support any worthwhile cause of civic, economic, or social character regardless of creed.

He was a man of intense loyalty of public spirit, and it is fitting that his name and record be inscribed with those of early settlers in Marshall and the State of Michigan.

HEFFRON, ISAAC, Builder, Contractor—In the years of a long life, Isaac Heffron won his way to a position of the greatest importance in Texas. He came to the State in early pioneer days. He had the greatest faith in its future, and through the changing conditions of the later nineteenth century he worked in every possible way to bring about the golden prosperity so fully realized in later years. Mr. Heffron was widely known as the most prominent man of his profession at Galveston and a civic leader whose efforts were second to none in the promotion of the city's

welfare. In every step of his career he built for the progress of the city, and seldom has any community been privileged so to share in the constructive influences of an able life and generous nature. His achievements played indeed a notable part in the creation of the Galveston of today.

Mr. Heffron was born at Cardiff, Wales, on July 9, 1853. His father, a sea-faring man, and captain of a sailing vessel, died at sea when the boy was only a year old, and the burden of his upbringing fell upon the mother, who before her marriage was Ellen Courtley. The family had followed the sea for several generations, Mr. Heffron's grandfather being also a sea-faring man.

In 1854, Isaac Heffron came to New York City, and six years later, in 1860, he arrived at Galveston. His education was necessarily meager, but he was always a keen observer, and a deep student of life and conditions. He was especially interested in mathematics and became an expert mathematician at a very early age. Mr. Heffron first went to West Texas, after his arrival in the South, and worked on a large cattle ranch. He saw the last great battle of the Civil War, which was fought in the South before word of peace had arrived. Many were the wild experiences which came to him on the Western frontier as he went about his duties on the ranch. It was his business for a time to drive cattle from the home ranch in West Texas to various shipping points in Missouri. The healthy life of the outdoors had its effect on Mr. Heffron, strengthening his body and character for the struggle of life which lay ahead.

Some time later he went to Bryan, Texas, and there acted as time keeper for the Houston, Texas Central Railway. At the end of this period he returned to New York City, where he had first landed from Wales, and in the great eastern metropolis he acted as pilot in the harbor for a number of years. Again, however, he decided to come to Texas, and returning to Galveston he entered the marine shipping business as an associate in the shipping firm of Merrow and Company. In this field he was very successful, but he was impressed with the larger opportunities which the building and contracting field offered, and eventually established his own enterprise in building and construction work on a large scale. He was quick to win the confidence of the people of this section by the excellent quality of his work, and soon the demands on his services taxed his facilities for meeting them. As conditions dictated, he expanded his operations and soon became known as a leader in his field throughout the State.

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Hundreds of important contracts were awarded to him in competitive bidding, and much of his work stands today as a permanent memorial to his fame. He built the great water stand pipe at Alta Loma, on the main land, and the big main connecting it with Galveston across the causeway. He constructed and owned the vast sewer system of Houston, many of the sewers at Galveston, and built the railroad between La Porte and this city on a trestle across the bay, the docks of the Southern Pacific Railway at Galveston, and also those at Bolivar and at Texas City. Mr. Heffron paved the beautiful Broadway of Galveston, said to be the finest piece of paving in the world, and also nearly all the other paved streets and sidewalks in the city. Aside from the many city contracts which he secured and a number of United States Government jobs, he undertook and completed much private work so that over a period of years nearly every bit of paving and similar construction work in Galveston was done by him. Mr. Heffron was truly a great builder of the city.

In addition to his contracting work, Mr. Heffron owned a large rock quarry at Heffron, Texas, a town named in his honor, and also a large sewer and cement manufacturing works in Galveston. He supplied all the rock for the jetties along the sea wall and the coast, and his bids for the construction of the great \$14,000,000 sea wall and causeway were the lowest submitted, only a combination of technicalities preventing him from securing the contracts.

Mr. Heffron was a member of the Galveston Board of Aldermen for several terms, but whether in public office, in business or in private life, he worked always for the advancement and progress of the city. It was often said that he had done more for Galveston than any other one man, and President Roosevelt added this fine tribute: "I wish we had more men like Isaac Heffron of Galveston," he said. Hearfy and genial in character, strong in will and determination, but always kind, he numbered his friends by the hundreds among the ranks of famous legislators, governors, millionaires, and men of note in every field of Texas life. In many ways and to many people he seemed the most important man in the city in his time.

On October 11, 1876, in St. Patrick's Church, Galveston, Texas, Isaac Heffron married Clotilde Gillete, daughter of Joseph and Anna (Ghent) Gillete, the father having come from his native France to America at the age of six. He was a veteran of the Texas troops, fighting in the cause

of the South during the Civil War. Mr. and Mrs. Heffron became the parents of four children: 1. Clotilde, now Mrs. A. C. Falligant, of Houston, Texas. 2. William I., a prominent attorney of Los Angeles, California. 3. Laura E. 4. Norine A., the last two residing at the large and very beautiful home of the family in this city. Mr. Heffron was exceptionally fond of his home and family. He gave his daughters the best education obtainable, sending them for that purpose to Washington, D. C. All his children were highly educated, and their welfare, with that of his wife, stood always first in Mr. Heffron's consideration. He was happy in their companionship and the warm association of friends, and he was also extremely fond of travel, spending many pleasant hours in visiting near and distant places of interest. With his family Mr. Heffron worshipped in the faith of the Roman Catholic Church, and was long a member of St. Mary's Church at Galveston.

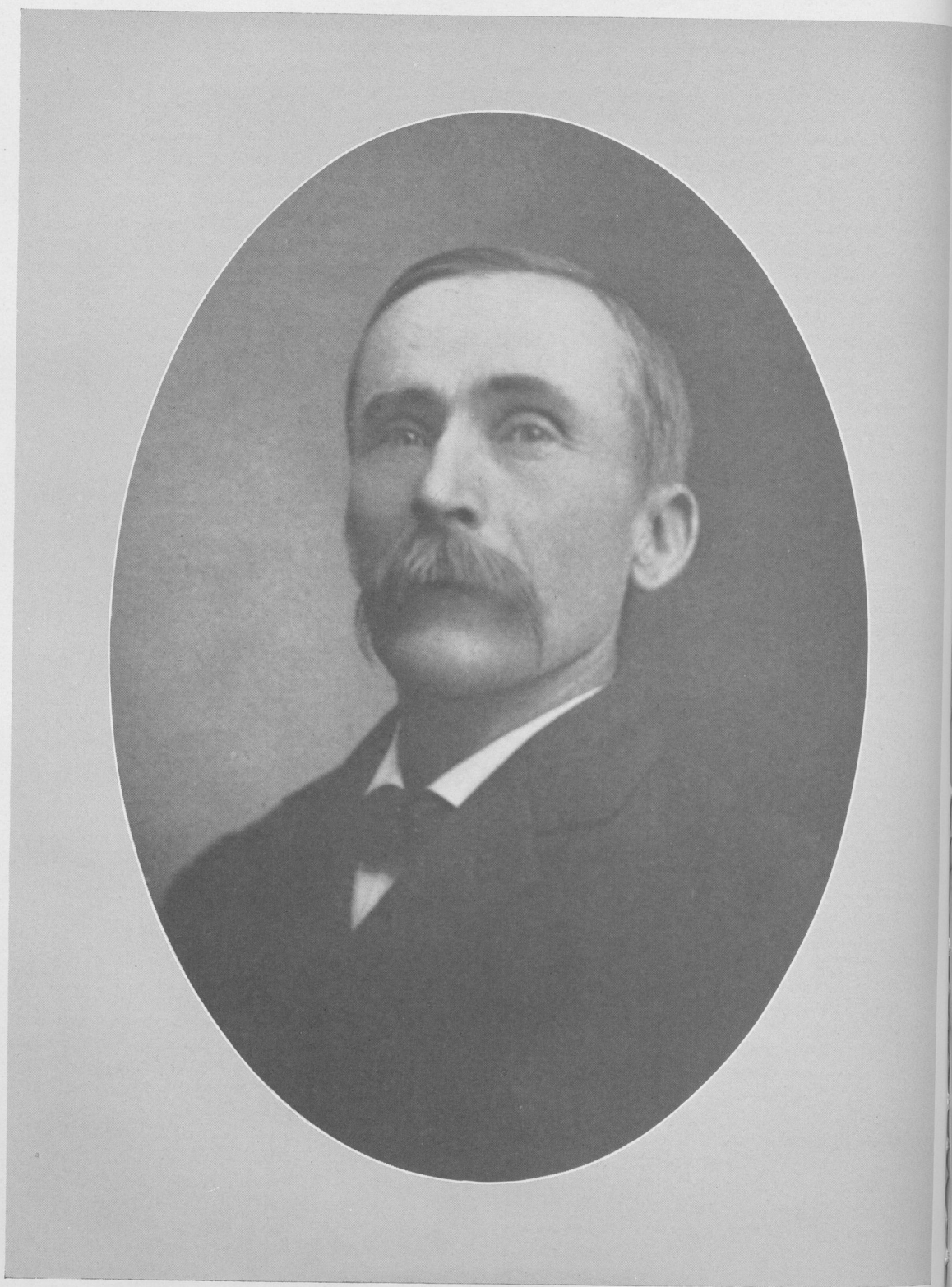
Mr. Heffron's death occurred in this city on August 9, 1928, closing his long career of success and honor. It seemed almost impossible that he should now be gone, for he had been an important and familiar figure in the community life for so many years. Though his passing removed from the ways of men a courageous and noble spirit, the value of his work will long continue and his memory remain an inspiration and a guide.

BOYCE, ROBERT EDGAR, Construction Foreman and Business Executive—Robert Edgar Boyce was one of those men who, kindly, humane, tolerant of others' faults yet adhering consistently to his ideals in the regulation of his own conduct, seem to vindicate the existence of humanity. A member of the firm of Boyce Brothers Cabinet Company, which he established twenty years before his death, Mr. Boyce previously had been manager of the Grand Hotel on Mackinac Island and while holding this position he formed a wide acquaintance among sportsmen and resorters of Michigan. His friends throughout the State, and among the summer visitors to it, were no less warm than those in Grand Rapids, where he had for many years been well known in business circles. During the erection of the Union Station in that city, Mr. Boyce was construction foreman under the direction of John McNabb, contractor, and he was engaged in the building of the old Young Men's Christian Association building, as well as in the erecting of many other smaller structures, both publicly and privately owned.

Born August 3, 1864, at Birmingham, Michigan, Mr. Boyce was the son of Robert and Catharine

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Charles B. Dawes

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(Marchant) Boyce, natives of England, who went to Canada soon after their marriage and later came to the United States. The father was a remarkable man who, during a long and interesting life, amassed and lost several fortunes. He suffered several severe financial reverses through no fault of his own—at one time his partner absconded with all the firm's money—but, undaunted, Mr. Boyce "came back" each time with seemingly renewed vigor to begin the economic struggle again. He was a man of philanthropic bent, who was ever ready to help the poor and needy, a man who left the world a definitely better place as a result of his having lived in it. He was identified with the milling business at Pewamo, Michigan, and later successfully operated a furniture and undertaking business at Sparta, where he died at the age of sixty-two. The death of his widow occurred later at Grand Rapids.

The subject of this sketch, who was second from the eldest in a large family, spent his boyhood in Sparta, where, during his school years, he developed a taste for reading that so broadened his outlook and interests, and kept him throughout his life so well informed on a wide variety of topics, that friends in later years often considered him a man of university training. He apprenticed himself to the carpenter's trade and built many houses. While still a young man he came to Grand Rapids as foreman for John McNabb, leading contractor of the city. In this connection he remained ten years, having a part in many important structural projects. One of his commissions was to go to Mackinac Island to rebuild the Grand Hotel for Henry Weaver, of St. Louis, Missouri, and during his stay there Mr. Weaver became much attached to him, inducing Mr. Boyce to remain on the island as superintendent of the hotel, which is now well known throughout the lake region. First Mr. Boyce became superintendent of buildings and grounds, then assistant manager, and finally manager with power of attorney to sign Mr. Weaver's name during his illness. The fourteen years Mr. Boyce spent in this connection constituted one of the happiest periods of his life, for the rigors of an existence which required him in the winter seasons to take a dog sledge across the ice to obtain supplies from Grand Rapids agreed with him. During this time he served as State Park Superintendent for one year prior to the appointment of Frank A. Kenpon. Following the death of Mr. Weaver, Mr. Boyce returned to Grand Rapids to organize the Boyce Brothers Cabinet Company, to the work of which he devoted the remainder of his life. He was president of the concern at the time of his death.

In September, 1892, Mr. Boyce married Nellie E. Langdon, daughter of Elias and Melissa (Rice) Langdon, who came to the United States from England. Elias Langdon, the son of Elias, Sr. and Mary Langdon, formerly of Somersetshire, England, was born aboard a vessel crossing the Atlantic, and his birth was recorded in Philadelphia, where the ship docked. The Langdons journeyed overland in a covered wagon as pioneers to Indiana. Elias, the father of Mrs. Boyce, located on a farm near Silver Lake, in Travis City, where he spent much of his time painting, having been possessed of considerable artistic talent. He served creditably with the Union forces for three years during the Civil War. Mrs. Boyce was one of a family of four daughters and a son.

Robert Edgar Boyce and his wife had two children: 1. Pearl, wife of Charles E. Brown, Jr., of Houston, Texas; one son, Robert Boyce. 2. Esther, wife of Howard Joyce Sloomaker, of Wyoming Park, Michigan; three children: Bettie Nell, Boyce Andrew, and Howard Langdon.

The death of Mr. Boyce occurred at Wyoming Park, Kent County, Michigan, February 28, 1926, in his sixty-second year. His passing was deeply mourned by family, friends, business, and fraternal associates, for Mr. Boyce was a member of the Masonic Order and his wife is affiliated with the White Shrine and White Shrine Social Club, which body she had served as president. Genial in temperament and of an unusually pleasant disposition, Mr. Boyce was liked by the most casual acquaintances, but those who knew him well learned to appreciate his keen intelligence and his flair for choosing to adopt as his own the fundamentally fine values of life. He was a man of sterling worth, and a personality that was outstanding in the world of men.

DAWES, CHARLES B., Florist—A resident of Muskegon, Michigan, for many years, Charles B. Dawes occupied a place of great importance in the life of this community to which he came in early pioneer days. Associated at first with the great lumber industry of the times, he later established a florist shop and by the application of sound business principles brought this enterprise to a leading position in the city's affairs. For years the highest standards of excellence have been associated with the Dawes name, and the firm of C. B. Dawes and Son still continues to serve the community as, in the hands of its founder, it did so well in days gone past.

Mr. Dawes was born at Medina, Michigan, on September 10, 1847, and here he later attended the public schools. When the business of life

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began, he took up the trade of carpenter and cabinet maker, and in this capacity first came to Muskegon in 1868 as a lad of twenty-one. Lumbering, of course, was the chief industry of the period throughout all the State, and many mills were in operation at Muskegon, with many others in the process of construction. Mr. Dawes at once became associated with Samuel Maffett, one of the leading millwrights of the section, and together they erected many mills at Muskegon, on the lake, in various southern lumber camps, and in other places of the State.

On April 5, 1880, Charles B. Dawes married Helen B. Maffett, daughter of his business associate, Samuel Maffett, and of Ruth (Holmes) Maffett. Samuel Maffett had located early at Muskegon, where he followed his trade of millwright. A native of Matteawan, New York, he spent some years at Bradford, Pennsylvania, before coming to Michigan with his first wife, formerly Ruth Holmes of Friendship, New York. Mr. Maffett married (second) Gula Upton, of Parma, Michigan. He enjoyed many years of success in the field of his chosen occupation before retiring from active life, and was everywhere widely esteemed throughout this section. Mr. Maffett was one of the first to settle on Muskegon Heights, recognizing the possibilities of what has now become a very beautiful residential district. Here he established his permanent home, accumulated considerable property, and aided in the development of this section which had progressed remarkably at the time of his death. He was a man of great public spirit, participating actively in the civic life of Muskegon, and upon his election as treasurer of the town, he continued to serve with distinction in this capacity for seventeen years. He was affiliated fraternally with the Free and Accepted Masons, taking a prominent part in all its work, and was honored by his fellow-members of the local organization with a life membership, paid in full. It was also eminently fitting that Maffett Street, on which much of his property faces, should be so named in his honor.

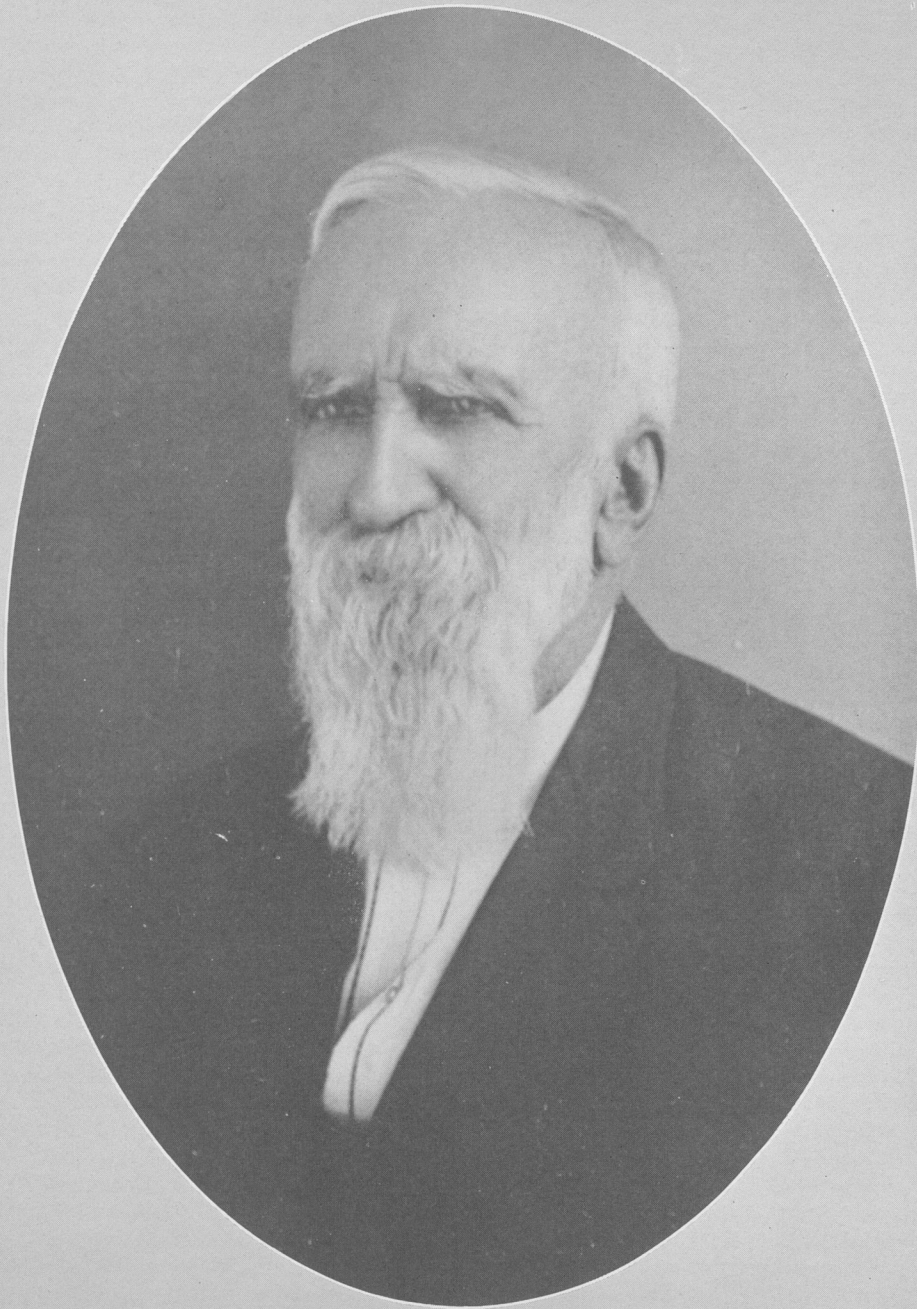
Mr. Dawes found much success in his business association with Mr. Maffett, and deep happiness in the companionships of his home and family. When his children began to grow up, he cast about for some occupation to occupy their time and attention, and finally decided to start a garden with a small heated greenhouse, which was, as Mrs. Dawes jokingly says, about the size of a table. His product found a ready market, and perhaps a little to his surprise, the enterprise soon became no longer a child's pastime, but an established and constantly growing business which

made heavy demands on his time, and eventually required the entire attention and effort of both himself and Mrs. Dawes. They entered enthusiastically into the work which increasingly rewarded their every effort. The plant was rebuilt from time to time, and several times enlarged as the pressure of increased business dictated, and it is today thoroughly complete and modern in every detail. The son for whom the enterprise was originally established died while still young, but some years later another son, Ray Dawes, became associated with the business which he and his mother still successfully operate. They specialize locally in flowering plants, funeral designs, elaborate floral decoration of every kind, including wedding decorations and others of similar type. The slogan, "Say it with flowers," well expresses the policy which they have pursued for many years, as the excellence of their product and service won them friend after friend. Today there is no more successful enterprise of its kind in the vicinity than the firm of C. B. Dawes and Son, of Muskegon Heights.

Ray Dawes, now associated with this project, was born at Muskegon, educated in the local schools, and later graduated from Purdue University, where he received his degree in pharmacy. For some time he was connected with the well-known wholesale pharmacists, Eli Lilly Company, of Indianapolis, Indiana, but resigned when his father's business had grown to such proportions that his assistance was required. He married Mable Boyer, and they are now the parents of five children: 1. Samuel. 2. Maffett. 3. William. 4. Margaret. 5. Elizabeth.

Charles B. Dawes was a man of whom any community might well be proud. Able, industrious, and of strictest integrity, he made a name for himself in the business world and developed an enterprise of worth through his own efforts and talents. A good citizen and patriot he never failed in his civic duty, and supported every movement which he considered would make for advance and progress. As a young man, Mr. Maffett, during the course of the Civil War, enlisted in a New York regiment, was promoted to Corporal for meritorious service, and later suffered the misfortune of capture at the hands of Confederate troops, being imprisoned for six months in the Andersonville Prison, of terrible fame. During all his life he was a generous contributor to charitable causes and to the alleviation of the burden of those in need. He enjoyed a life membership in the Masonic Order, paid in full.

Mrs. Dawes was a constant source of inspiration and aid to her husband in all his work. She



Samuel Maffett

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was a pioneer in the Muskegon section, coming here at the age of eleven with her parents at a time when wild game still abounded in the woods nearby and when native Indians frequently made their appearance on friendly missions in the towns. Many changes have occurred. Muskegon has experienced prosperity and depression several times, but the result over a period of years is seen to have been largely one of growth and progress, a progress to which Mrs. Dawes has contributed in no small degree through her useful and constructive life, and her associations with her husband and father. Each day she is still to be found at the greenhouse as interested as ever in its success and prosperity. Mrs. Dawes was one of the pioneer residents on Muskegon Heights, and maintains the home there in which she has lived for many years. Although since the death of her father she has disposed of about sixty lots of the old Maffett property, she retains some forty remaining in her own right. Thus, in any record of Muskegon life, it is fitting that the names of Maffett and Dawes be prominently written, and that the members of these families be honored in memory for their achievements and their worth.

BAILIE, ROBERT L., Coal Dealer and Mine Executive—Early days found the late Robert L. Bailie unloading boats with a brother on the Detroit River at Detroit; in a later period he conducted several coal yards; and finally he became president of a South Dakota mine, which position he held at the time of his death at the age of forty-two. Few business men could claim such a rapid advance, but Mr. Bailie was unusual in the possession of those qualities of progressiveness and indomitable will, combined with unerring judgment, that constitute the final points in the shaping of a successful career. To these qualities he added a most pleasing geniality of nature which made him friends wherever he went, and caused him to be greatly missed when his short span was done.

Robert L. Bailie was born June 2, 1872, at Millbank, Ontario, Canada, the fourth child of five born to Hugh and Jane Bailie. His father, a native of Belfast, Ireland, died in Detroit May 12, 1912, at the end of a life devoted to farming. His mother was of Welsh extraction and a woman of character and personality. The parents were devoted members of the English Episcopal Church.

Mr. Bailie's education was cut short by his necessity of earning a living at an early age. He ceased attending school after he had finished the Millbank grade school and the high school in

Stratford, Ontario. At sixteen years of age he started teaching in the Hepworth High School and creditably filled the position two years. He put in another year at Brook, Ontario, then, seeing greater opportunities in the United States, crossed the border into Detroit and took a position with F. K. Stearns as a bookkeeper; he was now only nineteen years of age. After a time he joined his brother David in an enterprise unloading and loading boats at the foot of Riapelle Street on the Detroit River. The stevedoring did well, and he next opened a coal yard at Warren Avenue and Seventeenth Street, under the name of the Bailie Coal Company, in which his brother was a partner. They did well and soon had additional yards at Fourth and Holden streets, and on the East Side, making a total of three yards. A larger field called Mr. Bailie and he accepted the position of president of the Golden Crest Mining Company of Deadwood, South Dakota, at the same time giving up the coal yard business. The mine venture was doing well when his end came.

Mr. Bailie took a prominent part in the work of the English Episcopal Church, the Fellowcraft Club and the Independent Order of Foresters. He enjoyed the distinction of being a thirty-second degree Mason. He was also a member of Moslem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and of Damascus Commandery, Knights Templar. By political affiliation he was a member of the Republican party. His civic connections centered in the Chamber of Commerce. He was fond of bowling and hunting, as well as most outdoor sports, and with a number of associates organized the North Anderton Shooting Club. He likewise held membership in the old Detroit Athletic Club.

Mr. Bailie married at Hepworth, Ontario, Canada, December 24, 1890, Isabella May Brown, daughter of Archibald and Catherine (Brown) Brown, the parents of nine children. Mr. Brown was a prosperous farmer of Hepworth, and married his wife, who was also a native of Scotland, at Derby Tap, Canada. Mrs. Bailie is a member of the Woman's City Club of Detroit.

Robert L. Bailie died March 5, 1913, and thus was removed from life's stage in the prime of his usefulness a man who radiated happiness and good cheer wherever he went, and who left behind him many sad hearts which had been touched at one time or another by his influence.

HOSKINS, VIRGIL ELMO, Promoter—Ranchman, stockman and breeder, realty operator, capitalist and financier, the late Virgil Elmo

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Hoskins is recalled in many important centers of the Southwest as one whose vision and enterprise, cut short by untimely death, wrought lasting benefit to the scenes of his activities. He was an outstanding business leader in two states, Texas and Oklahoma. His record is replete of accomplishment.

Virgil Elmo Hoskins was born at Ranch Prairie, a part of the immense Hoskins ranch holdings, forty miles east of Houston, Texas, November 9, 1879, and died February 12, 1911, in Houston, at the age of thirty-one years. His span of years, regrettably curtailed thus, still afforded him the time to accomplish as much in direction of his career as most men wrest in life's conflict from the allotted three-score and ten.

He was a son of William Dandridge and Mary Rosa (Holt) Hoskins. His mother was of an old Louisiana family distinguished for its culture and intelligence. His father was a native of Kentucky, where the Hoskins family had olden roots and prestige. William Dandridge Hoskins had the hardy blood of the pioneer intermixed with the vision of an empire builder. In 1830, with his brother, he came to Texas and purchased parcels of land. The brother's name was John, and he too was fired with the spirit of pioneers. Together they accumulated sixty-five thousand acres in one vast tract; and on this spread of miles they raised fine cattle, under five different brands, there having been, usually, eight thousand head under a single mark. These they shipped to market, William Dandridge Hoskins taking charge of allotments to New Orleans, New York and Cuba. He was said to have been the first in the Southwest to put up beef in tins, and he became a heavy exporter of this canned goods. Also, he established a large commission house business at Galveston, Texas. And at his death he was known as one of the foremost figures at business in the Lone Star State. He left a heritage of his spirit, vision and courage to Virgil Elmo Hoskins, of whom we write.

Virgil Elmo Hoskins attended both private and public schools on his father's great ranching tract in Texas, then took a course in the Agricultural and Mechanical College, at Bryan, Texas, and later had an extended training at business administration, in a college of commerce at Galveston. With his brother, J. H. Hoskins, he took charge of their late father's rolling Texas acres as ranchman and breeder, until his strength became impaired with failing health. Then they disposed of parts of the great tract, divided other parts of it for lease, and retained still other par-

cels for themselves and their personal dealings. The brother went into the brokerage business, and Virgil Elmo Hoskins went to Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. But before he departed from ranching he became a breeder of fine stock, and of Morganshire horses. He was noted in Texas circles as a worthy judge of horses and cattle.

As resident of Oklahoma City he entered the field of realty operation, with round success, in October of 1906. Later, he founded the first ice cream factory in the Oklahoma City trading area, and was a founder of a successful building and loan association. He became, in fact, one of the dominant factors in the city's economic development, and was well known for his unfaltering spirit of progressiveness, for his foresight, and his aggressiveness. He spent some of his time in Galveston, and some in Houston. His financial and capitalistic interests were distributed between Texas and Oklahoma; and wherever these touched they were of marked assistance to desirable improvement re-acting in a manner to the permanent good of various centers of population.

Virgil Elmo Hoskins married, July 25, 1900, at Galveston, Texas, Nora Kuntz, daughter of William Kuntz, business man of that city; and of this union was born a son, Virgil Elmo, Jr., who married Norma Rucker. Virgil Elmo Hoskins, Jr., and Norma (Rucker) Hoskins have a son, Robert Elmo Hoskins. With her son, daughter-in-law, and grandson, Mrs. Nora (Kuntz) Hoskins survives her beloved husband, and makes her residence in Houston. She interests herself in many good works, inclusive of charitable and social movements. She is a lady of gracious refinement, deeply concerned in the welfare of her son and his family.

Many interests were maintained by Mr. Hoskins aside from business and his family. He was particularly fond of hunting, and had a gasoline launch in which he took pleasure trips for shooting and other diversion. A Democrat, he supported the party's principles; was affiliated fraternally, with the Knights of Pythias, and belonged to the Methodist Church.

A Southern gentleman by birth and breeding, he owned a kindly, genial personality and made legion friends. He was liberal to those in need, never having been known to decline assistance when called for by one worthy. He was an honored member of an honored house, one of the dominant families of Texas and Oklahoma; a foremost figure of the Southwest, and a builder of the modern civilization here.

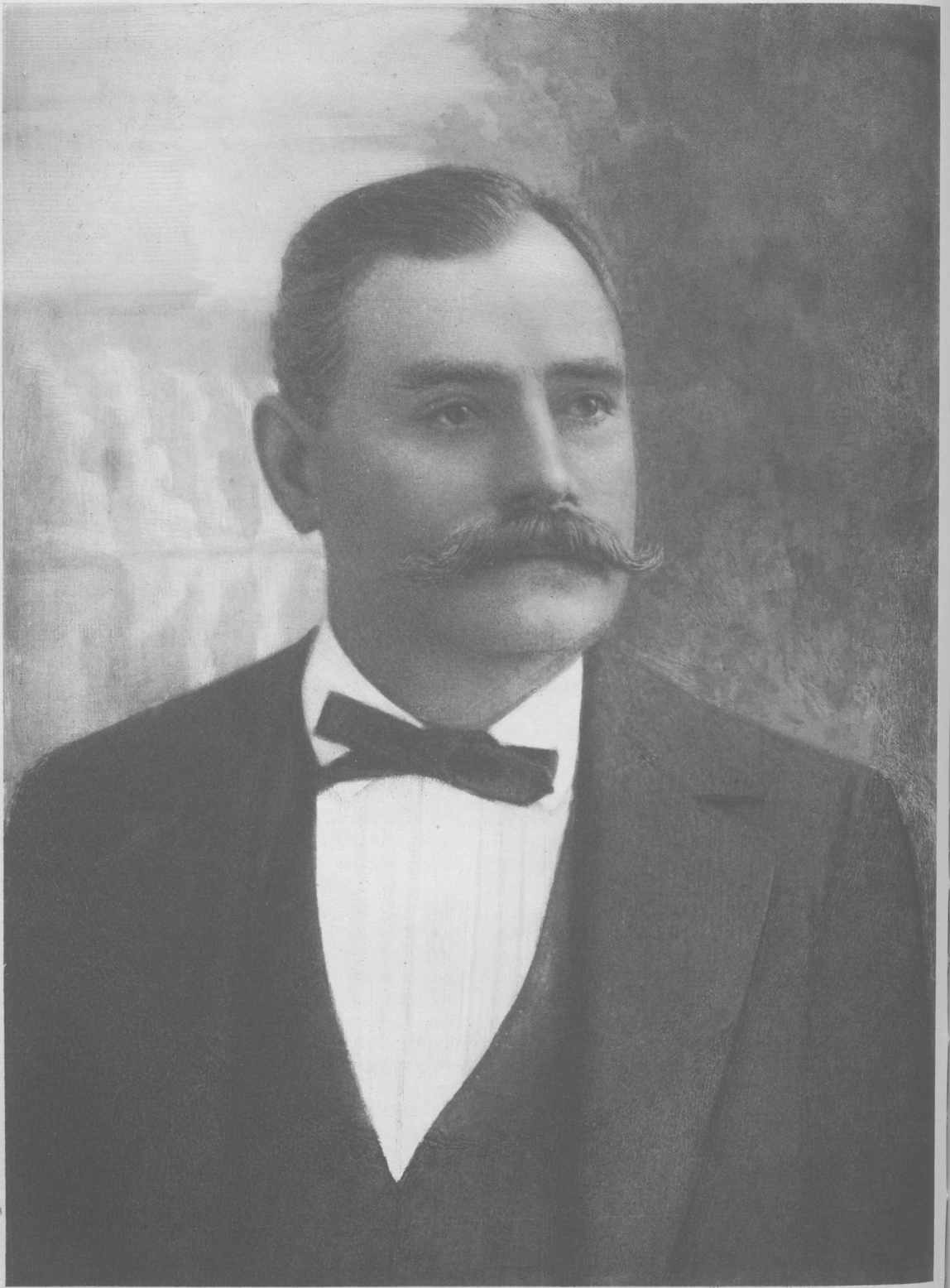
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H. J. Luteher

LUTCHER, HENRY J., Man of Affairs—An outstanding industrial pioneer in his generation—one who contributed markedly to the commercial prosperity and the civic advance of the Lone Star State—the late Henry J. Lutchter was instrumental in developing one of the largest lumber manufacturing enterprises in the country. Beginning as a pioneer in the long-leaf pine belt, he had a vision of the potentialities that lay hidden in those immense stands of virgin forest growth. Through the vicissitudes of the early years of laying the foundations of a mammoth industry, first in Texas and later in Louisiana also, he fought manfully onward until the goal of achievement was reached. He attained the status of a man of affairs, accumulated great wealth, of which he was a faithful steward, and rose to a position of eminence and influence throughout the fields of his operations.

For more than a century the name of Lutchter has been identified with the growth and prosperity of American agriculture and industry. The founder of the family in this country was Lewis Lutchter, who with his bride, Barbara, came from their native Germany, arriving in Pennsylvania in 1826. These hardy pioneers and worthy settlers lived long and happily in the new homeland of their choice, and left the impress of their character and influence upon their children and children's children. Lewis Lutchter died in 1883, having been preceded to the grave by nine days by his beloved companion. Their son, Henry J. Lutchter, was born in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, November 4, 1836. His education was received in the schools of his native district; he was twenty-one years old when he launched out into a business career on his own account. At the age of twenty-six he took unto himself a partner of the name of John Waltman, and engaged in the lumber business, the style of the firm being known as Lutchter & Waltman. This agreement continued in effect for two years, when Mr. Waltman disposed of his interest to G. Bedell Moore, who joined Mr. Lutchter in consolidating the ground gained in the rapidly expanding business. While building up his lumber enterprise, he was extremely successful in this branch of his business and was destined to become king of the lumber manufacturing trade.

In search of timber land, Mr. Lutchter made a journey into Texas in January, 1877. In company of his partner in the enterprise, he traversed the Neches River, and then along the west side of the Sabine to Burr's Ferry, where he crossed and went down the east bank to Orange, having

staked out the finest belt of long-leaf pine timber they had ever seen.

Opportunity stood with open hands to bless their courage and enterprise, and Mr. Lutchter and his partner were quick to perceive the possibilities that lay dormant, waiting only for men of initiative and pluck and perseverance to convert the rich forest into the coin of the realm. They acquired the rights to a vast acreage of these long-leaf pine timber lands, and in 1877, established at Orange one of the largest sawmills in the country. Success, always mounting, rewarded their efforts, and they added to their original plant a chain of mills which they built in Texas and in Louisiana in later years. Still other industrial plants in Orange are the children, so to speak, of the parent industry, and these are owned and operated by Mr. Lutchter's family.

Improvement and advancement was always the slogan of his lumber industry. Every new proved idea for the betterment of conditions and for the increase of the output of the timber tracts and the mills was quickly adopted, no expense being spared in keeping step with the onward march of the manufacturing processes. The result was that the mills of the Lutchter and Moore interests became known far and wide as models of their kind, and to study the methods employed, owners of mills in various parts of the country came to Orange and the other locations of plants in Texas and Louisiana, and on their return to their respective cities or towns patterned the operations of their own plants after the Lutchter models.

Previous to the time that Mr. Lutchter settled in Orange, Texas, cypress had been the principal product of the mills in that section. Whatever long-leaf pine was produced was in almost negligible quantities. Cypress was king in the Texas lumber realm. Mr. Lutchter was determined to break down this prejudice held in favor of cypress and to elevate in its place the long-leaf pine for which he was convinced there was a great future. Suiting action to his work, he reinforced his judgment with considerable outlays of money, and to the sums thus expended he added credit on his good name wherever such accommodation was needed. Seemingly, insuperable obstacles fell in his path as he fought manfully, step by step, year after year, to execute his well-thought-out plan to develop the resources of the great pine belts. Enormous assets solidified the great business of his building, and those who had the great good fortune to be his associates were likewise enriched. These happy eventuations were the proof of the soundness of the judgment, the accuracy

of the vision and the quality of the courage of the pioneer of the founder. From those formative years of stress and labor Mr. Lutcher emerged a hero in the estimation of his followers and the vast trade which his industries in the lumber field served. He lived for many years past the inauguration of the era when long-leaf Southern pine came into its own and held thereafter undisputed sway in the great lumber marts of that section of the country. Later, when he entered the cypress industry, he originated the motto "wood eternal," inspired by an Egyptian mummy of Rameses 1st, which was enclosed by a cypress mummy case.

Henry J. Lutcher married, January 23, 1858, Frances Ann Robinson, daughter of David Robinson, of Williamsport, Pennsylvania. Of this union there are two children: 1. Miriam Mellisse Lutcher, who married W. H. Stark, and their children: Frances Ann, who died in infancy, and H. J. Lutcher Stark. 2. Carrie Launa Lutcher, (see accompanying biography), who married Dr. Edgar W. Brown, (see accompanying biography). Mrs. Frances Ann (Robinson) Lutcher, who survived her distinguished husband by twelve years, was widely known for the practical exemplification of her Christian character.

Fond of travel, a close student of men and affairs, Henry J. Lutcher developed a culture which is enjoyed by comparatively few men of so great exacting business responsibilities. He reveled in the association of the best authors, whose works filled the shelves of the magnificent library at his home. He lived on the plane of the greatest of thinkers and his sympathy and lovable nature bound him to his fellowmen with ties that were indissoluble. His passing in October, 1912, was a distinct loss to the great industry which he had adorned. The city and the State of his adoption felt most keenly the departure of one of their greatest citizens and public benefactors.

One of the most magnificent memorial edifices in the State of Texas is the Lutcher Memorial Church, which was erected by his family to his memory.

BROWN, CARRIE LAUNA LUTCHER, Sculptor, Artist, Musician—Daughter of Henry J. and Frances Ann (Robinson) Lutcher, Carrie Launa (Lutcher) Brown was born at Williamsport, Pennsylvania. She obtained her general and classical education in the best schools of the East. On November 28, 1888, she was married to Dr. Edgar William Brown (see accompanying biography).

Mrs. Brown is widely known as an artist whose

genius is of the first order. A woman of the deepest culture, of innate refinement of taste, and the greatest personal charm, she was elaborately educated in the best schools, and early displayed the talents which have brought her into contact with the first artists of America and Europe. Sculptor, painter and musician, she is equally at home in all the arts, turning from one to another with a facility rarely equalled. Beautiful paintings from her brush hang in her home and in the Lutcher residence. As one wanders through her palatial mansion, which more than one world traveler has called "The most beautiful home in America," with its statues and busts, its great vases of fabulous worth, its beautiful paintings and portraits, the broad winding stairs, the colonnades in the hall ways and the vast marble-floored verandah, one knows that this must be the home of a true artist of life, one whose great wealth has enabled her to assemble with unerring taste the most beautiful, the rarest and the costliest. In her own work, her paintings and statuary, a unique artistic gift is revealed, and it is not to be wondered at that she numbers among her intimate friends the masters of art both in America and abroad. Her many talents, however, are equally applicable to the broader sphere of life itself, for with her rare artistic spirit she combines a remarkable grasp of the world of affairs and a most acute business judgment. Thus it was that she was not only a source of inspiration to her husband in his work, but her counsel was also of the greatest practical aid, and he invariably sought her advice in carrying through important business plans. This perfect combination of practical ability with the most beautiful artistic spirit and facility in expression, either through the medium of the arts or in life itself, marks, in the finest sense, the fullest development of the true American genius.

BROWN, EDGAR WILLIAM, M. D., Physician and Man of Affairs—Son of a famous leader of the medical profession in the South, and himself a distinguished physician in his early years, Dr. Edgar William Brown heeded the call to an even larger field of service as a civic and industrial builder. His versatile genius and resplendent talents were freely given toward the building of the Southland. He owned immense holdings in land, in oil and lumber. Large cattle ranches and rice plantations, and hardly an industrial or financial venture in and about the city of Orange failed to benefit from his sympathetic interest and able leadership. He was indeed one of the leading builders of Orange, and a creator

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Carrie Lanna Brown

of much of the wealth which Texas and Louisiana now enjoy.

Dr. Brown was born in Ringgold, Georgia, a son of Dr. Samuel Brown and of Georgia (Malone) Brown, and a member of a distinguished Southern family. His father was a true gentleman of the old school, courageous in spirit and noble in life. He was a veteran of the Civil War, serving as lieutenant of the Georgia troops, and in later life achieved an enviable position among the members of his profession. It is interesting to notice in this connection, that at the time of his graduation from the Louisville Medical College, ten of America's famous physicians and surgeons were instructors of his school.

After completion of his preliminary education, Edgar William Brown was also graduated from the Louisville Medical College, preparing to follow in his father's footsteps. Later, he completed the course of study at Tulane University in New Orleans, and began the general practice of his profession in Texas, at Orange and the vicinity. Here he quickly won the confidence of those who came to consult him, and soon became a well-known figure in medical circles, serving, aside from his own practice, as physician and surgeon for the Southern Pacific Railway.

On November 28, 1888, at Orange, Texas, Dr. Edgar William Brown married Carrie Launa Lutchter, daughter of Henry J. and Frances Ann (Robinson) Lutchter (see accompanying biography). They became the parents of three children: 1. Fannie Lutchter Brown, now deceased, who was graduated from Miss Summer's School in Washington, and married R. A. Moore. One daughter was born to them, Brownie Babette, a graduate of Miss Spence's School in New York City. 2. Edgar William, Jr., of Orange, a wealthy and prominent business man, known throughout Texas and Louisiana. He married Gladys Slade, and they have four children: Edgar William III, John S., Slade and Charles. 3. Henry L. (H. Lutchter), a leader of Houston business and social life. He married Emily Wells, of Austin, Texas, and they have three children: Carolyn Wells, Joan and Frederick Lutchter. Both sons married charming, beautiful and cultured girls, and all members of the related Lutchter and Brown families were educated in the very finest schools.

Following his marriage, however, to Carrie Launa Lutchter, daughter of Henry J. and Frances Ann (Robinson) Lutchter, he became deeply interested in the administration of the vast Lutchter interests. Henry J. Lutchter, a resident of Orange, but very well known throughout Texas and Louisi-

ana, was the head of what was, perhaps, the wealthiest family in this section of the Southwest. Lumberman, financier and man of affairs, it was he who laid the foundation of the immense estate to which Dr. Brown in later years, so ably gave counsel. Dr. Brown had seen the possibilities for Texas development, and plunged with vigor and enthusiasm into the labors which proved so beneficial to the State. He also assumed a position of leadership in all phases of Texas civic life, including the Inter-Coastal Deep Channel to the Gulf.

Following this happy alliance of two of the finest families of the South, Dr. Brown became heavily interested in the Lutchter projects. He acquired a very large interest in the Lutchter Mill, at Lutchter, Louisiana; the big mill at Donner, Louisiana, later called the Dibert Stark and Brown Cypress Mill; and in the important Lutchter and Moore Lumber Mills at Orange, Texas; the Wier Lumber Mills at Wiergate, Texas, and all these properties, with the thousands of acres in timber land, also his rice plantations, cattle and farming land. A large part of all the land in Orange County, Texas, was owned by Dr. Brown, and he also held a controlling interest in many business enterprises of the city of Orange, including the First National Bank, of which he was vice-president for a number of years.

Dr. Brown also invested heavily in the great oil fields of Louisiana and Texas, and these properties, too, now remain in the control of the family. Included among these holdings may be mentioned the famous Brownie-Babette oil field, a large share of the Vinton Petroleum Company's holdings and production in Louisiana, also an oil field in the new Barber's Hill section, and many other oil properties.

Aside from his business interests, and in spite of the demands which they made upon him, Dr. Brown served for two terms as mayor of Orange, the second term being unanimously elected without opposition, and through his many public-spirited activities was universally recognized as the first citizen of Orange. In office he gave his every attention to guiding its destinies toward a great civic growth and glorious future. That he was a man of the most unusual vision and leadership was everywhere conceded, working for the development of his city, county, and the two states in which he had vast wealth. The value of his services was recognized, and yet it is doubtful if anyone recognized just how much the citizens of Texas and Louisiana were in his debt, for he was always extremely modest in his benefactions and desired no praise whatever for doing what he did. Thus it is not generally known that he con-

tributed much time and many thousand dollars toward the construction of the highway connecting the two states at Orange, thus making possible the great bridge over the Sabine River at that point. Also it is known to but a few that it was his power in Washington that secured the direction of the big inter-coastal deep channel to the Gulf so that it would serve the shipping interests of Orange and that section of Southeastern Texas. This was a contribution of the greatest value to the welfare of the city, and for it he did not claim the slightest credit. But although many of his services to the city were unknown, a hundred others and more, were readily to be seen by all, and thus it was that he became known as one of the foremost builders of Orange. If he alone, with his genius and vision, could have directed its development, it is safe to say that it would now rank with the largest of Texas cities.

Dr. Brown's death occurred at his Orange home in June, 1917. His passing cut short a splendid career and removed from the ways and knowledge of mankind a noble spirit whose life had been without reproach. The value of that life to Texas and to the South is even now beyond all estimation. Its constructive influences will forever endure as the memory of the man will always be cherished.

HINMAN, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, Merchant and Benefactor—Born at Castleton, Vermont (in the vicinity of Rutledge), August 25, 1811, Benjamin Franklin Hinman, known to his friends as Frank, and to the general public as B. F., died in Battle Creek, Michigan, September 23, 1889.

B. F. Hinman is recalled to older residents of the city of Battle Creek as a pioneer, business leader whose operations were of constructive and enduring value to the metropolitan whole, and man of worthy character whose friends were as numerous almost as his acquaintances. His life, exemplary, inspired many men to higher effort; and his memory, beloved to several who survive—though he passed away forty years ago as this is written—brings still further inspiration to those who hear of a life well lived.

Of New England birth, Mr. Hinman traced his ancestry to Edward Hinman, sergeant-at-arms in King Charles' guard. Edward Hinman, progenitor in America, came to the colonies during the Cromwell régime, 1651, and took residence at Stratford, Connecticut, where he became quickly a man of influence and high standing. In later generations the family was of note at Castleton, Vermont, birthplace of B. F. Hinman. He was a

son of Truman and Betsie (Moulton) Hinman, his father having been an attorney, figure of prominence in Vermont legal matters. Truman Hinman died at Castleton, in 1843.

The early years of B. F. Hinman were spent in pursuits common to the youth of his time and community. He received a sound academic training in the schools of Vermont, and in 1832, at the age of his majority, came to the West in quest of his life's work. He was of an adventurous, courageous type, typical of the men who "won the West" and added a new empire to the then-increasing union of States. Visions of what might be were his as he made the trip "out." He located in Detroit, then a comparatively small community, and went into business with his brother, John, who joined him in the new field on the strength of written information and brotherly affection. For a period he worked in a hardware store conducted by a Mr. Hyde, one of Detroit's pioneers, and subsequently went in with several other men to take up militia land in Eaton County, Michigan. With his brother, John, he now opened a general store at Bellevue. Four years later, the enterprise having been profitable, they disposed of the mercantile business and came to Battle Creek. Here they found a city smaller than Detroit; they reached the community with ideals and courage which was to impart its force on the growth of a new center. They went into business once more, and were joined by a third brother, Henry. Indians still dwelled in the region. For the most part they were friendly, and particularly seemed to have confidence in Benjamin Franklin Hinman and his brothers, whose natural honor and integrity would not permit them to take advantage of the simpler minds in trade as so many did in early days. The Michigan Central, now one of the most powerful roads in the Nation, at that time was in its infancy. All was new, but advancement was begun, and to this Mr. Hinman and his brothers contributed their share and more, their business prospering with progression of years, population, and reputation. The name Hinman was known for miles around Battle Creek as a favorite trading place as well as a center for meeting friends and for exchange of pleasant conversation. More important news was heard at Hinman's than at any other post; and though a newspaper was not brought into the town for some little period, the news flourished in the old store after the manner of the forums of ancient times. Hot, dusty teams were hitched at the long hitching poles in front of the establishment in summer while their owners were within; and in winter bob-sleds, the same

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horses now shivering beneath heavy blankets, were lined in front of the mercantile center. After many successful years of business in which he took satisfaction not only in the growth and service of his store but also in the welfare of the city he had come to love, Mr. Hinman retired, 1871. The balance of his years were devoted to personal matters, his interests having been extensive, added to materially each fiscal period.

A public-spirited man consistently interested in matters of importance to Battle Creek, Mr. Hinman was a Republican of staunch and tried support. He served the city as alderman, and his brother John was one of the city's first postmasters. John Hinman was born in 1815 and died in 1901. The brothers each had fine homes on Maple Street, purchasing a slice of the old Merritt estate; and it is of interest to note here that at one time Benjamin Franklin Hinman maintained rose bushes of great beauty on his property. One year a terrific gale swept the bushes down and rain pelted them to earth until they surely would die. Mr. Hinman instructed his gardener to drive stakes in the ground upon which the bushes might be tied for support. Himself assisting, he took a piece of wood from the wood pile where it had lain for many months, put a point on it, drove it into the soil, tied a bush, and went his way, leaving the rest of the duty to the gardener. The roses, long since, have died, but the stake which Mr. Hinman sharpened and drove down into the ground took root, and today is a beautiful Elm tree. The beauty and associations of this spreading Elm are enjoyed deeply by Miss Julia E. Hinman, of whom mention is made further, and who survives her beloved father.

Benjamin Franklin Hinman was married twice, first to Olivia Swallon. For this marriage he went back to his native Vermont. Of the union were born children: 1. Mary, who married Carlton P. Grandin, who died in 1888, having been a pharmacist well known in Battle Creek, the name style of the store being Grandin and Hinman. 2. Olivia S., named after her mother, also deceased. Mrs. Olivia (Swallon) Hinman died March 23, 1846. After locating in Battle Creek Mr. Hinman married (second) Delia Byington, whose father was the revered first minister of the Presbyterian-Congregational Church of Battle Creek. Mrs. Delia (Byington) Hinman died in 1881, at the age of fifty-seven years. Of this union there were children: 3. Charles H., formerly of Grandin and Hinman, the pharmacy aforementioned, since deceased. He married Stella Stillwell. 4. Miss Julia E. Hinman, who continues to make her home in Battle Creek. Miss Hinman resides on a part of

the original estate, which ran from Maple to Frelinghuysen Street and was a wheat field when B. F. Hinman purchased it. His friends, advising him, thought him unwise in locating so far from the center of town; but his choice is justified in the fact that today the area mentioned is one of the city's finest residential sections. Since her father's death, Miss Hinman has disposed of the family residence on Maple Street, and now dwells on the portion fronting Frelinghuysen Street.

A man of geniality, warm heart and courage, Benjamin Franklin Hinman has a lasting place on the rolls of the city's honored dead. He lives again in the perpetuation of his works, with the effects thereof on the lives of others—just as the Elm tree continues to flourish from the apparently sapless stake driven into the ground scores of years ago. He was a Christian gentleman, the friend of mankind, and benefactor, through the infinite kindnesses of his heart and endeavors of his hand, of legion persons.

FINNEY, JARED WARNER, United States Commissioner—The progenitor of the Finney family to which the late Jared Warner Finney belonged was Thomas Finney, a native of England. The time of his arrival in New England was before 1812, prior to the second war with England. Thomas Finney married and had a son named Seymour. His wife was like him, a true pioneer, courageous.

Seymour Finney, pioneer in Detroit and father of Jared Warner Finney, was born at Windsor, New York, August 28, 1813, and died May 26, 1898, in Detroit. It was in 1832 that Thomas Finney came West to locate a farm of one hundred and sixty acres near Detroit—fourteen miles from town, in Redford Township. In two covered wagons, carrying his family and household effects, he negotiated the journey by land to Buffalo, then came by steamer to Detroit. Here he hired two wagons, went to the quarter-section farm over trackless prairie following blazed trees, built a log house, and cut underbrush to start his fields. To his son Seymour, who remained in Detroit, Thomas Finney gave a five-franc piece—worth an American dollar at the time. Seymour Finney worked as journeyman tailor here and at Windsor, Ontario, preferring the latter place because work was more readily had. His trials were many; work proved unsteady at best; he bought an axe and cleared a farm near his father's, returned to several of his former posts as tailor, and in 1842 went into the hotel business in Detroit. Strict temperance advocate, he would permit no liquor sold in his house, which flourished under his

guidance. He became a leader financially and politically. Deeply given to the cause of abolition, he backed Mr. Lincoln in the war, and permitted his barn to be used as a station in the "underground railway" through which negroes escaped the South in time of war. To feed the negroes, he "left food on a rafter in the barn to cool." Seymour Finney was a staunch Democrat until 1848. Then he joined the Free Soil Party, and subsequently became a Republican.

Seymour Finney married, in Detroit, 1839, Mary Ann Segar, native of Wayne, New York, born in 1820, and died March 23, 1876. They had six children, and of these Jared Warner Finney was eldest. After the death of his first wife Seymour Finney married (second), in 1882, Elizabeth Matthews.

Jared Warner Finney, of the third generation of his line in Detroit, lived to the great age of eighty-eight. He was born, in Detroit, March 15, 1841, and here died, May 22, 1929. His life and works call to mind two sentences from Carlyle's writing, the first from Sir Walter Scott and the second from an introduction to Cromwell's letters and speeches:

There is no heroic poem in the world but is at bottom a biography, the life of a man; also it may be said, there is no life of a man, faithfully recorded, but is a heroic poem of its sort, rhymed or unrhymed.

He that works and *does* some poem, not he that merely *says* one, is worthy of the name of poet.

Jared Warner Finney was a "poet of acts, not words," and the story of his life reveals the man, being an "heroic poem" in fact and accomplishment, honor and inspiration.

His birthplace was a little house on the east side of Bates Street, between Larned Street and Jefferson Avenue. His father's temperance hotel was at Larned (later it was removed to Gratiot and Woodward, the land still being in possession of the heirs), and he learned the hotel business without intention to do so, meanwhile studying in the schools of Detroit. In 1861 he graduated from what was known as Detroit High School—and for forty-one years in later life had the distinction of leading the grand march of this school with the youngest graduate of Central High School, the latter name being the merged form of the older institution. Mr. Finney's snowy beard and courtly manner made a colorful and picturesque highlight, especially when contrasted to the glow and sparkle of the youngest graduate. Only one year witnessed failure on his part to attend the high school graduation ceremony—the fall of 1927—, when illness prevented his appearance. After leaving high school, Mr. Finney

entered Brown University, at Providence, Rhode Island. He introduced baseball to Brown and captained the first nine ever maintained by the university. Cricket was the big game when Mr. Finney was a lad. After the War Between the States one-old-cat, rounders and townball were combined in our modern game of baseball, the "great American game." As a boy Mr. Finney skated on a frozen duckpond where the City Hall of Detroit now stands, and slid down the Wayne Street hill on sleds that often made the whole distance to the Canadian shore, following a six-foot sled-jump. There being no ferries then, the river usually was frozen solid by New Year's. After he took his arts degree from Brown, in 1865, Mr. Finney studied to prepare for the bar. He passed his examinations in 1867, and practiced his profession in Detroit, until 1870, when appointed assistant United States District Attorney, under Alfred Russell. He held this post eighteen years, and in 1888 became United States Commissioner, a post which he held with full honor and efficiency until the time of his passing, through a period of forty years. In 1922, when Judge Arthur J. Tuttle made Mr. Finney United States Commissioner for life, he was said to be the oldest living commissioner. Judge Tuttle characterized him as one of the best informed men on Federal court statutes and procedure in the United States. His mind was richly stored with the literary and philosophic thought of the centuries, while his own power of literary expression was unusual. A quick and happy wit was the delight of his friends, while at the bar his brilliance in rebuttal and legal repartee was widely known.

An informal conversation with Mr. Finney was like turning the pages of a wonderful human history of Detroit. His reminiscences were crowded with gay bits of color and adventure. He it was who petitioned successfully to have the fence removed from Grand Circus Park; who organized the famous "Octoroon Club," a closed corporation of four prominent citizens of more than local fame—Judge Edgar O. Durfee, Henry M. Leland, William Livingston, and himself. The name of the club had its inception in a teacher's query as to what a man of eighty years was called. He was a great admirer of Aaron B. Maynard, district attorney, and one of Michigan's most eloquent men. During the candidacy of Horace Greeley for Presidency of the United States, Mr. Finney campaigned throughout New York State in association with Stewart L. Woodford, and also throughout the State of Michigan for James G. Blaine, when the latter ran for the Presidency. A lifelong friend of Central High School, Mr.

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Finney helped to fight the school's occasional battles, the final tilt being when the College of the City of Detroit threatened to swallow up the school and leave behind only the name. Mr. Finney, with a representative delegation, called upon the Board of Education to remove the historic school. This was done. Mr. Finney was dean of the Detroit Alumni of Brown University, and on his eighty-seventh birthday was tendered a banquet by Central High School, Brown Alumni Association, and numerous other friends. A new school to be erected in Detroit will be named for Mr. Finney. He was a member of the Union League Club of Detroit.

Jared Warner Finney married, at Chatham, New York, in 1875, Mabel Richards, who was born at Providence, Rhode Island, in 1856, daughter of William C. and Cornelia Holroyd (Bradley) Richards. Her father was a minister and one of the first Chautauqua speakers on natural sciences. He conducted a boys' school at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, for a time, and died in Chicago, in 1892, a prominent educator and clergyman. Interment was at Hudson, New York. Mrs. Richards was born at Hudson, November 1, 1822, and died in Detroit, May 1, 1898. In the Richards family were ten children, and of this number four reached maturity. Mrs. Finney, who continues to reside in Detroit, was the seventh child. In years past she assisted her husband considerably in his profession. Together they supported many philanthropic enterprises, and several of these she carries forward at the present time. Mr. and Mrs. Jared W. Finney were the parents of five children, three of whom reached maturity: Mary Alice; Harold Richard; and Seymour, who married Florence Hunderford, and they have three children: Caryl Jane, Mary Alice, and Jared Warner, 2d.

Genial, kindly, upright in all relationships, Jared Warner Finney lived a life replete of example. He did his best at all times, with the idea of serving those around him as well as himself. Contemporaries honored him and esteemed him highly as a man and friend. Posterity holds his name and record, together with the record of his family in deepest appreciation.

WOOD, GRANVILLE, Manufacturer—The life and works of Granville Wood were remarkable from several points of view. First, he lived to the great age of ninety-seven years. Born April 29, 1832, in Sandown, New Hampshire, he died in Detroit, Michigan, in July, 1929, having spent sixty-four years as a resident of Detroit. Second, and of more interest to the world-at-large,

he was of distinction as a pioneer in the manufacture of organs, with which craft he was identified from its commencement in the United States. He became outstanding in spheres of the organ, and in music generally—and for this will be remembered through time to come. Thirdly, there was the interest and variety of his career, from commencement in New England to its height in Michigan and the growing metropolis of Detroit.

Granville Wood belonged to one of our oldest families, his ancestor Thomas Wood of Rowley, Massachusetts, having come from Norwich, Norfolk County, England in 1638. From Thomas, the line of descent runs as follows: Ebenezer 2d, John 3d, Edward 4th, Ebenezer 5th, Joseph 6th, to Joseph G. 7th (father of Granville), who was born in 1802. He was very active in politics, holding all town offices where he resided and was representative from his district to the State Legislature twice. He died in 1883.

Even as a lad in graded school, Granville Wood evinced a strong liking for, understanding of, and aspiration to music. His talents manifested themselves in many ways, and he was distinguished from the rest of the boys of his age by this artistic ability, which soon became manifest in inventive strength. This artistic ability, coupled with his mechanical talents, became more pronounced with later years. At thirteen, Mr. Wood chanced to see and hear a reed musical instrument made by a Mr. Bradley in Haverhill, Massachusetts, which was then being introduced to this country. It was called a "seraphine," and the maker, perceiving that the lad was much interested, carefully explained the principle of it to him. On his return home, he told his father what he had seen and that he believed he could make one of the instruments. Though he met with some scoffing from his father and was openly laughed at by other members of the family, he went to work filing reeds out of an old brass kettle, and before many weeks produced an instrument of one octave on which he could play, accompanying his voice. Of course the attempt was somewhat crude, but Mr. Wood's next effort, a "melodeon," was a great improvement—and Granville Wood kept on making the melodeons, giving musical entertainments until the War Between the States. He traveled, playing and singing and showing stereopticon slides. It was while developing some stereopticon pictures at the beginning of the war that he injured one of his eyes, impairing his sight; but as he grew older his sight improved, and at the time of his death he was not wearing glasses.

During the war Mr. Wood was connected with the reed organ concern of S. D. and H. W.

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Smith, of Boston. In 1865, receiving a call from Simmons and Whitney, organ firm of Detroit, Michigan, he came here. Still later he conceived the idea of building small pipe organs for churches, and in 1876 started manufacturing these independently. In 1882, with his son, William D. Wood, Mr. Wood formed a company known as Granville Wood and Son, pipe organ manufacturers. For a few years this concern was located at Northville, Michigan. The product originating from this venture stands now as a monument to the senior member of the firm, and most of the organs turned out still are in service—which speaks for their excellence of manufacture. Subsequent to the formation of the Wood company in 1882, father and son joined forces with the Farrand-Votey Organ Company of Detroit, and remained in this connection until 1900, when they gave up manufacture of pipe organs. Eleven of the Wood organs are now installed in Detroit churches. Not long after the Farrand-Votey business had been established, Mr. Votey went to Europe and brought back specifications for the system of pneumatic construction which became a very important thing in their instruments. The first organ of this character was installed in St. Mary's Catholic Church, of San Antonio, Texas—and the organ is still in use. When Mr. Wood retired from business, his son became European representative of the Farrand organization, holding the post abroad twenty years; later he represented the Price and Teeple Piano Company on the West Coast, and is now connected with the Sherman and Clay Piano and Organ Company, at San Francisco, California.

Mr. Wood married, May 26, 1856, Electa Dustin Eastman, daughter of David and Judith Knight (Dustin) Eastman, the latter being a daughter of Moses Dustin. Moses Dustin was born in Topsham, Vermont, and through him Mrs. Wood was descended as are also her children, from Hannah Dustin, who, with the aid of a nurse and boy, scalped thirteen Indians. David Eastman was a son of David Eastman, Sr.; and he was a son of Thomas Eastman, who was born in Newton, New Hampshire, October 11, 1740. Thomas Eastman died in Newbury, March 25, 1831. He was a soldier in the Revolution, present at Burgoyne's Surrender. The first Eastman to settle in this country was Roger Eastman, native of Wales, born in 1611, who landed at Plymouth on the "Confidence," and who died in Salisbury, December 16, 1694.

To Mr. and Mrs. Wood were born five children: 1. Frederick E., of Gilmanston, New Hampshire; he has a daughter, Mrs. Arthur F. Chase, of Gil-

manton, New Hampshire, and a granddaughter, Mrs. William McClain, of Wayne, Michigan. 2. Charles V., deceased. 3. William D., of previous mention, now in San Francisco, California; he has a daughter, Mrs. Earnest Orr, of Detroit, Michigan. 4. George Abbott, deceased. 5. Florence M., of Detroit, Michigan; married, November 22, 1917, Henry D. MacKaye, of Rochester, New York. They have a daughter, Delores Jean MacKaye, born October 9, 1922. Mrs. MacKaye is a member of the National Society of New England Women, Detroit Colony.

Mrs. Wood died in 1919, since which time Mrs. MacKaye cared for her father, the eventide of his life being spent in her home.

Tributes to Mr. Wood have been many, and numerous tributes were paid him and to his work before he died. When he was ninety-one, the magazine "Presto" carried an article on his career which closed with these words: "He is a most interesting and delightful gentleman to meet, especially as he is one of the few living whose experience in making musical instruments dates back to the very beginning, one might say, of such products in the United States." For a long period in Detroit he sang tenor in Westminster Presbyterian Church, and at ninety-five, said an article in the Detroit "News" of 1927, "he is still a tenor, although, in his own words, he no longer 'sings professionally.' But for friends and neighbors on an evening's call, Mr. Wood is still delighted to oblige with a song. And his voice is still clear and true." This remarkable man preserved his youth and vital forces long past the scripturally allotted three-score and ten. His strength was of both body and brain. His interests were wide, by no means confined to manufacturing, to business or economic affairs. Fraternally, he was prominent in the Free and Accepted Masons, a life member of Ashlar Lodge. He supported all worthwhile movements designed to benefit Detroit and its people; gave liberally to charity; was a genial, pleasing personality; and retained his legion friends down the long hallway of years to his passing.

In certain circles where he was a familiar figure, whenever the strain of an organ is heard his memory comes back afresh, to warm the hearts of those who esteemed him dearly as a man and friend.

SHARP, JAMES ROBERT, Oil Location Expert and Producer—If there is a "sixth sense" which dwellers in oil producing territory will credit with existence, it is that curious instinct, feeling, ability to guess correctly—call it what

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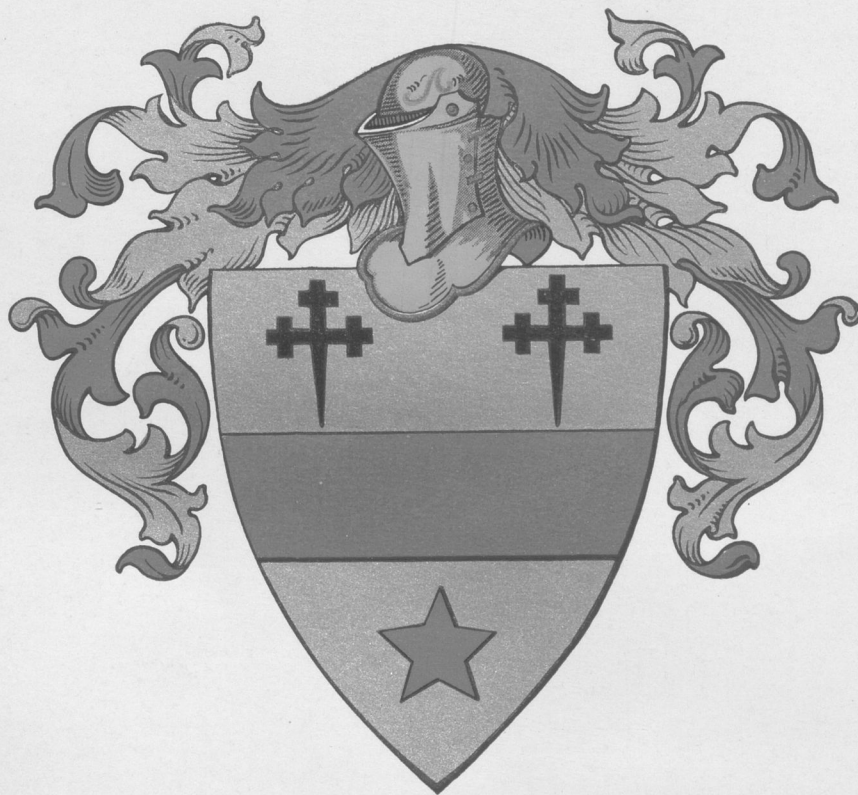
The American Historical Society

Eng. by E. G. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

J. R. Sharp



Florence S. Sharp



Sharp

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you will—whereby some men can locate, with a surprisingly high percentage of accuracy, the spots where drills should be made for oil wells. This locating ability was possessed in such high degree by James Robert Sharp that he became known in the oil fields of Texas, Oklahoma, and California, as one of the most successful oil location experts in the Southwest. But he did not trust his instincts alone. Mr. Sharp made a deep study of geology and had at his command all that science has been able to discover about oil land topography and the rock and soil formations that tend to develop oil pockets in certain spots. Indeed, his knowledge alone would have sufficed to account for his phenomenal success in his work, were it not that other men with equal geologic information, but seemingly not possessed of that "sixth sense," failed to approach, even, the record that he established.

Mr. Sharp was born in Tipton County, Tennessee, March 6, 1876, the son of James Robert and Amanda (Forest) Sharp. A highly respected farmer and a man of sterling character, the elder Mr. Sharp fought through the Civil War with the Confederate forces. He was a brother-in-law of Colonel Bedford Forest, founder of the original Ku Klux Klan which, at its inception, was an organization with purposes and ideals very different from those it later came to represent. The subject of this sketch attended both public and private schools in his home county and from his early youth displayed capacity for original thought and an inclination to assert his own initiative, while profiting by the experiences life gave him. His first means of livelihood was well drilling, and in his endeavors to locate water he discovered that curious instinct that he later was to use in finding oil. At the same time he became well versed in the processes of deep drilling, knowledge that proved invaluable to him. Not long after he had commenced to drill water wells, Mr. Sharp went to the Bakersfield, California, oil lands and operated there as a locater and driller. Later, he was in both the Texas and Oklahoma oil fields, eventually associating himself as vice-president with the Producers' Oil Company of which his brother, Walter Sharp, was president; and still later, he was with the Texas Oil Company as locater. Mr. Sharp was a thirty-second degree Mason in Galveston, Texas, and was affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, at Beaumont, Texas. A clean, courageous sportsman, who loved the hunt, and contests of all sorts in the open, Mr. Sharp had membership in the Cedar Crest Athletic Club, of Dallas, and the

Chicago Athletic Club. He was much given to taking long walks, and rode a great deal, being a thorough-going lover of horses and dogs.

Mr. Sharp married on July 2, 1908, at Albany, New York, Florence Schwarz, descendant of a long line of cultured German and French ancestors from whom she inherited the artistic inclinations that have been brought to such beautiful fruition in her own life. The daughter of Frederick and Caroline (Trautmann) Schwarz, she spent her girlhood in Syracuse, New York, where she attended the public schools, then enrolled in the School of Applied Designing, where she studied during the years 1907 and 1908; she specialized in water color landscape painting, textile designing, and voice culture, her painting being self-taught. Her ambitions were to devote herself to the arts and, had love for James Robert Sharp not entered her life and shaped it to that of a gracious homemaker, it is impossible to estimate to what heights her fame as a singer might have taken her, for Florence (Schwarz) Sharp possesses that rare combination of gifts, a voice of unusual charm and power covering a wide range, and what is known among musicians as perfect pitch. While she was still a student, her voice was much sought after by New York City churches, St. Bartholomew's Church having the good fortune to retain her as soloist longer than any other. But Mrs. Sharp's feeling for harmony is not confined to an aptitude for tone, but permeates and beautifies her whole existence; her sense of color as expressed in what she wears and the environments she creates for herself, as well as in the pictures she paints, her feeling for beauty and rightness in form and arrangement, the very symphony of her vibrant personality itself, combine to make her a definite, if subtle, influence for increasing the artistic appreciations of those about her. Merely conversing with Mrs. Sharp is to gain a sense of the utter simplicity and sweetness and naturalness and unity of the world of art and beauty which she so adequately represents. In her gracious and inspiring presence one feels and knows that true art is not a thing apart, but only life itself, in its more euphonious and harmonious manifestations. Unsullied by any desire for monetary gain, the landscape painting that has been evolved by Mrs. Sharp's brush has a peculiar charm all its own and her pictures have greatly beautified the homes of her friends, and her own lovely Highland Park home. Here, too, is to be found a rare collection of Chinese and French antiques, sculpture, pottery, and cabinet work, that testify to Mrs. Sharp's ability as a connoisseur.

Mrs. Sharp is prominent in club life of Dallas.

She is a leader, particularly, in the work of the Highland Park Art Association, and is a prominent member of the Woman's Club of Dallas, and the Reagah Club of Dallas.

Frederick Schwarz, father of Mrs. Sharp, was a prominent member of the Produce Exchange of New York City, where he acted as grain broker. Born August 3, 1854, at Oswego, New York, he was the son of Frederick and Caroline (Trautmann) Schwarz. Frederick Schwarz, Sr., was born in 1823, in Germany, where he was an officer in the German army. Upon coming to America he settled in Syracuse, where he established a factory for the manufacture of piano tops. His son received a splendid classical and commercial education, and in his early manhood began his career in the grain and produce business in which he created a significant place for himself and became an influence in the trade and upon the Exchange. Elected as an alderman in the Syracuse City Council, Mr. Schwarz was later urged to run for the nomination as mayor, but declined to enter the contest. He was a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Citizens' Club of Syracuse, and the Onondongan Club of New York.

On May 2, 1877, in Syracuse, Mr. Schwarz married Antoinette Drescher, born in Syracuse, the daughter of Anthony and Margaret (Miller) Drescher. Educated in the public schools of Syracuse, Antoinette (Drescher) Schwarz is a woman of innate refinement and culture, of unusual native intelligence and understanding of human nature. She has done much traveling in Europe and America and, as she traveled, she has been a keen observer of peoples and events with the result that, although well advanced in years, she has about her at her home in Syracuse a wide circle of friends who appreciate her wide-awake vitality and vivacity.

Mrs. Schwarz comes naturally by her intellectuality, for her father, Anthony Drescher, was a linguist, musician, and composer of note. Born in 1826, at Radolfzell, Germany, he was the son of Anthony Drescher, Sr., a distinguished member of the French military circles. He chose for himself a military career and, entering the army at the earliest possible age, rose step by step from the ranks until finally, as the result of many acts of valor, he was made a general in the army of Napoleon Bonaparte. A man endowed with exceptional ability as a leader, and a genius at military strategy, he came nearer having, probably, the friendship and confidence of the Little Emperor, than any other member of his staff. He married Sedona Weise, a native of Alsace-Lorraine, and their son, Anthony Drescher, Jr., re-

ceived an academic education, coupled with musical and linguistic training, in the best cultural centers of Europe. In his early manhood he came to America where he established himself in New York and married Margaret Miller, who had come from Nuremburg, Germany. Her father, Joseph Miller, dammed the Onondago Creek to establish the first planing mill in the region about Syracuse. In his water-power mill he also manufactured "four-poster" beds, and was known far and wide throughout that part of the State as the pioneer planing mill man. The death of Anthony Drescher occurred February 21, 1890.

James Robert and Florence (Schwarz) Sharp became the parents of one daughter, Antoinette Florence. By a former marriage, Mr. Sharp had a son and daughter, James Robert, and Nathalia Therese. The Sharp coat-of-arms is described as follows:

Arms—Argent, a fess azure between two crosses crosslet fitchée sable in chief and a mullet in base gules. (Burke: "Encyclopedia of Heraldry.")

Mr. Sharp died May 3, 1920, his death marking the passing of one of nature's noblemen. Big-hearted, clean-minded, and clear-headed, he was a man of exceptionally strong character. Though habitually quiet and reserved, he was a man of definite convictions and a personality the forcefulness of which could not be gainsaid.

ORTMEYER, HARRY JOHN, Furniture Merchant—The fact that the late Harry John Ortmeier left his home in Indiana at the early age of seventeen years and started out at that time to make a career for himself, was typical of his enterprise, courage and determination. Equally typical of him was the further fact that he fully succeeded and that at a comparatively early age he became known as a very able and successful business man. Throughout his career he was engaged in the furniture business, of which he possessed a very wide knowledge, enabling him to build up a large, prosperous business, after he had established himself in business for his own account. During the earlier part of his career he was located in Lake Charles and in New Orleans, Louisiana, but later he became a resident of Orange, Texas. There he not only built up a large furniture business, but he also became one of the leaders in all civic enterprises. Much of the growth and prosperity of Orange during recent years was attributable to his public spirit and to his energetic work in behalf of the community. On all sides he was recognized as a leader of men, his capacity for leadership being

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The American Historical Society

Eng. by E. G. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

Frederick Schwarz



The American Historical Society

Eng by E.C. Williams & Bro. NY

Antoinette Schwarz

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also very evident in his fraternal and social relations. This quality, together with many fine characteristics of the heart and the mind, made him not only one of the most prominent business men of Orange, but also gained for him to a remarkable degree the respect, liking and confidence of his fellow-townsmen.

Harry John Ortmeier was born at Evansville, Indiana, April 11, 1860, a member of a family of German origin. He was educated in private schools, but at the age of seventeen years left school and his home and started out into the world for himself. His first position was with a furniture manufacturing concern, and it was in the furniture business that he continued throughout his life and that he made his success as a business man. After he had acquired a thorough knowledge of the furniture business, he became the Southern representative of a furniture manufacturer and for a number of years was located at Lake Charles, Louisiana. There he also managed a furniture store, which he later bought, operating it successfully for some time. Eventually, he came to New Orleans, Louisiana, where he remained for twelve years, continuing to be connected with the furniture business. At the end of this period he settled at Orange, Texas, which was destined to remain his home and the center of his activities until his untimely death in 1926. There he established himself in the furniture business, meeting with such success that before long his establishment was one of the leading enterprises of the town. Mr. Ortmeier belonged to that type of business man who does not permit his own concerns, no matter how extensive and pressing, to occupy his entire attention and energy. Any movement tending to advance the welfare of his community and of its people and its institutions always could command his support, both in money and in work, and he was one of the men who made the town of Orange a prosperous community such as it is today. It was he who organized the local volunteer fire department, of which he served as chief, and, having always been greatly interested and very fond of outdoor sports and especially of baseball, he organized the local baseball club at Orange. He was also one of the organizers and for a number of years one of the officers of the Travelers' Protective Association. Besides baseball, he was interested in fishing and boating and, indeed, in all other outdoor sports. Mr. Ortmeier was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and being a great lover of music, he was a member of the choir, holding the position of choir master.

Mr. Ortmeier married at Lake Charles, Louis-

iana, October 26, 1886, Lillian Grimaldia, a daughter of Joseph Grimaldia. Mrs. Ortmeier's father was one of the leading business men of that section of Louisiana, in which he made his home for many years. He was one of the best known, most successful and most popular business men in the Sabine River district, and was widely known throughout that section of the South. Another field in which Mr. Grimaldia was prominently active was that of shipping, being the operator of several steamers plying gulf ports, including several Mexican ports. Mr. and Mrs. Ortmeier were the parents of two children: 1. Harry, a resident of Wichita, Kansas, where he is engaged in the lumber business. 2. Eula, who married John T. Hart, a prominent lawyer of Orange, Texas, and who is the mother of one son, John T. Hart, Jr.

At his home in Orange, Texas, No. 901 Green Avenue, Harry John Ortmeier died, August 20, 1926. His passing caused general regret, not only amongst his very large number of friends, but also in the community in general and in many other Texas and Louisiana towns in which he was known. He will long be remembered as one of the pioneer business men and as one of the builders of Orange, Texas, and his memory will also be cherished because of his unvarying kindness, goodness, honesty and public spirit.

ELLIFRITZ, ROBERT BATES, Famous Hotel Executive—Through all the course of his notable career, Robert Bates Ellifritz displayed a capacity for executive control which amounted to positive genius. He was known all over America in fact as a genius in hotel management, and the record of his achievements, especially in connection with the building up of the great Adolphus Hotel at Dallas, will rarely be equaled. Mr. Ellifritz first came to this work through circumstances which he could not control, but he remained in it from choice, and won success through the sheer power of his consistent efforts. Dynamic, energetic, forceful, he would have succeeded in whatever he undertook, and it was fortunate, indeed, for the hotel and restaurant industry of America that it gained first claim on his services. In his activities he raised the standards of excellence and the recognized possibilities of achievement through the country, pointing a new high goal to his fellows and leading the way towards its ultimate attainment.

Mr. Ellifritz was born at Wheeling, West Virginia, on November 22, 1874, a son of Benson Jackson and Mary (Flynn) Ellifritz, grandson of Samuel Jackson Ellifritz, and great-grandson of

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George Ellifritz, whose father came to Pennsylvania from Germany in 1750. This was the earliest known appearance in this country of a family well known in Germany. Later generations migrated to West Virginia, and in the schools of this his native State, Robert Bates Ellifritz received his education. Following his graduation from the West Liberty Normal School at West Liberty, he taught school near there for a short time, and then journeyed to Chicago to undertake the course of study in the Chicago Medical School. He had barely entered this institution when word came to him of the total loss of his father's fortune, which meant, of course, that all current plans must be relegated to the discard. Mr. Ellifritz at once sought work in Chicago, obtaining a place as food checker in the Great Northern Hotel, where he remained for a short period. Later he formed a more advantageous connection with the Illinois Central Railroad in their dining room system, progressing to the higher posts in the two years which this association lasted. His obvious ability and desire to succeed commended him to his superiors, while the pains which he took to master all details of restaurant operations made his services extremely valuable. Consequently he had not been long in the employ of the Fred Harvey Railroad Dining Room System—his next connection—when he was appointed to the position of traveling superintendent of the Southwestern division of the system, between Topeka, Kansas, and Denver, Colorado and direct to Galveston, Texas, and this was followed in time by promotion to the general managership of the Western division.

In this capacity, Mr. Ellifritz built up a really remarkable organization, which functioned with a complete efficiency only dreamed of before he took control. When the magnificent Union Station at Kansas City, Missouri, was built, he had charge of the installation of the famous Fred Harvey dining room there and remained as its manager until the year 1914. Again he won wide attention in restaurant and hotel circles by the high standards of efficient operation which he set and maintained. It was in 1914 that the Busch interests of St. Louis built the far-famed Adolphus Hotel in Dallas, Texas, at a cost in excess of four million dollars. This hotel originally had two hundred and fifty rooms, and Mr. Ellifritz built up the business until it was necessary for him to induce the Buschs to erect two annexes, making it the largest hotel in the South. Soon afterwards Mr. Ellifritz was offered the entire management of this magnificent establishment, and this offer he accepted. He was widely considered the best

available man for the undertaking, and his record as manager soon more than justified the faith of those who urged his appointment. He will always be known in America as the man who guided the great Adolphus Hotel through the pitfalls of failure, and made it a cosmopolitan center of the entire Southwest.

When he first came to Texas, Mr. Ellifritz entered with enthusiasm into the life of the State, taking a particularly active part in the affairs of the city of Dallas which was to remain his place of residence until death claimed him. In spite of the demands of business upon him, he was never so pre-occupied that worthy civic movements could not enlist his support, and this was often given with decisive effectiveness with regard to the final success of these enterprises. The same fine ability which he brought to his own affairs, he gave freely in the public interest, and his influence in civic affairs was dynamic in its potency and far-reaching in its results. He was a member of the Dallas Chamber of Commerce, and of the following clubs: the University, the Lakewood Country, the Dallas, the Dallas Country, and the Athletic. He also held membership in many other civic, business, and social organizations, but in spite of frequent urging, he would never consent to hold public office, preferring to perform his civic duty in less spectacular but no less efficient ways. He was very fond of travel and made many trips through all parts of America, but he also found a chief source of pleasure in the quiet contemplation and study of nature, and in the beautifying of his magnificent country mansion which he built near Dallas.

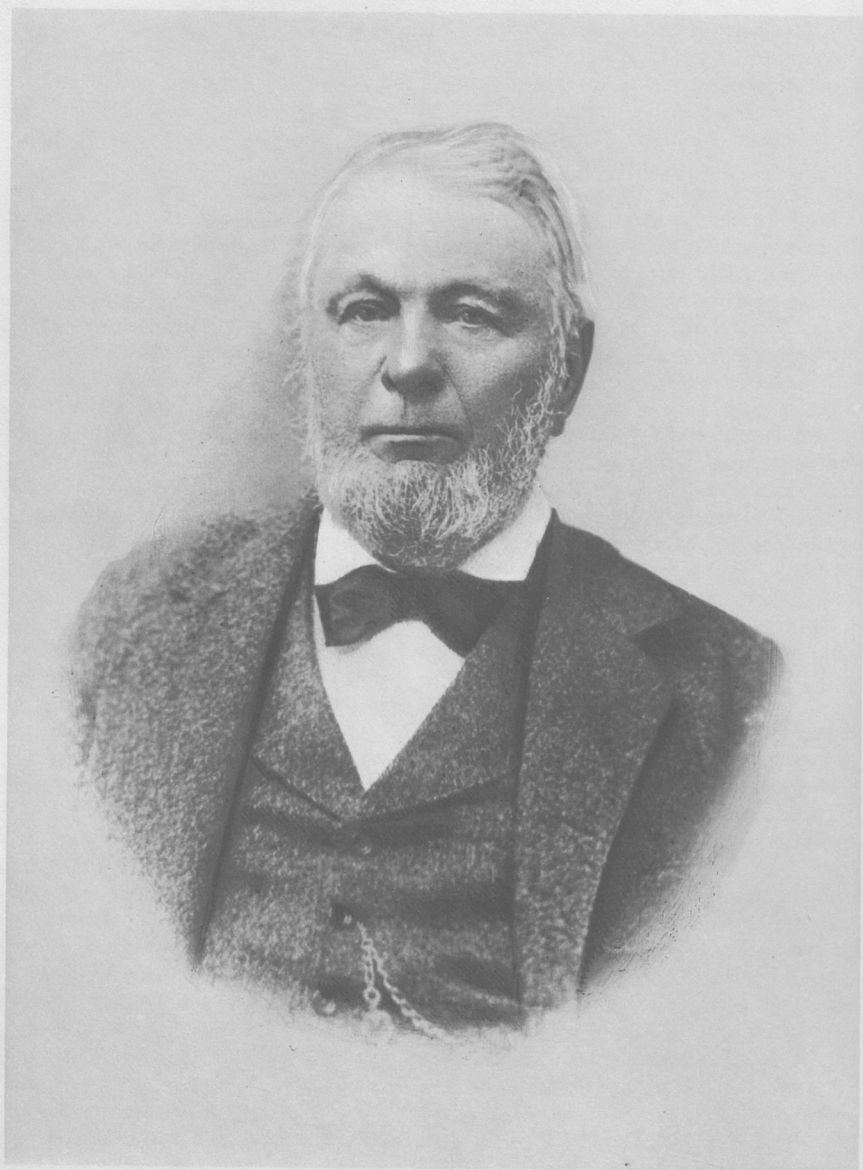
On March 5, 1899, at Chicago, Illinois, Robert Bates Ellifritz married Belle (Cleveland) Taylor, formerly wife of C. W. Taylor, and daughter of Oliver Cleveland. This family, of English ancestry, is an old and distinguished one in the State of Tennessee. One son was born to Mrs. Ellifritz by her first marriage, Louis C. Taylor, who is now an executive in the Adolphus Hotel Company at Dallas. Mr. Ellifritz was most fortunate in having through their life together the calm, helpful influence, and noble inspiration of his wife, whom he adored. She it was who formed a sort of balance wheel to him, exercising a calming influence which was the perfect complement to his highly energized spirit. Their years of golden companionship were, indeed, happy and blessed.

Mr. Ellifritz's death occurred on September 28, 1928, at Denver, Colorado, which city was the headquarters of the Western Hotelmen Association; the hotelmen not having been informed of his death until after their banquet. The news

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Philip Kling

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of his passing came as a severe shock, bringing desolate sorrow to the wide circle of his friends and acquaintances, whom he numbered among the hundreds in all estates of life—high and low, rich and poor, great and humble from coast to coast. An organizer, forceful, energetic, hard-working, he made straight for the goal which he set himself, allowing nothing to deter him, and yet he was always most considerate of others, making it his chief aim to be of service in this life wherever possible. In connection with the great institution over which he had charge, nothing which he could do was too much for the convenience and comfort of all his guests, and this same attitude of helpful, human kindness, he carried over into all phases of life. He was a true lover of humanity, and all who knew him, loved him in return. His gifts to both individuals in need and to charitable organizations were most generous and frequent—lavish in their scale and potent in their effectiveness to relieve want and suffering. Yet he took no credit to himself for his liberality, considering it no more than his simple duty to aid those less fortunate than he himself. In his life and work he attained in preëminent degree those things of which the poet speaks, "honor, esteem, and the love of many friends."

KLING, PHILIP, Business Man—Fired with ambition and endowed with a natural industry business ability, Philip Kling began his life work when he was seventeen years of age and for seventy-five years continued in harness, having been the active head of his own industrial establishment at the time of his death in Detroit, Michigan, at the age of ninety-two years. His record is in many respects unique in the business world. He was always willing to begin a task at the bottom, for he knew that he possessed the qualities that would carry him to the top. When his young associates spent their money frivolously he saved his and in time became the owner of great properties through his keen business acumen and care for detail. He was a careful man but never parsimonious, for when appeal was made to him for help in cases of misfortune the applicant never turned away empty-handed. Mr. Kling was thorough in everything he undertook and could always be relied upon to the limit. He was conscientious and honorable, a perfect example of upright citizenship and an able exponent of the principle that fair competition brings success to all and promotes the general prosperity of a community. For three-quarters of a century he worked in the interests of Detroit's progress and left an indelible impression in its business world.

He was born at Kehl-on-the-Rhine, Baden, Germany, November 14, 1818, and was educated in the district schools at Kehl. His father, who died when he was an infant, had been a cooper and until he was seventeen years of age he learned and worked at that trade. He then came alone to America, a journey that took three months in the small sailing vessel aboard which he was a passenger. Reaching New York in the year 1835, he got work in that city as a cooper, making casks for a brewery at a wage of one dollar and a half a week. His character may be observed when it is made known that at that small remuneration he was able to save money and at the end of three years had accumulated enough to enable him to move West. He came to Michigan and at Milford built a cooper shop and began business. The plant was destroyed by fire and he rebuilt and continued to operate until 1842, when he disposed of the property and removed to Detroit. Here he built a more pretentious cooperage shop and employed several hands at the work. He still saved his money and wore patched clothing that he sewed himself. He did not mind, for he was saving money for larger undertakings. In 1852, in association with Michael Martz, a shoe dealer, and Henry Weber, a furniture merchant, a partnership was formed, these two furnishing the capital and Mr. Kling his knowledge of brewing and cooperage. Thus was founded the Peninsula Brewery, located on East Jefferson Avenue at the present approach to the Belle Isle bridge. A few years Mr. Kling purchased the interest of Mr. Martz and upon the death of Mr. Weber, about 1885, he bought that interest and changed the name of the establishment to the Kling Brewing Company, which he continued in association with his two sons, to operate until his death, March 14, 1910, at the age of ninety-two years. In his political affiliations he was always allied with the Democratic party. Born in the Black Forest of Germany, his natural faith was Roman Catholic but there were no churches of that denomination in Milford when he settled there and he never formally joined one when he came to Detroit.

Philip Kling married, November 16, 1868, Josephine Honer, daughter of Leopold and Luitgard (Louter) Honer, natives of Spaichingen, Württemberg, Germany. Mrs. Kling's father owned and operated the "Gasthaus zur Krone" hotel and brewery in his native place, an enterprise that is still operating under the ownership of the family of the sixth generation. The hotel and brewery are more than two hundred years old. Mrs. Kling came to America in November, 1867, and since then has visited her old home five

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times. She recently expressed a desire to cross the Atlantic for another visit and avers that this time she will make the voyage in a dirigible. She was eighty-four years of age in 1930 and extremely sprightly. She and her husband were the parents of three children: 1. Emilie, married Louis Kamper, who has been recognized for years as the leading architect of Detroit, where he settled in 1882. Prior to that year he was associated with the late Stanford White of New York. He was a very versatile artist and designed the wedding gown for the bride of the famous New York architect. He first studied architecture in the Kaiser Lautern School in Germany, founded by Henry Villard, first president of the Northern Pacific Railroad, whom Mr. Kamper met there and who persuaded him to come to America and try his fortune. In New York he designed the Villard home on Madison Avenue, much of the interior being done in mosaic. The art of mosaic laying was not practiced in America in that day and it became necessary for the designer to train men for the purpose. He thus is given credit for introducing the profession into America. In Detroit he designed and erected many of the great buildings of the city, among the first having been the residence of Colonel Hecker, on Woodward Avenue. He designed the Michigan Building for the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, New York, and in Detroit was the creator of the Book Cadillac Hotel, the Book Tower, Eaton Tower, Industrial Bank Building and many other notable structures. In 1896 he became a member of the firm of Scott, Kamper and Scott. He and his wife are the parents of one son, Paul, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania. He is a member of his father's firm and also is president of the Hotel La Salle Company of Detroit. 2. August Philip, who operated the Kling Brewery after the death of his father until 1914, when Detroit enacted a prohibition law, when he sold the property, which was razed and on its site the Belle Isle bridge approach erected. He died in 1922, at the age of fifty years. 3. Kurt, married Olga Weidner, and they are the parents of two children: Philip; and Paula, who married John Sutton of Detroit. They make their home at Grosse Pointe, while Mrs. Philip Kling lives at No. 2130 Iroquois Avenue, Detroit, and spends the winters in California.

Mr. Kling was very advanced in many of his ideas, a fine business man and a representative citizen. Among his modern ideas was that cremation was the proper manner in which to dispose of the dead and he provided that this method be followed in his own case. His wishes were obeyed and the ashes of this splendid citizen of Detroit

now rest in a mausoleum on Roseland Park Cemetery. He left a record for achievement and sound citizenship that should be an inspiration to the generations to come.

BICKEL, JOHN, Head of City Retail Markets —In his official capacity as superintendent of the city retail markets, the late John Bickel, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, ably directed the activities of this branch of municipal operation, with the result that the greatest success was achieved during his administration. Mr. Bickel, whose death occurred in Whittier, California, on January 30, 1927, first became associated with the public service affairs of Grand Rapids in 1919, and was appointed to his post in charge of retail markets in 1920. He possessed a great capacity for organization and promoted the erection of various public buildings for use in connection with the markets which will remain as a credit to his foresight and admirable planning. He was without doubt a self-made man as he rose to his position of prominence in civic life by his own efforts, through earnest study and hard work in his youth, qualities which he always kept. His passing is greatly mourned by all his friends and acquaintances in this city, who knew and realized his sterling worth.

Mr. Bickel was born in St. Louis, Missouri, June 28, 1859, son of Thomas Bickel, who died when his son was a youth of seventeen. John Bickel attended the public schools of St. Louis but early in life started to work for his living. By nature, he was quick at mathematics, which together with much reading and business contacts, gave him a valuable, practical education. The early death of his father caused him to assume the responsibilities of head of the family and all through his life he lovingly watched and aided the progress of his three brothers and sister. He began his career as an office-boy with the Louisiana Lottery Association and became familiar with the details of that business, working his way up until he became secretary and treasurer of the organization, which in its prime, was a gigantic enterprise handling millions of dollars. During his early connection with the concern, he was sent to Covington, Kentucky, as their representative, after which he was transferred to Montreal, Canada, as secretary and treasurer under President Frantz. In recognition of his valued services, he was assigned three important cities, Hamilton, Ohio, Fort Wayne, Indiana, and Grand Rapids Michigan. He placed his two brothers in charge of the business in Hamilton and Fort Wayne, respectively, while he came to Grand Rapids, remaining in this city as manager

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of the business until the Louisiana Lottery was dissolved and went out of business. Mr. Bickel then purchased the business of Albert Muher and conducted it successfully for several years. In 1919, he was appointed to a post in the city highway department and was made inspector of alleys and dumping grounds. He accomplished so much for the city that in a short time, he was honored by being appointed superintendent of the retail markets of Grand Rapids. Here again he exhibited his great ability for achievement and during his time, planned and directed the erection of the South End Market and also the Fulton Street Market. His activities met with the highest praise from the city's solons and the success of the markets was ascribed entirely to Mr. Bickel, each year seeing a decided increase in sales over the previous year, with the result that the season of 1926 was the best in the history of the city. In his connection with municipal operation, Mr. Bickel worked always for the best interests of his community and its people, never allowing himself to be limited by party affiliations or political preference. He always supported the man whom he thought best fitted to fulfill the duties of the municipal office in question and earned the highest esteem of his fellow-citizens for his absolute fairness, his consideration, and his deep concern for public welfare. In his fraternal connections, he was a popular member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, having been one of the charter members of the Covington, Kentucky, Lodge of this great order.

John Bickel married (first) Mollie Boland, in Covington, Kentucky, and she is now deceased. To this union was born a daughter, Louise, who died at the age of eighteen years, shortly after graduating from the Sacred Heart Convent School. Mr. Bickel married (second) Jessie Donnellon, daughter of Rev. John H. and Mary (Bullard) Donnellon.

Rev. John H. Donnellon will long be remembered as the beloved, revered minister of the Disciple Church of Christ in Grand Rapids. A man of wide culture, he traveled extensively and altogether had a most interesting career. He was educated for the priesthood in Ireland, but leaving that faith, became an infidel and as a self-exile came from Limerick to the United States, where he lectured in all parts of this country. Mr. Donnellon became a close friend of Brigham Young, the great Mormon leader, and in the interests of the Church of the Latter Day Saints, toured England lecturing and explaining the doctrines of Mormonism. He later became connected with the Disciple Church of Christ and as a

minister of this denomination, performed heroic work in its behalf. Reverend Donnellon was frequently urged to lecture in the interests of Prohibition but he always declined, feeling that prohibition was detrimental to successful temperance, which has come to be the viewpoint of many citizens today. He and his wife lived and died in Grand Rapids, being respected and esteemed by the whole community who appreciated their noble, self-sacrificing efforts in behalf of humanity. They were the parents of twin daughters: 1. Elizabeth, married Albert Huttenga. 2. Jessie, married John Bickel, of this record.

The memory of John Bickel will long remain with his fellowmen and his place in the progressive development of this city will ever remain a prominent page in municipal history. He was a man who knew the value of friendship and who made hosts of friends and kept them. Unselfish in all his deeds, his thoughts were always centered upon helping others less fortunate than himself and his many charitable deeds will never be known as he was not a man to advertise his good works. He worked with enthusiasm and energy to give the people of Grand Rapids the finest service obtainable and he won the praise and admiration of the entire community. Mr. Bickel died in Whittier, California, where he had gone to visit his brother, Jacob Bickel, whom he had not seen for more than twenty years.

RICHARDSON, BENJAMIN JASPER,

Druggist—The fact that life often gives its richest gifts to those who assume least is strikingly exemplified in the record of Benjamin Jasper Richardson, whose quiet dignity and willingness always to give unstintingly of his thoughtful, analytical mental powers to the problems confronting him, built for him not only a splendid business but, as well, an unsurpassed faith and confidence in his fair dealing throughout the territory served by his drug store. He was a master pharmacist and a man of unusual business acumen, but he was also dependable, conscientious, careful of the interests of his customers, and absolutely intolerant of dishonest practices or even the hint of them.

Born in Limestone County, near Thornton, Texas, November 9, 1878, Mr. Richardson was the son of John Richardson, a highly respected farmer of that vicinity, and Laura (Williams) Richardson, of aristocratic old Tennessee parentage. Their son attended the public grade school at Pleasant Grove, Texas, and the high school in Mexia, taking, after his graduation from high school, a position with a Mexia jeweler. It was at Rice, Texas, that Mr. Richardson made his

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start in the line of work that he was to continue throughout his life when he became associated with a drug store where he commenced the study of pharmacy. From Rice he went to Thornton, first as a salaried employee and later launching into the business world upon his own responsibility. After some years he removed his business to Haskell, where the type of service rendered in his store and dependability of its wares drew to it an exceptionally large trade. He had the trust and confidence of his customers and, while intruding few of his personal affairs upon others, drew to him all those who sought sympathy and advice. Mr. Richardson fraternized with the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America, and was politically affiliated with the Democratic party. He found chief delight, during his hours of recreation, in the out-of-doors, being a student of nature who loved to take long walks through field and wood to study flowers, birds, and trees. He was also an ardent enthusiast of fishing and horseback riding.

At Thornton, on December 27, 1903, Mr. Richardson married Nina Wood. Their three daughters, Eva B., Alice Lucile, and Nelma are all at the family home in University Park, Dallas.

Mr. Richardson was a man who spent his life planning and working to secure the better things of existence for his family, his chief concern their comfort and happiness and the providing of an education for his children. His death, therefore, on September 2, 1913, left his wife and daughters desolate, for a life that has filled a great mission will leave a great void when it is taken away. It was through his own industry and perseverance and ability to apply himself to the task in hand that Mr. Richardson made a business success of his life for with that opportunity for formal education, his thorough knowledge of pharmacy was a result of self-imposed and unaided study. While unassuming in his attitudes, Mr. Richardson possessed that innate something which made his fellows instinctively respectful and deferential to him, the innate something that differentiates the sturdy, self-reliant soul capable of marking out and following a praiseworthy course in life from the weaker portions of humanity.

McALISTER, DELANO GASTON, Railroad Engineer—When at home in Columbia, South Carolina, following his tours of duty as an engineer on the lines of the Southern Railroad, Delano Gaston McAlister was one of the most delightful of hosts and companions. Musical in his tastes he was a vocalist of no mean powers and delighted to mingle with others of similar

tastes. He sang in the choir of the Columbia Episcopal Church and he and his charming wife will long be remembered for their hospitality and delightful friendliness. His sudden death by accident saddened a host of close friends and lost to the company in whose service he gave his life a most valuable employee.

He was born in Raleigh, North Carolina, May 10, 1872, a son of John and Catherine (Smith) McAlister. His ancestors came from Ireland in Colonial days and settled in Tennessee. His father was a road and building contractor and had had some of the largest contracts ever given in the State of North Carolina. Receiving an elementary education in the Raleigh public schools, he left that essential at an early age, in order to help support a large family and for a time was employed in a marble yard at Knoxville, Tennessee. When he was seventeen years of age he removed to Columbia, where he obtained employment with the Southern Railroad as a fireman. He worked at that for four years and was then made an engineer, a position he held for about twenty-five years, when he was killed by the overturning of a locomotive he was operating in the yards at Columbia. His death occurred October 27, 1921.

Mr. McAlister was a prominent member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and attended most of the conventions of that important labor organization. He was very popular and was sadly missed by his brothers in the profession. He was a member of the Episcopal Church of the Good Shepherd, of Columbia, a director of the Liberty National Bank, a member of the Rotary Club of Columbia, and at the time of his death was serving as Potentate in the order of Free and Accepted Masons of Columbia.

Delano Gaston McAlister married, at Walhalla, South Carolina, May 3, 1900, Kate Bell, daughter of Benjamin Bell, of Clayton, Georgia, a physician and a veteran of the Civil War, with the rank of assistant surgeon in the Confederate Army. They are the parents of one child: Katherine Elizabeth.

Geniality, kindness, civic pride and a love of the beautiful in nature were combined in the character of Mr. McAlister and were responsible for the acquisition of friends, and these he retained throughout life because of his sincerity and loyalty.

McLAURIN, HUGH LOVE, M. D., Physician—A member of the distinguished McLaurin family, famous throughout the South for its leadership in many fields of endeavor, Dr. Hugh



Hugh L. McLaughlin

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Love McLaurin was one of the most prominent and beloved doctors which Texas ever had. No man of his generation was ever more completely master of all phases of his science which were applicable to the public good, and no man was able to build up and retain so extensive a practice among those who were proud to call him friend and to bring their every care to him for advice and guidance. Happy in the relief of sickness and injury, Dr. McLaurin counted his personal safety or convenience as nothing when opposed to his professional duties, and for this utmost devotion to the highest ideals of his profession he was honored quite as much for the complete success which came to him in his work.

Dr. McLaurin was born at Brandon, Mississippi, on August 13, 1862, a son of Hugh C. and Harriet E. (Love) McLaurin. His father came to the United States from Scotland in early manhood, and was one of a family of six brothers, some of whom settled in Southern Mississippi, and some in North Carolina, all of whom attained genuine prominence in the fields of statesmanship, medicine and the law. Anse McLaurin served as Governor of the State of Mississippi, and also as United States Senator, and all were acknowledged leaders in Mississippi Legislative, judicial and professional circles, their fame spreading into all parts of the South. Hugh C. McLaurin was also a famous doctor, spending most of his professional life at Brandon, which has often been called the cradle of more prominent figures than any other village in the United States.

Hugh Love McLaurin, of this record, his son, received his preliminary education in the public schools of his birthplace, following which he completed the course of study at the University of Mississippi, and embarked upon his medical work at Tulane University, which has been considered the greatest medical training school in America or in the world. After his graduation with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, he served as interne of Tulane Hospital, and here completed the training which he had so painstakingly pursued. Soon afterwards, he began the general practice of medicine at Vicksburg, Mississippi, quickly winning the confidence of the community, and gaining many patients who came to him for professional advice. Dr. McLaurin, however, had determined to take up his residence at Dallas, Texas, and to this city he now removed. As at Vicksburg, immediate success came to him in his practice, as the calibre of the man and his sound training became known, and in the years which followed, the demands on his time and services constantly increased until they were so heavy that

many another man might well have faltered in the task. In the spirit of determination and the qualities of leadership so prominent in his family, Dr. McLaurin fully shared, and he would have considered it a betrayal of public trust if he did not go on in his work to the very limit of his endurance. In spite of the many calls for aid which he never refused, he also studied continuously from authoritative sources, keeping well abreast of all the newest developments in the medical profession so that those who came to him might benefit the more. As he was for many years the leading physician of Dallas, so his practice was the largest in this part of the State and the most loyal to him throughout the years. It almost seemed as if every member of the community came to him when in trouble, while many came from the far limits of the State and beyond it to consult him.

Although his professional work absorbed all his attention, Dr. McLaurin maintained a vital interest in the general civic welfare and growth of the community in which he lived, heartily supporting every worthy movement for progress. In politics, he was a member of the Democratic party, while he was affiliated fraternally with the Free and Accepted Masons, and worshipped in the faith of the Presbyterian Church.

On April 23, 1890, at the Christian Church in Dallas, Dr. Hugh Love McLaurin married Kate Gano, daughter of Richard Montgomery Gano, who was a brigadier-general in the Southern Army during the Civil War; and one of the granddaughters of Rev. John Allen Gano, who, with Alexander Campbell and Barton Stone, was one of the founders of the Christian Church. Richard Montgomery Gano was really a major-general, but the courier who was carrying the papers of his promotion to him from General Lee was killed. As he never knew of the promotion until after the war, he always carried the title of brigadier-general.

At the conclusion of hostilities he practiced medicine for two years, but soon took up the ministry in the Christian Church. He became one of the South's foremost churchmen, and a widely noted minister of the Gospel. Dr. and Mrs. McLaurin were the parents of four children: 1. John Gano, who has followed in the footsteps of his father, and is now an eye, ear, and nose specialist in Dallas. 2. Hugh Love, also a physician of note in the South, and, like his brother, a specialist at Dallas. 3. Catherine, who lives in the Dallas family home, No. 5019 Ross Avenue. 4. Maurice Gano, now deceased. Dr. McLaurin's home life was ideal, and the happy companionships which

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he found there constituted one of his chiefest pleasures. A friend, an inspiration, and a guide to many, his children especially strove to emulate his example, and in following his life they attained to noble and useful manhood and womanhood.

Dr. McLaurin's death occurred on August 11, 1916, at Dallas, bringing profound and desolate sorrow to the community which he had served for so many years. A man of quiet humor and wit, of fine appearance, large in physical stature, in intellect and in nobility of soul, his presence had been a beloved and familiar one for so many years that only with his death, perhaps, did the community come to realize the full extent of its deep affection for him and the constant value of his work. His benefactions were many and generous, and yet he was never at pains to reveal them, preferring to find his reward in the satisfaction of a duty freely discharged. But his greatest gift was that of himself, for in his career of service he never spared himself, and no one who knew him could doubt that his many years of stress and overwork contributed largely to his fatal illness. By constant allegiance to the highest ideals, he brought his life to the full flower of perfection, and offered it, a happy and willing sacrifice, for the welfare of humanity.

LEVY, ABE M., Merchant and Philanthropist—In the history of Houston's development and growth the name of Levy must always be prominently mentioned. The members of this family, widely known through the State, have been in the forefront of every movement for progress since they first rose to importance in the city's life in the closing years of the nineteenth century. The Levy Bros. Dry Goods Company, established as a small enterprise in 1887, came to typify in its phenomenal growth the advancement of the whole community. It was seen that the brothers of the family had visioned in an amazing way the possibilities of Houston, and through their own fine energy and ability had contributed greatly to the realization of these possibilities, pointing the path to progress and solid achievement. Abe M. Levy, president of the company, was responsible more than any other man for its success, and the history of his life, in connection with both business and civic affairs, is one of unusual interest.

Mr. Levy was born at Houston, Texas, on September 23, 1859, a son of Morris M. Levy, who died in 1876, and of Adeline J. Levy, who died in 1889. The father was a pioneer merchant in the State, coming to Texas from Poland at the age of

fifteen, and in later life establishing a dry goods business at Houston. Adeline J. Levy was one of the city's most beloved woman, giving much of her time and substance and of herself to worthy benevolent causes.

Abe M. Levy attended the public schools of his birthplace, early acquiring the habits of industry and thrift with the love of self-improvement, which characterized all his later life. He was always a keen student of conditions, trends and events. As a boy he was employed as a clerk in a Houston store, but with the keen sagacity and business ability of his people, he pushed ahead, and later became salesman for an eastern company, covering the Texas territory. It was on June 13, 1887, that the brothers first bought the small business which they were later to develop, and the story of this growth will be told in some detail because in it all male members of the family found the sphere of their life work, while the enterprise itself came to occupy a place of great importance in the commercial life of the city.

In the Houston of that day, Mr. Alex Simon, Jr., owned a diminutive bazaar at the corner of Congress Avenue and Main Street, known then as Savings Bank Corner, where he carried on a small trade in dry goods and notions, catering principally to peddlers who came there to buy their supplies. It happened that he desired to dispose of his business, and this fact was brought to the attention of Mr. Leo Levy, who immediately consulted with his brother, Abe M. Levy, who was in the city at the time. They had often talked of establishing themselves in business at Houston, but the sudden possibility was a little more than they had bargained for. However, negotiations were undertaken and a bill of sale finally drawn up, the purchase price being set at two thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars. This was a considerable sum in their modest circumstances and the contributions of all the other brothers were needed to meet it. Written on a piece of old paper sack are the figures as they were originally put down with a lead pencil, and this crude instrument, browned with age, but still legible, is now in the safe of the company today. But, after all had contributed every penny he had in the world, there was still about five hundred dollars lacking. Where was it to be obtained? Mr. Abe M. Levy had a happy thought. He telegraphed the people for whom he was working—asking them if they would honor a sight draft for five hundred dollars, explaining what it was for, and awaited the answer. Nervously the return envelope was opened, and great was the relief when it was

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found to read: "Yes, you may draw on us for five hundred dollars."

An inventory of their purchase revealed that the small stock consisted largely of suspenders, paper collars, bandana handkerchiefs, candy-striped sox, collar buttons, needles, pins, and other knick-knacks, and with this varied assortment the brothers began their career in Houston business life. "Some day I'll be the greatest dry goods merchant in this town," said Abe Levy on the morning they opened for business, slapping the counter to emphasize his determination. And that determination never flagged. The ambition has long since been realized, too, for the Levy institution came to be one of the greatest institutions of its kind not only in Houston, but through the entire South. The first day's sales were spent in advertising. "It is no use to have a thing unless you tell the people about it," Mr. Levy and his brothers thought, so on June 15, 1887, the "Houston Post" carried a quarter page ad for the new store. It wasn't much of an ad in size or appearance as those things are judged today, but still it contained the vital germ of the store's success. It was this line: "Call and see us and we guarantee you shall not leave dissatisfied." Absolute satisfaction to the customer was ever the store's motto. It was the policy when the business was founded, and it was then resolved that it should always be its policy. Fair dealing, it has been said, is as much a part of the Levy store as the brick and mortar which compose its walls.

Mr. Abe Levy did not give up his road position immediately. There were several reasons: One was, he had to continue traveling to pay off the five hundred dollars borrowed capital. Second—the business was not large enough to justify the two brothers who were first active in the enterprise in devoting all their time to it. Third—he must earn some additional money. He arranged, however, to spend a part of his time in Houston, particularly during the season when his brother, Leo, went to market.

But business soon began to grow. In fact it grew so fast that in less than eight months the landlord raised the rent one hundred per cent., on the theory that the boys were making money and could stand it. They could have stood it, probably, but they didn't. They promptly moved into the "mammoth" structure next door, and put up a big sign.

The business in the new place also began to grow, and it soon became advisable for Mr. Abe Levy to give up his position. This he did—and at the time that he entered actively into the business,

Hyman, the youngest of the family of brothers also came into the firm. With the addition of these two to the managing staff, trade was given additional impetus. The three brothers were working side by side to achieve results. Night after night they stayed at the store until nearly morning, arranging for the next day. Their ambition drew them on, and figuratively speaking, the road was littered with unwound bolts of cloth that had to be handled as they went.

Looking at the Levy store as an accomplished fact, one little guessed the hardships, the privations, the worries and the indomitable pluck that were necessary at the beginning, and through the years of its development. It was a path strewn not only with a few roses, but with many thorns as well. On June 15, 1891, exactly four years to a day after the business was started, Leo Levy passed away, as death closed his active career. Shortly afterward, Haskell Levy, next to the youngest of the brothers, came into the firm. He had up to that time been employed by J. T. Mason in a dry goods store almost directly across the street.

Six years after the first organization was effected, the business had outgrown its space. In casting about for a new location it was finally decided to lease the building later occupied by Foley Brothers. This was considered at that time "way up town," and a great hue and cry was raised by the self-styled prophets. A fatal mistake had been made, it was said, in taking such a big building and in going so far from the business center. For the second time the brothers plunged into debt. There were no show windows and no elevators in the building, and it took all of their available cash to fit up the store. But optimism was their inheritance and they did not know the meaning of the word fail. At this time Joe Levy became one of the firm, making four brothers in all, Abe, Haskell, Hyman and Joe, and for a number of years they constituted the company.

The business continued its phenomenal growth and again it was found that more room was needed. And then, on an October night a fire occurred in the Morris Hardware Store, on what came to be the final site of the Levy enterprise. It was currently reported that while the building was still burning, Hyman Levy, acting for himself and his brothers, purchased the ground, fifty-four feet on Main Street, at one thousand dollars a front foot, the highest price ever paid for Houston property up to that time. Again the Levy store was doomed, according to the prophets of ill fortune, but their forebodings fell upon deaf ears.

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The courage of the brothers was undaunted. They had faith that reached to the skies. Faith in their city—faith in the public—faith in themselves.

A three-story structure of white brick rose as a monument to faith and determination—and a challenge to fate. The block had long been dead. The price paid for the property was high. It took all of their money, and more, to carry out their plans—but failure was not in their lexicon. There was not a cloud on their horizon. In the distance they could clearly see the word "Success" written in letters of fire, as bright as the rising sun. Incidentally with the erection of the new building a new member came into the firm in the person of Joseph Goldman, a brother-in-law of the Levy brothers, and later secretary and treasurer of the company. Mr. Goldman was followed shortly after by Mr. Ike Levy, the eldest of the six brothers, who sold out his dry goods business in Waco to come with the firm. In August, 1900, the stock was moved to the new building, but hardly had it been occupied before the press of room became apparent. In 1904 the adjacent property was purchased and a four-story annex was erected. In a remarkably short time it was again necessary to expand—this time spreading out into the two upper floors of the building adjoining on either side.

On March 17, 1906, death again came to the enterprise, and Joe Levy left the ways of men behind him forever. This saddening circumstance made only more evident the wisdom of incorporating a business in which so many different interests were concerned. So in July of the same year the firm was incorporated under the name which it thereafter bore, the Levy Brothers Dry Goods Company, with a capital stock of \$300,000, more than one hundred times as much as was the original capital. A certain proportion of this stock was allotted to faithful and trusted employees. The Levy company was the first institution of its kind in the South, and one of the first in the entire country, to show its appreciation for the worth of its employees and take them into the firm, on a coöperative basis. About three years after the original incorporation, the capital was increased to \$400,000, in order that some of the employees might be issued additional stock. The business continued to go ahead by leaps and bounds. Ingenuity was taxed to find a way in which the quarters could be expanded. The death of Hyman Levy on July 4, 1909, put an end temporarily to the plans which he had brought to such careful fruition, but finally, in 1911, a space fifty by one hundred feet was secured fronting on Congress Avenue, and adjoining the main building at the

rear. The building was razed and a fine three-story modern structure erected as an addition to the store. At the same time the main establishment was remodeled throughout. A firm of expert interior designers and architects were set to work on plans for the arrangement and equipment of the entire store, and in rapid succession came the institution as Houston finally came to know it—absolutely modern in every particular, and the finest equipped as well as the largest of its kind in the entire South.

So the history of the Levy store is a history of constant expansion. It is the story of unqualified success, achieved through honesty of purpose, strict integrity, fair dealing, and unceasing effort. It is the story of a business which has regarded the Golden Rule in all its transactions. "Do unto others as you would that they should do unto you" has been the principle applied to employee and customer alike. Thus Levy Brothers merited the full measure of confidence bestowed on them. Thus they secured the love, the admiration and coöperation of their helpers. Thus did they build here a monument which was not only a pride to themselves, but to the city in which they lived and worked.

These facts have been drawn primarily from the testimony of those who have known the Levy venture, from its beginnings to the full flower of its development. It is not too much to say that Abe M. Levy was the guiding genius of the whole organization, through whose efforts and policies success was made possible. As in business, so in other phases of the community life at Houston, Mr. Levy was one of the leaders, and frequently at the head, of every great and good movement made in the city. He was an active member of the Chamber of Commerce, president of the City Foundation, which is now called the Community Chest, and a leading member of all city, State, and national Jewish organizations. He was also vice-president of the Union National Bank, a director in the Guardian Trust Company, a director in the Houston Country Club, and a member of many other business, civic, social, and benevolent enterprises. He was proud to turn the same fine talents which brought him his own success to worthy causes for advance and progress. In his mother's memory, he established and from time to time greatly augmented, a fund in the form of a foundation for the assistance of deserving poor people, no interest being charged on any loan. In short, it is impossible to estimate the full extent of his generosity, for he was loath to talk about these things, just as it is impossible to speak with any adequacy of his shining worth to the community

which came to know him so well through years of intimate relationship. His death at Houston, on November 10, 1924, was an irreparable loss, and a shock from which the people of the city did not soon recover. It seemed incredible that this leader in every good and noble cause, kindly, thoughtful, and considerate, should be taken from earth when there was still work that he could do. Only with his passing, perhaps, did the community come to realize the extent of its deep affection for him, and the constant value of his mere presence. The people of Houston had long honored him for his career of successful achievement and the noble spirit which guided him in every activity. It will continue to honor his memory as his works will remain after him a vital influence for good in Houston life.

Mr. Levy was unmarried, and Miss Harriet Levy, sole surviving member of the family, is also unmarried. She maintains her residence in the spacious Levy home at Houston, and is carrying on much of the benevolent work traditionally associated with the Levy name in the city, giving generously of her time and substance to those movements with whose aims she is in sympathy. The brothers had given the site for Faith Home at Houston, the site for the new Jewish Temple, and were also back of several similarly large philanthropies in this city. Miss Levy has recently established the large and commodious community house at the corner of Holman and Austin streets, in memory of her beloved brother, Abe M. Levy. Thus the work of the family goes on, and the spirit which actuated the lives of its members still lives and will continue to live in the generations of the future and the years to come.

CARDIELLO, PIETRO, Banker, Diplomat—In the words of Samuel Johnson: "Few things are impossible to diligence and skill," and: "Knowledge is more than equivalent to force." Pietro Cardiello, banker, diplomat and leader of those having Italian ancestry in Detroit, employed a bold imagination to his career. Product of the land which produced Dante, Cellini, Caesar, the Catholic Church, and which has spread its culture to all parts of the world, he embodied in himself the virtues of a strong man coupled with the sure sense of practical vision which marks the natural leader of men. Italy is a small land, in comparison with our great Nation; yet it has sent out its culture for two thousand years. Its artists, in painting and writing and in sculpture, have been (and still are) dominant in their spheres. Its statesmen have distinguished themselves for brilliance since the time of the Roman Forum. Its men,

of warm heart and oft-proven courage, have strengthened those lands to which they have migrated. Citizens of Italian lineage in the United States today are transcendent in mounting eminence; and one of the greatest of late contemporaries was Pietro Cardiello, whose name and honored record may well give pride to his native land and bring homage from his adopted country—for he was of valued service to America even before he became an American citizen. Detroit knew him well, and the people of Detroit honor him in memory. Time, acid test of fame, will accord him proper recognition for his work.

Pietro Cardiello was born September 1, 1870, at Eboli, Province of Salerno, Italy, where his family had been established through long generations, and where the line continues to flourish. Educated in the technical schools of Naples, he was appointed as a young man to a position in the financial department of the Naples municipal government. In this he distinguished himself. Not content with his education (though it was beyond the limits of his colleagues), he read independently, learned much of his country's culture, himself cultivated a love of the classics, and delved deeply into the lore of education, through books of travel and scientific works telling of strange lands. The idea possessed him to see America, of which he had read much. He continued in the city government's employ until nearly twenty-six years old, saving as much of his income as he could. He studied English, practiced it whenever possible, and in 1896 struck out across the Atlantic in quest of fortune and fulfillment of his dreams. He had friends at Scranton, Pennsylvania, and so went there first.

From the outset of his life in America, Pietro Cardiello met with success and high esteem from his associates. He came to America with the prospects of an appointment and waited in Scranton until he received it, being there three years; he received his appointment in 1899. In Scranton he found that his knowledge of finance, both in theory and practice—his experience in Naples served him well now—entitled him to a good entry into American banking circles. He seized his opportunity, became identified with banking in Scranton, and worked diligently there for three years. He perfected his command of the language, learned more of the history of our country, and found that he had chosen wisely in selecting the United States for the casting of a career. But Scranton seemed inappropriate to a perfect fulfillment of that career, and in 1899, after due study and reflection, he came to Detroit. Here he resumed his banking work. Meanwhile he had not

dropped his connections with his native land, and in 1899 he received appointment as Italian consul in Detroit, in charge of Italian consular affairs. This was the year that Detroit became an Italian consular agency; and so, from the beginning until he withdrew from office twenty-seven years later, Pietro Cardiello was the leader of Italians in the new center, destined to become a great center with the spread of commerce and industry. He held the post until October, 1922, when due to the rapid growth of the Italian community, he was made regent of the Italian vice-consulate for Detroit, and resigned in 1926. This new office carried with it a more general authority, less specific, but of greater distinction.

When Pietro Cardiello came to Detroit in 1899, he founded the Foreign Exchange Bank, at MacDougal and Gratiot streets. This later became known as the Cardiello Exchange Bank, and at the time of his passing Mr. Cardiello still retained his position at its head. He had made of it a most thriving institution, which served well the community interests. He was head, also, of the Cardiello Steamship Agency, and had many other financial and business connections, which brought him a substantial revenue. All of his activities reacted to the benefit of the people as a whole and to the Italian-Americans in particular, for his influence in the latter category was supreme for a quarter century. He became one of Detroit's outstanding figures in finance and commerce, and as such, next to his outstanding position in the consular agency, will be recalled to future generations.

For distinguished work among his erstwhile countrymen and in American-Italian activities during the World War, he was decorated three times by the Italian Government. He was made a Cavaliere of the Royal Order of the Crown of Italy in 1910, and a few years thereafter was made an officer of the order. On November 11, 1924, he was made a Knight Commander of the order, highest honor of the kind ever given one of Italian birth then resident in Michigan. He resigned from consular service October 19, 1926. He was honorary president of the Italian Chamber of Commerce, a member of the City Plan Commission. In fact, all avenues of progressive citizenship which were open enjoyed his patronage and constant support.

Pietro Cardiello married, in 1900, at Scranton, Pennsylvania, Erminia Carlucci, daughter of Carlo and Grazia (Napoliello) Carlucci, of Santomena, Italy. Mrs. Cardiello's father was engaged for many years, and successfully so, in the construc-

tion business there. Mrs. Cardiello survives her husband, and continues to reside in Detroit.

The life and works of Pietro Cardiello came to a close with his passing, January 13, 1929, at the age of fifty-eight. More than half his life was given to America and the development of the Nation, and nearly the whole of his active career went toward this objective. His works did not cease with death; for they were of an enduring quality, and continue after him in their effects.

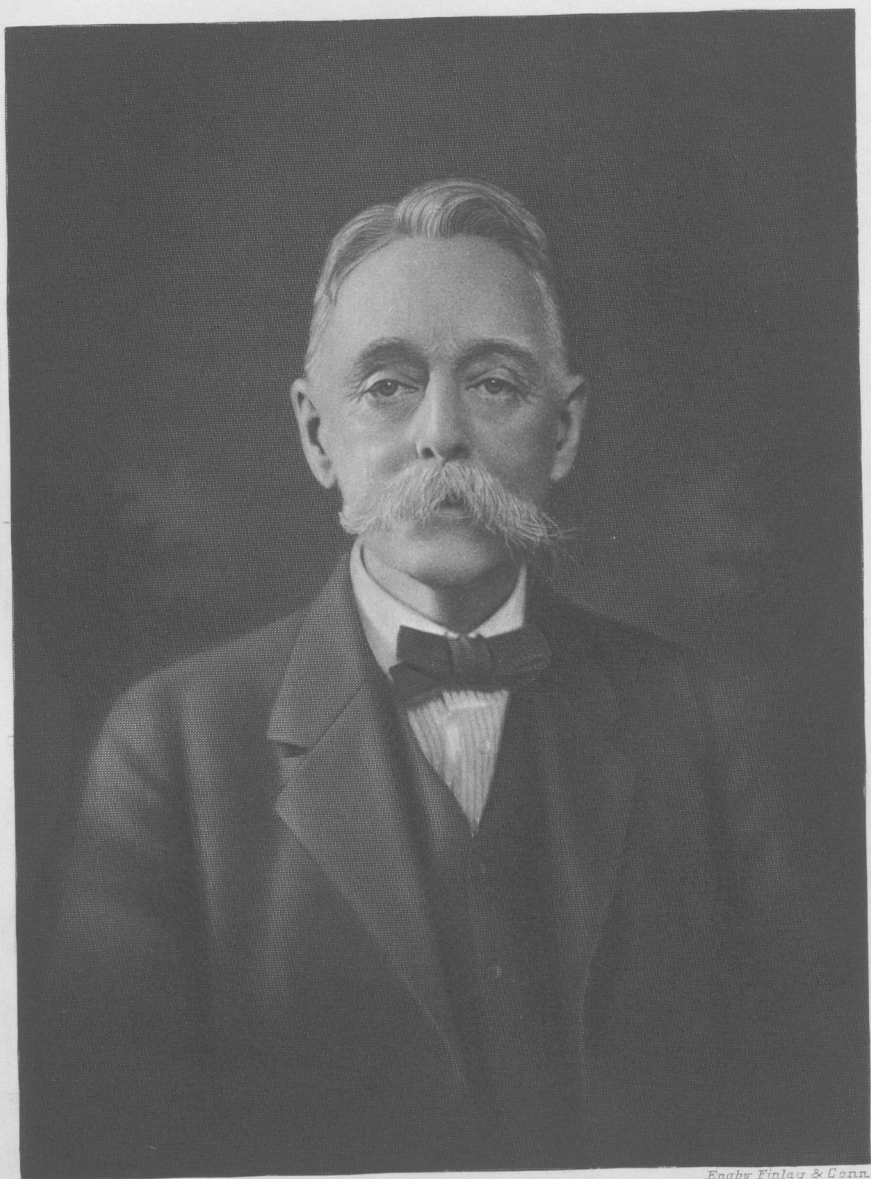
ARMSTRONG, ARTHUR EDWARD, Motor Car Paint Expert—By studious application from his young manhood through more than twenty years, Arthur Edward Armstrong, of Grosse Pointe, Michigan, and Detroit, absorbed a knowledge of fine paint that is said to have been more comprehensive than that of any other expert in the business. Consequently his services were in demand by manufacturers of high-grade motor car bodies and similar products and his untimely death deprived the industry of one of its most valuable units. He was a genial companion when in recreational mood, a lover of outdoor sports and an expert in numerous games. In his business he was reliable and an authority in his line, whose word was the law of the department which he headed. Naturally, he made many friends and he held them steadfastly, for he was the soul of honor and of unblemished character, loyal to all and to the end.

He was born in Peterborough, Ontario, Canada, October 16, 1886, a son of John and Jane (Covey) Armstrong, and in 1915 became an American citizen by naturalization. He attended the public schools of Toronto, and was graduated from the Technical High School of that city when he was sixteen years of age. For the following three years he served an apprenticeship at carriage painting, then became associated with a motor car manufacturing plant for a short time, after which he went to California. In that State he worked as an automobile painter for a short time, then returned to Detroit by way of Racine, Wisconsin. In Detroit he obtained employment with the Packard Motor Car Company and remained with that concern until 1910, when he transferred his activities to the American Trimming Company, remaining for four years, and then accepting the position of superintendent of the painting department of the Fisher Body Corporation, where he continued until his death. He was a member of the Brookland Golf Club and of the Knights of Columbus, and was president of the Loyal One Hundred Club, as well as a trustee of the Progress-

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Geo. C. Davis.

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sive One Hundred Club. He was an expert bowler and had won many medals in competition while a member of the St. Clare Bowling Club. He was a member of the St. Clare Catholic Church, and a Republican in politics. Devoted to hunting and fishing, he lost his life by the capsizing of a boat while in company with a friend, their heavy clothing preventing them from swimming the distance to shore. The tragedy occurred November 9, 1929, the other victim having been James Hendricks.

Arthur Edward Armstrong married, August 12, 1914, Edna H. Basman, daughter of Anthony M. and Elizabeth (Goebel) Basman, and they were the parents of three children: Inez, Arthur, and Jane.

Anthony Michael Basman, father of Mrs. Edna H. Armstrong, was born in Germany, February 26, 1866, a son of Joseph and Catherine (Otis) Basman, who came to America in 1868 and settled in Detroit, Michigan. Joseph Basman was employed by the mechanical engineering department of the Grand Trunk Railroad, and his son early absorbed the influence from his father that led to his later work throughout his life. He attended the Catholic parochial schools of the Sacred Heart and St. Joseph and then became an apprentice in the boiler making plant of the Detroit Ship Yard, where he worked from his fourteenth to his seventeenth year. He then became associated with the American Blower Company and for ten years was engaged with that organization in erecting saw-mills in various parts of the country. He then entered the employment of the William J. Burton Sheet Metal Company and remained with it until 1907, when he organized the firm of A. M. Basman and Company, of which he was president until its incorporation in 1915, when he was made treasurer and general manager, positions he was filling at the time of his death. He was famous throughout the district as the designer of the Michigan Central Railroad tube beneath the Detroit River, a unique accomplishment for one who had received no degree as an engineer and who had never spent an hour in a business school or college. He was the inventor of many ventilating devices which were installed in the public school system of Detroit, and was the patentee of many other inventions. He was the leader of the movement that resulted in the organization of the Sheet Metal and Contractors' Association of Michigan, and was a member of the Loyal One Hundred and Progressive One Hundred clubs of Detroit. In politics he was a Republican, in religion a Roman Catholic, having membership in St. Clare Church. He belonged to the Knights of Columbus, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of

Elks. He died in Detroit, Michigan, December 13, 1929, exactly ten years after the passing of his wife.

Anthony Michael Basman was married in Detroit, February 6, 1890, in St. Joseph's Catholic Church, to Elizabeth Goebel, daughter of Henry and Catherine Goebel. Their children were: 1. Antoinette, who married E. J. Klick, of Detroit, after having been the wife of Mr. Essar. There were four children by the first marriage, one by the second. They were: Grace, Dolores, J. Henry, Max, and Lois Klick. 2. Edna H., married Arthur Edward Armstrong, whose name entitles this review. 3. Marcella, married George Bauer, and they are the parents of two children: Carl and Elizabeth. 4. Henry, married Margaret McDonald, and they are the parents of: Margaret, Henry, James, and Shirley Ann. 5. Walter, married Olive Bennett. 6. Cyril, married Johanna Thomas; they are the parents of two children: Cyril, and Joan. 7. Anthony J. 8. Corinne.

In all walks of life where he was known, Arthur Edward Armstrong was popular. He was a wholesome man, genial and friendly, who extended the hand of fellowship to all, and carried on his work faithfully and well. His death was a loss to industry that will be long and seriously felt, while to his many friends he cannot be replaced.

DAVIS, DR. GEORGE WORDON, Physician—For almost half a century, Dr. George Wordon Davis was one of the most highly respected and deeply admired men of his profession in Kansas City, Missouri, where he was one of the founders of the medical department of that city's university medical school, and the announcement of his death was received everywhere with expressions of deep and sincere regret. Dr. Davis was a splendid example of the best type of men of his profession, for in addition to brilliant skill and perfect scientific ability he had an unlimited fund of kindness and understanding. His passing left a marked vacancy in the professional and social life of Kansas City.

Dr. Davis was born in Alburgh Springs, Vermont, December 7, 1851, the son of Solomon Jackson and Rosanna (Brayton) Davis. His early education was received in the public schools of his native town and elsewhere, to which he added a course at the Fort Edwards (New York) Classical Institute. He commenced the study of medicine with Dr. M. J. Hyde, and finding that it made an appeal to him he entered the medical department of the University of Vermont. At the end of a two-year course, supplemented with private instruction from members of the faculty,

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he entered the Medical School of the New York University, New York City, graduating with his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1876. After graduation, he acquired considerable clinical experience in the out-door patient department of Bellevue Hospital, New York, and in the New York Dispensary. He then passed nearly a year preparing for a competitive examination for a post on the staff of the New York Hospital, in which competition he was successful. He was for eighteen months on that institution, at the conclusion of which time he received many flattering offers from many of the leading hospitals of New York City. The Mary Fletcher Hospital, of Burlington, Vermont, also tendered him an important post on the staff. All these offers, however, were refused by Dr. Davis, who took a trip to the West, traveling merely for pleasure and in order to see the country. During his travels he became impressed with the unlimited possibilities of Kansas City and, in 1880, he decided to locate in that community. Always interested in education, he quickly impressed others with his views and was the main factor in the foundation of the medical department of the University of Kansas City, which later became the Kansas City University Medical College. He was also one of the founders of All Saints' Hospital. He continued his connection with these institutions until his death, and for many years he was the foremost professor of one of the departments of the university and was also treasurer of the Board of Trustees. Much of his time was given to clinical work and to experimental research, especially in the college dispensary and the City Hospital. He took an active interest in horticulture and in the breeding of fancy poultry. He was president of the Mid-Continental Poultry Association and one of the organizers of the Swope Park Zoölogical Garden. He was a charter member of the Jackson County Medical Society, and in 1923 was elected to life membership in honor of his having completed fifty years of medical practice. He served on the medical advisory board of the government without compensation in both the Spanish-American War and the World War. By reason of the fact that both branches of his family were in the War of the Revolution, Dr. Davis was entitled to membership in the leading patriotic societies, but he never availed himself of the privilege.

On November 17, 1886, Dr. Davis married Alice M. Kiebler, the daughter of John K. Kiebler. Dr. and Mrs. Davis were the parents of five children, one son and four daughters, as follows: 1. Stanley J., a resident of Ponca City, Oklahoma. 2. Mrs.

William W. Barker. 3. Alice K. 4. Ethel Portia, resident at the family homestead, No. 1112 East Armour Boulevard, Kansas City. 5. Mrs. Ora Frederic Haide, of Kansas City.

It was on September 21, 1927, that Dr. Davis passed away at his home on East Armour Boulevard, Kansas City, after an illness of but three weeks. When the news of his death became public there was much deep and sincere mourning. The general feeling of those who knew and loved Dr. Davis was that they had lost with his passing a true friend and loyal companion. In commenting on his life and work, the Official Bulletin of the Jackson County Medical Society said, in part:

He was a man of scholarly attainments and contributed greatly to the progress of medicine and surgery. Retiring and modest, his broad experience and analytical mind always commanded attention when he chose to address a scientific body.

JOHNSTON, HENRY BENJAMIN, Prominent Farmer—A member of a distinguished pioneer family in Texas, Henry Benjamin Johnston was a life-long resident of this State, where he acquired prominence in agricultural pursuits and civic affairs. Widely experienced in farming methods and owning considerable property in Dallas, he came to be considered one of the most important of the men engaged in agriculture as he was certainly one of the most successful. His farm, adjoining the ancestral home on Preston Road, eight miles north of the city of Dallas, was one of the landmarks in the vicinity, where the Johnston name has been well known for more than three-quarters of a century. His work and constructive endeavors were a vital influence for good, which have remained a blessing to the community though he himself has gone to his reward.

Mr. Johnston was born on November 16, 1848, in Shelby County, Illinois, a son of Isaac P. and Thursey Johnston. The father, a native of North Carolina, was a pioneer farmer in Illinois, and came to Dallas with his family, in 1854, when the town was still a very small village. He acquired the large property on Preston Road, still known as the Johnston farm, which for many years after 1855 was the permanent home of the family. Honored and respected through all the South since it first came to prominence in Colonial times, the Johnston name has been symbolical of the highest type of pioneer stock, courageous in spirit, honest, thrifty, and progressive. Isaac Johnston with his wife and children were undaunted by the hardships which they faced in making the long trip by wagon from Illinois to Texas or by their

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unfamiliarity with the territory of their new home. They were warmly welcomed by other pioneer settlers in the northern half of Dallas County, who recognized their worth and felt the bond of comradeship between them, and after stopping for a time in 1854 to harvest a crop on the old Houck's place on the east side of White Rock creek, proceeded in the following year to the farm which the father had purchased on Preston Road. Here the children grew to manhood and womanhood and active useful citizenship, attaining to prosperity through their own ability and efforts. Two sons represented the family in the Confederate cause during the Civil War, John A., who survived the struggle, and William L., who died at Camp Douglas while a prisoner of war.

In this home of happy companionships and splendid Christian training, Henry Benjamin Johnston lived and attained his majority, helping in the duties of the farm, and attending the subscription schools of the neighborhood. While still a young man he was able to acquire the property adjoining his father's land, and with his familiarity with all the best farming methods, his industry and thrift, he built his holdings into one of the most valuable farms in this section of the State, while he himself became known as the leading farmer of the county. Solely through his own efforts he attained to prosperity and in 1891 was able to retire from active business and agricultural enterprise, spending the remaining years until his death at his home in Oak Lawn, in the city of Dallas. As a citizen he was always an active participator in civic life and affairs, considering service in the public interest as much a duty as attention to any private enterprise. He played an important part in the successful solution of governmental problems of both the county and city, while as a consistent supporter of Democratic principles he stood high in the local councils of that party. For a long period of years he was a steward of Cochran Chapel, north of Dallas, the pioneer Methodist Episcopal Church of Dallas County, and later both he and his wife were active members of the Oak Lawn Methodist Episcopal Church.

Henry Benjamin Johnston married on August 31, 1882, at Dallas, Texas, Frances E. Smith, daughter of Joshua Lafayette and Margaret (Daniel) Smith, and member of a prominent pioneer family in Dallas County. Her grandfather, the Reverend James A. Smith, was a pioneer Methodist minister who came from Mississippi to Dallas County in 1846 and organized the first Methodist church in the city of Dallas, with meet-

ings at first in the old court house which was then the nucleus of the handful of small buildings and houses which comprised the village. He was one of the originators of and a subscriber to the first movement in the navigation of the Trinity River in the early '50's, while in every activity he showed himself a man of strong and progressive character. Locating on six hundred and forty acres of land, eight miles north of Dallas, with his wife and five children who had come with him from Mississippi, he lived an exemplary and inspiring life and reared his family by Christian precept and example to noble manhood and womanhood. In the new and undeveloped country he was one of the greatest forces for good and righteousness. His son, Joshua Lafayette Smith, was also a man of courage and fine Christian spirit, playing a leading part in Dallas County development. He married Margaret Daniel and thus two pioneer families of the county were united, for she had come with her parents to Dallas County from Alabama in 1850. Her people were wealthy and prominent in this part of Texas, owning a large farm where one of the finest sections of Dallas now stands, including the Southern Methodist University. Mrs. Johnston was born in 1857 on the farm originally belonging to her mother's people, and here she lived through girlhood and young womanhood. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Johnston: 1. William Earle, who died on February 18, 1908, in his twenty-fourth year, while attending the Georgia School of Technology at Atlanta; a young man of splendid promise. 2. Ann, now the wife of Gus L. Ford, professor of history in the Texas School of Technology at Lubbock, Texas. One daughter has been born to them, Frances Erle.

Mr. Johnston's death came as a severe loss to the city and county of Dallas, and to all its people. A community can ill afford to lose a life of such splendid endeavor and constructive activity, or a man of so noble a spirit and devotion to the highest ideals. From childhood on he strove to follow in the paths of righteousness and by the inspiration of his example, lead others toward his own high goal. With fine clarity of vision he surveyed all phases of our earthly life, and with calm deliberation singled out those activities which ought to engage the best efforts of a Christian, a good citizen and true patriot, and to these he gave himself with undiminished ardor, calling upon others to do the same. Though the immediate sense of loss at his passing has faded, perhaps, with time, the memory of his life and work can never be destroyed.

BLAINE, JAMES GILLESPIE, Dealer in Hardware—A business man of rare executive ability and far-reaching vision, James Gillespie Blaine built a great enterprise at Houston, Texas, which grew under his able guidance to a leading position in the commercial life of the State. His wide experience and sound judgment were largely responsible for the success of the Adone-Blaine Hardware Company, which came to extend its service throughout the State, and with its rise in importance the name of Mr. Blaine was inevitably associated.

Born at Fairfield, Texas, in August, 1858, Mr. Blaine was a son of William Gillespie Blaine, widely known planter of Texas, and Mary (MacDonald) Blaine, of an old Alabama family whose members had come to Texas in later years. The Blaine family is also an ancient and distinguished one in America, and for generations played an important part in the affairs of Virginia. William Gillespie Blaine had come to Texas from Tennessee in 1845 with his father's family. He fought in the old Indian wars, was stationed at Fort Stockton, Texas, under Major Sull Ross, and participated in many of the most stirring engagements of the campaigns.

James Gillespie Blaine of this record, received his early education in public and private schools, and later attended an academy of high standing at Norwood, Virginia. With the completion of this academic training, he returned to Texas and took up various duties connected with the operation of the home plantation near Freestone. Though he loved the simple life of the outdoors, hunting, fishing, and all of the manly sports, he believed that more could be done for the development of the State in the field of commercial endeavor, and for a number of years considered an independent enterprise of this kind. Finally he was able to put his plans into effective execution, and at Taylor, Texas, in Williamson County, he started a hardware and implement business which was successful from the beginning and soon reached prosperous proportions in its volume of trade. The Taylor Hardware Company became a leading firm in the commercial life of the town and county, while Mr. Blaine himself was recognized as one who had attained preëminent business position in this important cotton-producing county and city.

In politics Mr. Blaine was a consistent supporter of Democratic principles and candidates, and although he himself was far too busy to seek or desire office, he stood high in party councils throughout the State. He was always to be found in the forefront of movements for progress, giv-

ing generously of his time and substance to causes with whose aims he was in sympathy. Fraternally he was affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, and in this great order he was a member of the Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, the Council of Royal and Select Masters, the Commandery of the Knights Templar, and the Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was also a member of the Knights of Pythias, while with his family he held membership in the Presbyterian Church, and was long a deacon in the First Church of this denomination at Houston.

Mr. Blaine died on October 8, 1915, at his Houston home. Like his famous relative, James G. Blaine, he was a man of astonishing talent and brilliant ability, and these he used always in a manner to advance the best interests of Texas and its people. His was a sunny, genial spirit. His nature was free and generous, and in the business fraternity of the State he became a power through his outstanding character and the love and confidence which he inspired in others. It was often said that everybody loved him, and certainly his friends reached a number which it is given to few men to equal. A warm association with him was never broken, for he kept the needs and wishes of his friends, with those of his wife and family, ever uppermost in his attention. A leader among men, a great and noble spirit left behind him the ways of mankind for ever, in his passing, but his memory will always be honored, and the value of his achievements will long remain.

HOXIE, BYRON ALEXANDER, Pharmacist—The span of years given Byron Alexander Hoxie numbered seventy-three. For more than fifty of those years he was identified with the profession and trade of pharmacy in Western Michigan; and of this extended period three decades were spent in Grand Rapids retail drug activities. His life was a success as success is judged materially in terms of dollars and cents; but it was even a greater success as judged by the philosophers, for it was a full existence, rounded and satisfying. He is recalled with deepest affection by former associates in business and by friends in every walk of life. And this is written to perpetuate the memory of one whose existence, as his character, was worthy and exemplary.

Byron Alexander Hoxie was born December 4, 1855, at Adrian, Michigan, son of Alexander Hoxie, who, with his wife, had come to Michigan from the State of New York in pioneer days. The father built up a fine large farm in the Adrian area, and here Byron Alexander Hoxie

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spent his boyhood days. He attended district school, finding in his books great pleasure, and obtaining a very sound academic basis for future studies which were to be carried on independently as the years went by. For his life was not to be that of the secluded scholar; it was that of a man of action, whose spare moments for cultivation of the mind were few, and prized.

When he was a youth he went to work in the dry goods store of H. M. Marshall, at Lawrence, Michigan. He remained in Mr. Marshall's employ for several years, learning at firsthand the rudiments and correct principles of retail trade. His years there were to the mutual satisfaction of himself and his employer, the latter giving him a splendid recommendation when finally Mr. Hoxie decided to leave the store. Meanwhile his taste had turned strongly to pharmacy. His intelligence was strongly suited to this field, also, and it came about that he passed examinations of the State Board of Pharmacy, entitling him to fill prescriptions. He opened a store with a line of pharmaceutical products installed, at Lawrence, upon leaving Mr. Marshall's organization and dealt on a small scale as a department store, handling various articles—in fact, carrying anything in stock that could be turned readily. But pharmacy and the compounding of prescriptions continued to interest him most, and, selling the Lawrence business, he came to Grand Rapids, in 1889, here opening a pharmacy on Butterworth Avenue. It was successful. Later he spent about seven years in conduct of a pharmacy at Charlotte, Michigan, whence he returned to Grand Rapids to live here and do business through the balance of his years. He now opened the Post Drug Store, on Wealthy Avenue, and ran it five years with augmented fortune, then purchased a pharmacy located in the Kent Bank Building—the old Page Drug Store. His fortune here was even larger than it had been before, but the block in which he was located was torn down and rebuilt as an exclusive bank building. This made it necessary for him to find new quarters; he purchased property on Plainfield Avenue, corner Caledonia, one block from where he was previously located, and moved his business there. This was destroyed by fire shortly after, and then was built a new brick block. In this borough Mr. Hoxie established two stores, one at No. 1415, and the other at No. 1223, and he operated these two establishments until the time of his death, though when the end came he had withdrawn from active direction thereof.

Byron Alexander Hoxie was a prominent figure in the work of the Creston Citizens' Association, at one time having been treasurer of the

organization. He was a member of Grand River Lodge, No. 34, Free and Accepted Masons; DeWitt Clinton Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; and Saladin Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was a member also of Modern Woodmen of America, and the Knights of Pythias. But much as he enjoyed business and his profession, greatly as he looked forward to meetings of the fraternal organizations to which he belonged, his greatest joys were in company with his loved ones, next the family hearth.

Mr. Hoxie married, September 26, 1888, at Hartford, Michigan, Estella Olds, daughter of Ira and Sara S. Olds. No collection of long-established Michigan names would be complete without mention of Mrs. Hoxie's parents, and especially of her mother, who, after the death of Mr. Olds, one of the pioneer farmers of that locality, engaged in business at Hartford, selling sewing machines, pianos, and other household necessities and luxuries. Aside from being a thorough business woman—more of a novelty in those days than now—Mrs. Olds found time to rear and educate her children with the best of attention. This worthy pioneer among Michigan business women erected a large double storeroom in Hartford, and was agent for the Howe line of sewing machines when such machines first were manufactured. It is recalled that she was the first organ and piano dealer in the community. She owned two good-sized farms; and with her business responsibilities so large, still she neglected nothing for the happiness of her children. She died, at Hartford, at the age of sixty-one years, and was mourned by a large circle of friends. It is observed by intimates of the family that Mrs. Hoxie inherited her distinguished mother's business sagacity in large share. To her is given much credit for a great deal of her late husband's success at business. He was a born pharmacist. To him the correct preparation of a prescription was more important than monetary return. Of the old school of pharmacists, he was known for his painstaking accuracy. Physicians sending their prescriptions to him did so in perfect confidence. Mrs. Hoxie, with her inherited and cultivated talent, was more interested in the merchandising features of the pharmacies. Together, friends observed, they made an ideal business combination, the same pleasant relationship enduring in their private life as well. Their union was blessed with children, who survive: 1. Orville, who married Edith Velte; and they have children: Marjorie, and Dorothy. 2. Clarence L., who married Edna Donahue; and they have children: Thomas Byron,

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and Orville. Mrs. Hoxie continues to reside in Grand Rapids. She is a lady of charm, most highly regarded in the circles which she frequents.

The life of Byron Alexander Hoxie was that of a self-made man. His father's death occurred when he was only thirteen years of age, and at eighteen, in business for himself, he really was too young for the responsibility assumed. But he did assume it, without fear, and carried it in increased loads as the years passed. He was popular when young, when middle aged, and during the even-time of life, and the friends whom he left behind are legion. Experiencing, as the saying is, "many ups and downs," Mr. Hoxie always said that his most successful and by far the most pleasant of his business years were the fourteen years during which Mrs. Hoxie and the sons were associated with him. The works of good which they began jointly and shared together, are being carried forward by Mrs. Hoxie and her sons.

Byron Alexander Hoxie died March 13, 1928, in Grand Rapids, having become ill while in Los Angeles, where he had gone to live following retirement a few months before the close of life. Tributes paid his memory have been many, and though he has departed from this earth, that memory will persist. His is an honored name that will continue to live in the minds and hearts of men.

VITERBO, LEON, Man of Affairs—Born at Constantinople, in the far land of Turkey, Leon Viterbo came to the United States as a young man, and in the life of the South he won his way to a position of commanding importance. He was a member of the illustrious Viterbo family, prominent for many generations in Old World affairs, and the fine ability which he inherited from his ancestors he devoted to the problems of the South and the development of one of its greatest industries. In the great rice industry of Louisiana and Texas, Mr. Viterbo was a pioneer, and came to be considered one of its chief leaders. He saw the opportunities which existed in this field when others were still blind to its possibilities, and through his directing genius and the power of his example he led the way to progress. Attaining a success which is given to few men, he used his position and influence for the benefit of all mankind. Always kindly and generous, the full extent of his liberality will never be known, but the noble goodness of his life and spirit was recognized by all with whom he came in contact. Such men are rare in this world's affairs, and it was

the great privilege of Louisiana and Texas to claim him as their own.

Mr. Viterbo was born at Constantinople, on September 15, 1862, a son of Elia Viterbo, banker, financier, and a man of great distinction who had gone to Turkey from the traditional home of his family at Viterbo, Italy, a town near Rome named in its honor. His wife was Gracia Viterbo, a member of the same family, and his cousin.

Leon Viterbo, of this review, was marvellously well educated in the Jesuit College of Constantinople. A careful student and a deep thinker, he acquired a knowledge of the vast culture of both the Eastern and Western world, and learned to speak several languages very fluently. When he was twenty years old, he came to visit relatives who had settled near New Orleans on a great sugar plantation, and was so impressed by America that he decided to remain, and after some preliminary training, was soon made overseer of the vast plantation belonging to his cousin. This was known as the Edmée Plantation and was one of the finest of its kind in the State. Mr. Viterbo soon demonstrated his remarkable talents and energy in this work, but with characteristic independence he later became interested in the possibilities which he saw in the business of buying and handling rice. At this time very little progress had been made in Louisiana in the growth of this staple industry, but Mr. Viterbo's judgment was extraordinarily keen, and he possessed, in addition to his far-ranging vision, the courage of his convictions. He was never afraid to back his judgment with every resource at his command, and the greatest of these resources was undoubtedly his supreme courage. With his brother, Jack, he decided to establish a large commissary, twelve miles north of Jennings, Louisiana, and this place, which was developed through his efforts into an important trading point, was named Viterboville, in his honor. It was located in a highly strategic position, drawing good business from the farmers and planters of the surrounding section, and at the same time it was a great boon to the people of the district as an easy source of supplies. Neither Mr. Viterbo nor his brother had any previous experience in this work, and their first venture was necessarily modest in its scope. Nevertheless, he rapidly became acquainted with every detail connected with the growing and marketing of rice and was soon expanding his enterprise.

When he had thoroughly mastered the industry, Mr. Viterbo established, with his brother, the first rice plantation of any size in that section,

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and named it "Harold Bluff," in honor of his young son. No detail of scientific value was neglected, and this plantation soon became a model for others who followed after. Many laborers and surveyors were employed in the construction of a great system of canals, a pumping station and a gigantic distributing plant for the regulation of the growth of the rice. It was one of the greatest and most astonishing undertakings ever begun and carried to successful completion in Southern Louisiana, and immediately stamped Mr. Viterbo as a man apart in qualities of leadership and vision. Work on the plantation was first begun in 1891, and five years later, in 1896, with their Louisiana enterprises flourishing, the brothers decided to commence operations in Texas. The quantity of rice then grown in this great State was almost negligible, but Mr. Viterbo saw that conditions were well suited to support the crop, and again, with fine courage and initiative, he opened a new chapter in the history of the industry. Acquiring eighteen hundred acres in the Beaumont section, he and his brother established a large plantation very near where the Spindle Top Oil Field is now located—the great property which has since become so well known as the Viterbo plantation. Under their joint direction it rapidly became a highly prosperous venture, and while Mr. Viterbo's brother remained in personal charge in Texas, he himself returned to Lake Charles, Louisiana, where he carried on his rice brokerage business until the time of his death.

In every phase of his career Mr. Viterbo worked not only for his own benefit but for the welfare of the people concerned. A great pioneer and a leader in the development of the rice industry which now means so much to Louisiana and Texas, he is credited with having done more for the advancement of this staple and profitable field of enterprise than any other single man. The importance of his work to the States in question is immediately recognized, but in all his personal relations he strove for the welfare of others. Wherever he was he was a benefactor. At Viterboville, where his commissary was originally established, he caused a great bridge to be constructed across the bayou for the benefit of the farmers and residents of this district. He furnished all materials necessary for the work and also fed the laborers free while it was being done. He was a leader in the development of his home city, Lake Charles, as a business center. A director of the First National Bank, and president of the Board of Trade, he was in the forefront of all movements for advance and progress and con-

nected with many of the leading business enterprises of the city. As a rice buyer he had contracts with large rice concerns in Houston, Galveston, and other large nearby cities, and was well known to business leaders all through the South and Southwest. In the field of politics and public life Mr. Viterbo was chairman of the Democratic parish committee at Lake Charles during one period, and times without number he was urged to accept high office in State or city. He was quite without personal ambition in this matter, however, believing that he could perform his civic duty with equal thoroughness as a private citizen. His gifts to benevolent causes were countless, and he never refused any legitimate claim for aid.

Fraternally, Mr. Viterbo was affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, being a member and Past Worshipful Master of Lake Charles Lodge, No. 165; was a member of all bodies of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, including the thirty-second degree of the Consistory, and a member of the Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Mr. Viterbo was also a member and Past Exalted Ruler of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and an active member of the Knights of Pythias, while as a member of the Masonic Building Committee, he rendered important service toward the construction of the new Temple. Mr. Viterbo found his chief recreations in travel, baseball and the various other outdoor sports.

On February 17, 1890, at Jennings, Louisiana, Leon Viterbo married Atty Gradwohl, daughter of Morris Gradwohl, a prominent merchant of New Orleans. Three children were born to them: 1. Harold E., well known oil man of Beaumont. 2. Lucille, who married Marion Goodman, of Houston. 3. Elise, now Mrs. Edwin D. Mayer, of Beaumont.

Mr. Viterbo's death occurred at Lake Charles on May 10, 1909, and news of his passing brought to thousands in Louisiana and Texas a desolate sense of personal grief. Of Portuguese-Jewish ancestry, this man knew no discrimination of personality, race or creed, and at his death Jew and Gentile, Catholic and Protestant, the people of all classes and conditions mourned his loss as a great friend and benefactor of all humanity. On the day of his great funeral the whole city of Lake Charles closed its doors in mourning. Schools, banks, and business houses all suspended their activities to pay a last sad tribute in his memory. Such men as Governor J. Y. Sanders, of Louisiana, and other leaders in Texas and Louisiana life were his personal friends, and well appreciated the value of his life and work, but

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he was loved and honored by those in every walk of life and deeply mourned by all. The press and the various journals throughout all the South were filled with eloquent tributes to his worth, and of these the following lines—which well express the universal sentiment—are quoted:

In the death of Leon Viterbo a vacancy in the citizenship of Lake Charles is created that will not be easily filled. His family sustains a loss that time only can assuage. His friends deplore the passing of a companion the memory of whom will forever incite them to greater and better deeds.

Brave, patriotic, open-hearted; his thoughts were

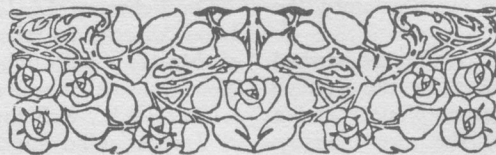
always of his family and friends; while his every effort was exerted towards improving the conditions of the community in which he lived.

Through sheer pluck, energy, determination and natural ability, he succeeded in business, and in doing so, greatly benefited this section of the State.

The best that can be said of Leon Viterbo is that in his success he was always considerate of his fellowmen, and was a living example of the Golden Rule. No man has ever been heard to say aught against him.

What greater eulogy than this?

May he rest in peace, and may the memory of his love and good deeds partly assuage the grief felt by his loved ones in their loss, which is deplored by the entire community.



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